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# The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# ABANDON TIEN TSIN

## Admiral Seymour Cables That the Chinese Have Left Scene of War.

## WARSHIP AFTER LI HUNG CHANG

LONDON, JULY 21.—THE ADMIRALTY THIS AFTERNOON RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM FROM ADMIRAL SEYMOUR: "TIEN TSIN AND NEIGHBORHOOD ENTIRELY EVACUATED BY CHINESE."

## IN PURSUIT OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Shanghai, July 20.—Friday—The British cruiser Bonaventure left Woo Sung early this morning, it is reported, to seize Au Ping, with Li Hung Chang on board. A triumphal arch erected in Li Hung Chang's honor has been ordered to be removed.

## TERMS ON WHICH FRANCE WILL ACT.

Paris, July 21.—At the council of ministers today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from the emperor of China asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers. The telegram was signed by Kwang-Su, and not by Puh-Chan, the son of Prince Tuan. The reply given by M. Delcasse was that the request would be considered on the absolute knowledge that the following acts had been accomplished:

First. That efficacious protection and absolute freedom of communication had been assured between the French minister at Pekin and his colleagues of the diplomatic corps and their respective governments.

Second. When Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for the actual events had been dismissed by the government to await inevitable punishment.

Third. When the authorities and bodies of troops throughout the entire empire shall have received an order to cease hostilities against foreigners.

Fourth. When measures have been taken for the rigorous repression of the boxers.

So long as these necessary guarantees are not furnished there is room for military action.

M. Delcasse notified the cabinet that all the powers had responded favorably to the proposition to prevent the exportation of arms to China.

## AN AMERICAN MARINE'S HEROISM.

New York, July 21.—A special to the Herald from Che Foo, via Shanghai, says:

The Americans engaged at Tien Tsin Friday and Saturday were the Ninth infantry and 430 marines. The army casualties were eighteen killed, seventy-seven wounded and two missing. The marine casualties were four killed and twenty-three wounded. Major Regan was wounded in the leg, Captain Bookmiller in the leg, Captain Lemley in the arm, and Lieutenant Lang in the foot. Lieutenant Leonard carried Lieutenant Butler under a fierce flanking fire and was shot in the leg and arm. He swam a ditch under fire, still carrying Butler. Lieutenant Leonard's arm has been amputated. Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen and died in half an hour. His last words were: "Keep up the firing." Then the Americans, with the Japanese, advanced against a flanking fire, but were forced to lie in the mud all day, unable to help their wounded and compelled to drink canal water. They could not drive the foe, or charge, or do anything except fire a few rounds.

The American hospitals at Tien Tsin are crowded, and surgeons are needed. Colonel Liscum's body was escorted to the burial place by two battalions of the Ninth.

The Japanese were the heroes of the battle, fighting with remarkable bravery. They charged through the breach and fought the Chinese hand to hand. Their conduct after the battle was equally good.

Fifty guns were captured by the allies.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN CHECK TO RUSSIA.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Active diplomatic negotiations are passing between the powers regarding a coalition against China. England and the United States foreign offices are arranging a close accord on the question of partition. These two governments probably will declare openly against it in a few days. Numerous dispatches are passing between Hay and Salisbury, with the idea of the two countries forming identical policies.

When the proposition was made to allow Japan, owing to her proximity to the scene of trouble, to land more than her quota of troops in China and take the lead in the advance on Pekin all the powers agreed to it. Russia was most hearty in her approval of the scheme. Then England, between whom and Japan there exists a secret treaty of alliance, proposed to the powers that Japan be given mandatory power to settle the China difficulty. To this Russia did object and objected most strenuously.

England then appealed to Germany to use her influence to secure Russia's consent to Japanese supremacy in the operations and settlement of the outbreak. Germany replied in diplomatic language, but with a strong accent that she would do nothing of the kind.

Japan, not being given mandatory powers, has held back and some even hint that England is holding her back.

Now that the United States is leaguing with England, Russia may be forced, in the interest of humanity, to waive her objection to Japanese authority and save the ministers, the women and children and their brave defenders from the fury of the Chinese mobs.

### LONDON HAS DOUBT FOR GUIDE.

London, July 21.—The unreserved credence given to Minister Conger's message by officials at Washington continues to occasion surprise in London. The absence of any date and the absence of acknowledgement of receipt of the telegram from the state department are considered here as fatal drawbacks to acceptance of the message as a reply to Secretary Hay or as anything but a spontaneous appeal for help—sent off long prior to the alleged date of the message. This all-absorbing topic is fully canvassed in its pros and cons, but all theories admittedly present difficulties which only add to the obscurity of the situation and render the unraveling of the puzzle harder. The announcement of the British cruiser Bonaventurcs' departure from Woo Sung, as alleged, in pursuit of Li Hung Chang, comes somewhat as a surprise after the honors paid the Chinese viceroy at Hong Kong, but confirmatory news will meet the approval of a large majority as Li Hung Chang's present attitude is regarded as being characteristically dubious. As Li Hung Chang was booked for Shanghai, the departure of the warship from the near-by port of Woo Sung seems to indicate a suspicion on the part of the government that real objective point may be elsewhere, where he would not be so easily reached by representatives of the powers.

The Chinese invasion of Siberia appears to have been checked so promptly that probably it will not be continued.

It is reported from Che Foo that the international commanders have concluded that it will be useless to try to advance on Pekin before the middle of August.

### BOXER REBELLION SPREADS.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says:

The boxer rebellion is spreading to the northwest to Shan Si, Shensi and Kansu provinces and southwest to the province of Hanan.

In conjunction with Tung Fuh Siang's troops, the boxers have endeavored to recover their ground in Shan-Tung province, where the boxer movement originated and was fostered by Yuh Sien, the governor, but since transferred to Shensi.

The boxers suffered a severe reverse on July 8 from Yuan Shikai at Changoow. On the southern border of Chihli, adjoining Shan-Tung and crosses the Yellow river into Kiangsu. All provinces south of the Yellow river are so far undisturbed.

The provinces affected are Chihli, Shensi, Shansi, Hanan, Kansu and Shan-Tung, the last two only slightly.

Viceroys Li Yun Yi and Chang Chi Tung are pro-foreign and maintain order from the Yangtse valley to the eastern portion of the Yellow river.

## COUNTRY CHURCH IS BURNED

### UNITY CHURCH AT HUNTERTOWN A TOTAL LOSS.

### Lightning's Flash Started the Blaze —Loss Will be $2,000—Will be Rebuilt.

Unity church, a well known house of worship, which stood at the cemetery, one mile east of Huntertown, was totally destroyed by fire Friday afternoon. The blaze occurred during a furious fall of rain and originated in a bolt of lightning which struck the edifice about 3 o'clock.

Residents of the vicinity soon saw the blaze and hurried to the scene, but there was no chance of saving the building. The organ, the pulpit stand and a few of the pews were removed, but the structure itself was soon burned.

Unity church was erected about fifteen years ago by the cemetery association, and was about 30x50 feet in size. It was undenominational and was utilized principally for funeral services. The loss will reach about $2,000, and it is not known whether any insurance was carried or not. It is said the church will be rebuilt within a short time.

### A BRISK RUNAWAY.

A horse attached to a buggy driven by Fred C. Myers became frightened on Calhoun street today and ran north at a speedy clip. In front of the Patterson clothing house another rig was hitched, and as Mr. Myers' horse reached this point the wheels of the vehicles locked, throwing Mr. Myers out upon the pavement. His horse tore loose and jumped entirely over the low wagon hitched there, alighting on the sidewalk. Mr. Myers escaped with a few bruises.

### FOREST FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

Sandwich, Mass., July 21.—The great fire which has been sweeping through this section of the Cape Cod district for two days was finally placed under control at midnight last night. Extensive fire backing and an advantageous direction of the wind accomplished the result. This is the greatest forest fire this section has ever known, and the burned section included a tract of about thirty square miles. The loss is not yet estimated.

### FUNERAL TOMORROW.

Funeral services of Mrs. Rudisill, who died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Waters, five miles north of the city, will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, conducted by Rev. W. E. Murray, of Huntertown, and Rev. A. K. Zartman, of this city.

Letter Carrier Charles Rau is back at work after a vacation. Mr. Rau now occupies his new home on South Winter street.

## DETAILS OF FIGHT

### HOW THE BATTLE OF TIEN TSIN WAS WAGED.

### THE PART TAKEN BY NINTH

### HEROIC DEATH OF COLONEL LISCUM.

### BLAMED FOR THE BLUNDER

### JAPANESE GENERAL DID NOT SCOUT HIS GROUND.

New York, July 21.—The Evening World publishes the following from its Tien-Tsin correspondent, under date of Che Foo, July 19, via Shanghai, July 21:

The attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin on July 13 resulted in the narrowest escape of what seemed up to midnight would be a terrible disaster for the allies.

The Russians swinging north and the other allies south, at daybreak the Russians were to take the forts near the native city wall and the other allies the city itself.

General Fukishima, the Japanese commander, promised that the Japanese engineers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would cross the bridge over the moat before the wall, and blowing up the great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter.

Upon this depended everything. General Fukishima had not scouted the bridge and in twenty-four hours had not scouted the ground over which the charge on the bridge had to be made.

The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. The allies' shell fire in no wise subdued the Chinese rifle fire from the loopholed wall, which was thirty feet high, with a moat twenty feet in depth around it.

An outer wall of mud made it impossible for the infantry and marines coming from the field to reply to the Chinese fire. They lost fifty men in ten minutes, then rushed back from the mud wall which they had reached.

General Dorward, the British commander, hastened forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish line.

The American marines and the Welsh fusiliers, together under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. The British marines and the French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate in the mud wall. Dorward's plan for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth United States infantry. Dorward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Liscum, but Dorward's chief of staff was heard to say when Liscum moved:

"Get in down the road anywhere, quickly."

Colonel Liscum hurriedly led his men through the gate in as open order as possible. They were immediately under fire. The staff saw them pass over the bridge leading to the field which proved to be a cul de sac. Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves they were subjected, besides the fire from the loops in the fort, to a fierce fire from the Chinese in a line of fortified mud houses on their flank.

Three thousand rifles probably were turned on them with an accuracy which has amazed every officer among the allies. The blue shirts of the American troops made them distinct marks where the khaki uniforms of the other allies could not be seen. Colonel Liscum, guiding his men, walked up and down the line, not even ducking his head while the bullets fell around.

The Americans charged into the flank fire with rushes. The ground over which they charged was marshy and lined with ditches. It was evidently Colonel Liscum's intention to rush the houses, from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall. At 12:30 the line had just reached the shore of the canal and thus a few yards separated them from the houses when the color bearer fell. Colonel Liscum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford.

"Better get down or they'll hit you," shouted Major Regan.

"I guess not," was Liscum's reply.

The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the brave colonel's abdomen.

"I've got it," he said as he fell. "Get at them if you can," the dying officer said, and added as his last word: "Don't retreat, boys, keep on firing."

Major Regan was hit immediately afterward. All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun was beating down on them and they had nothing to drink but the salty marsh water. Meanwhile the wounded came struggling and crawling through the gate in the mud wall. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry the litters.

The doctors were hit by the sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded of the Ninth. They could not attempt to carry off the wounded from the bloody field.

Major Regan, Captain Bookmiller and Captain Noyes were all hit twice. Noyes, who was adjutant, was hit in the arm before going into the field and then hit in the leg. He crawled back through the ditch with the water to his neck to report the situation to General Dorward.

At 1 o'clock General Fukishina reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in the city. I could see the loopholes blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in the face of this fire from 1 o'clock to 5.

Though acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Fukishima knew each other's whereabouts. Under cover of the darkness the men of the Ninth crept back from their dangerous position bearing their wounded. They executed this movement with a loss of one man killed. The casualties were ninety-one men and five officers out of 426.

The marines lost thirty, including Captain Davis, who was shot through the heart while talking to Colonel Meade on the night of July 13. It was decided to withdraw when news came that the Chinese were evacuating.

The Russians were not so successful as hoped during the day, and the total loss of the allies was 700.

The Japanese losses were severe. The Japanese were most gallant in the fight. But for the Americans stopping the flank fire the Japanese loss would have been much heavier.

The French, Japanese, Americans and British entered the city at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 14. Their entry was unopposed.

The American flag at half mast was hoisted over the south gate. The walls were strewn with the corpses of Chinese soldiers killed by the shell fire which caused their flight.

None apparently were hit by bullets, the damage being done by lyddite shells.

There is a terrible row over the burning of the town. Several foreign officers are reported lost. The soldiers remained on the walls. The natives went looting through the Chinese town. The bank and the arsenal were heavy sufferers.

An advance movement on Pekin is not contemplated soon.

The American wounded crowd the hospitals, but all are doing well. The flags of the allied armies are all half masted.

Colonel Liscum was buried at Tongku.

## MUSICIANS HAVE SETTLED

### BOTH UNIONS HAVE VOTED TO AMALGAMATE.

### New Union Will be Organized and Officers Elected on August 1 —Vote Was Unanimous.

The fight between the two local Musicians' unions has been settled and after August 1 there will be only one Musicians' union in Fort Wayne and that will be under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Musicians. The committee of the Trades and Labor council met with committees of both unions Wednesday evening and presented a plan of amalgamation which provided that there should be a reorganization of all the musicians of the city on August 1, at which time officers are to be elected. Slight changes were agreed to in the scales of prices and a deposit of a certain sum of money was made by the independent union to protect the A. F. of M. charter now held by Local No. 58. The committee of the independent union accepted the plan of amalgamation Wednesday evening and at a meeting of the members of the A. F. of M. union held in the City band hall last evening the members thereof voted unanimously to accept the agreement prepared by the committee of the Trades and Labor council. The result of the settlement means that on August 1 the one hundred musicians of Fort Wayne will, for the first time in years, begin working under one charter supported by the allied trades of the city.

# AN IMPERIAL EDICT

## Announces to the Nations That the Ministers in Pekin Are Alive.

## BELIEVED HERE; LONDON DOUBTS

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the secretary of state this morning two important telegrams.

The first is from Sheng, the director of posts and telegraphs in Shanghai, and says:

"Fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come. Imperial decree of the 22nd, this moon, (corresponding to July 18), stated that all ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang in proceeding northward to suppress riot; will find it difficult to go."

The second telegram is from Li Kui Yi, viceroy of Nanking, dated the 21st of July and received by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock the same day. It is as follows:

"According to edict of 22nd of this moon (July 18), with the exception of the German minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed."

Li Kui Yi, the viceroy of Nanking, is one of the great officers of China and stands next in rank among the diplomats to Li Hung Chang.

## IMPERIAL EDICT RECEIVED IN EUROPE

Paris, July 21.—Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, today handed to the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, an imperial edict dated July 18, giving the assurance that all the foreign ministers in Pekin except Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, were then safe and sound under the protection of the imperial court.

The edict, which, as stated above, is dated July 18, was transmitted by the viceroy of Nankin under date of today, and is as follows:

"For a month past, with the exception of the German minister, who was assassinated by rebels who are under apprehension of severe punishment, we have ordered all other foreign ministers well protected by the court, and happily they are safe and sound."

### BRITONS DO NOT BELIEVE IT.

London, July 21.—Sir Chin Chin Lo Feng Loh, the Chinese minister to Great Britain, visited the foreign office this afternoon and communicated what purported to be an imperial edict giving assurances that on July 18 all the foreign ministers at Pekin except Baron Von Ketteler were safe and sound under the protection of the imperial court. The Chinese minister did not see the British minister of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury. The alleged edict was received without comment. The correspondent of The Associated Press has the highest authority for saying that not the slightest credence is attached by the British government to this latest statement and the government is also quite unable to understand the credence which is accorded at Washington to Minister Conger's message to the state department there.

Lord Salisbury, according to this authority, is convinced of the truth of the original reports of the massacre of foreigners at Pekin.

### BELGIUM MAKES A DEMAND.

Brussels, July 21.—The charge d' affaires at the Chinese legation here this morning received a telegram from Sir Hen Loh Fang, the Chinese minister at London, saying he had just received a telegram from the governor Shan Tung, transmitted by Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that all the foreign representatives at Pekin were safe. This dispatch having been communicated to the Belgian minister of foreign affaires, M. Paul De Favrua, that official demanded that he be put in communication with the Belgian minister at Pekin and informed as to the situation of Belgian refugees in that city.

## DOUBT NOT CONGER'S MESSAGE.

Washington, July 21.—After twenty-four hours' deliberation, and after giving due consideration to the incredulous criticisms of the European authorities as to the Conger message, the state department remains unshaken in its first conclusion, that the message was authentic, and that Mr. Conger was alive on July 18.

Corroborative evidence came to the department this morning through Minister Wu from two widely-removed sources, the one from Sheng at Shanghai and the other from the viceroy of Nanking.

They make it clear that an edict certainly has been issued relative to the condition of the foreign ministers and contain other matters of information of the greatest value and interest, if they be true.

It may, however, be mentioned, and that consideration was duly discussed by Secretaries Hay, Root and Long this morning, that all of these communications from Pekin at two points passed through the same channel—the Shanghai—[illegible] everything; in Washington, Mr. Wu is the medium. The point of this is that this additional evidence is deprived of a good deal of its corporative value.

Notwithstanding this fact, our government is proceeding upon the presumption that these communications are authentic. It has not been influenced in this attitude by European criticism, but convinced that it had everything to gain and nothing to lose by reposing confidence in the Chinese minister here, the state department has felt it to be, not only good policy, but a duty, to make us of the friendly disposition of the pro-foreign Chinese officials, to alleviate the condition of the legationers, if they are still alive. It certainly has lost nothing by acting on this plan, for, so far from abating the execution of its military program, the government has sought to infuse additional energy into the commanders of its forces in China, as was exhibited in Secretary Long's cablegram yesterday to Admiral Remy.

Therefore, the Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang is to be detained and prevented from going to Pekin is received here with foreboding of evil. It cannot be conceived how Li could materially add to the boxers' strength even if he were so disposed by going to Pekin. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that to interfer forcibly with his freedom of movement would precipitate a crisis in the southern provinces of China and certainly would prevent him from doing anything for the foreign ministers, if he is acting in good faith. Feeling that the powers themselves are now willing to admit the error made by their naval commanders in not following Admiral Kempff's advice at Taku, the officials here deprecate the adoption by any of the powers of further measures in the same wrong direction. Possibly this subject may form the basis of some rapid diplomatic exchanges.

Beside Mr. Wu, who came with his two cable messages, Secretary Hay this morning saw Senator Burrows and succeeded in converting that senator in a half an hour's talk from a pessimist into an optimist regarding the Chinese situation. The senator frankly stated that he had

(Continued on Second Page.)

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## WORLD'S DIRTIEST CITY

THE WALLS UNFITTED TO KEEP BACK INVADERS, ANSWER FOR PARKS AND EUROPEANS GO THERE.

[Che Foo Letter.]

Of all the vile places on earth Pekin is the vilest. There is positively nothing to commend, no feature to dwell with pleasure upon, no point to qualify in the wholesale condemnation. The architecture is throughout unimportant, the much-vaunted Temple of Heaven having no especial dignity or grace save by contrast with the monotonous flatness and dinginess surrounding it. The topography of the city is as flat as a pancake and the unpaved streets, wholly without sidewalks, are either ankle deep in black sand or knee deep in soft, sticky mud.

Both walls, the largest as well as the smaller, the former surrounding the Manchu and the latter the Chinese city, are shams, inasmuch as they are massive only in the extent of dirt they present. Actual solidity and thorough construction are as conspicuous through absence as in everything with which the Chinese official has to do. True, the walls are very great in dimensions, the Manchurian being 40 odd feet in height and of equal width or breadth at the top. There is nearly 30 miles of it and more than half this much of the smaller or Chinese wall, which is some 25 feet high and 12 or 15 broad.

THE FIGURES OF STONE.

These are huge figures, no doubt as to that, but they are really more imposing to imagine than the walls themselves are to see. Somehow they do not look as big, or strike as so formidable. Possibly because of their being the same color as the plains leading up to them. Or perhaps by reason of finding they are not walls, in the sense generally understood, but, instead, mighty ridges of sand compacted by man to resist the ravages of time.

They certainly could not be scaled without long ladders, or grapling lines, and it would require much ingenuity to overcome them with these means. Indeed, there would scarcely be any way of getting within from without, or vice versa, through other than artillery. A battery of field pieces would knock a section out without overmuch difficulty, particularly where the wall has opened up large cracks, which is the case at frequent intervals. There is no stone whatever in the construction, all being of adobe or mud squares and oblongs sun dried. The interstices are filled with a composition of sand and gravel, which, while remaining very hard for years, crumbles after long exosure.

On the more conspicuous sections repairs are constantly in progress, and the contrasts between the new and the old are glaring in the extreme.

WHY THE WALL WAS BUILT.

Withal it would be foolishness to attempt to maintain that these walls as examples of ancient magnitude of conception in construction are not imposing to contemplate from the historical standpoint. They have stood for centuries; still as the Great Wall itself failed to keep back invaders, so have these, and about all the real use they have been put to is the affording of foundation for romance. They were supposed to keep the people in at night, but with a few "cash" any one could get out at will. The same open sesame operated as to one on the outside getting in. The whole business was a farce, and one was well prepared for it when brought to a realization of the length, even in these modern times, the Chinese officials go in maintaining shams.

The corners of the wall, as also the gateways, are made strikingly imposing in their warlike aspect by towering structures, which, with line upon line of portholes rising one above the other, seem to bristle with batteries that should sweep a goodly army from the face of the earth. Maybe they would, were they real, but as they are nothing save painted muzzles of cannon on white boards, the latter fitted in to fill each opening, the chances are no very great danger to life and limb would ensue no matter what the provocation.

THE WALL A BREATHING PLACE

With Colonel Denby, then American minister, the walk upon the crest of the Manchu wall was the one feature of the Pekin investigation to be recalled with anything approaching pleasure. In contrast to every other avenue of enjoyment in the place, the broad way, rough and weed-grown as it is, became a paradise to hades. It was the only escape from the pestiferous horde that rendered life in the town a nightmare.

Stalwart son of Indiana, six feet two, broad-shouldered and erect, the colonel carried his sixty odd years easier than most men forty, and his stride was that of a man in the full vigor of physical prime. In his hand was a cane, the diameter suggesting a cart spoke.

"For two as well as four-legged dogs," was his explanatory ejaculation as he significantly rapped the stick on the ground. The respect paid him, in the distance the Manchus preserved, was indicative of a foreknowledge of what would happen in the event of any overfamiliarity on their part. The minister was not of any especial importance in their eyes, but the cane was. Perhaps they knew it to be made of Australian ironwood, or if information had not been definite as to nature of the growth, experience left no doubt that it was not far short of a crowbar in weight and fully as hard.

Odd sort of thing for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to arm himself with, upon sallying forth for a stroll in the capital city of the country to which he was duly accredited.

A FEW GOOD PEOPLE.

But all the Manchurians are not of the stamp of those forming the henchmen of the six boards and kindred offices of state in Pekin; the myrmidons, kept at the public expense, not only to insult the representatives of the civilized countries of the world there gathered, but terrorize the Chinese themselves, as well. Among seven or eight millions of people anywhere there is a percentage of the bad, this actually ranging, possibly, in no larger ratio in the east than in the west. There is, as a matter of fact, the point of view to be considered, and environment unquestionably has very greatly to do with what this may be.

Manchus who have come under the direct influence of the dominant classes of Pekin, even those who are naturally depraved and given to acts of violence, have grown to regard the "foreign devil" with an eye that can see nothing in him but a baleful influence. Many Chinamen, as well, have been led away by the rabid fanaticism of the hour.

Were both Manchu and Chinese combined to reach in numbers a half million they would still be but a small proportion of the whole, not one in twenty, of the population of North China. Nevertheless, great enough were they to learn their strength to render the pacification of the empire a more grave and troublesome problem to solve.

In Mongolia, as in the northern part of Manchuria, Russian influence is strong—is, in fact, controlling. The first named dependency is of enormous extent topographically, covering a million and a quarter square miles, with an estimated population of two and a half millions. About the only important avenue of communication in Mongolia is the caravan route, which, starting from Pekin, runs west of north to Kiakhta, on the Siberian frontier, and hence to Kiakhta. The settlements on this line are practically dominated by the Russian consuls located at all principal points. Their influence is far more potent than any other and is naturally exerted in the interest of the country they represent.

MANCHURIA'S POPULATION.

Manchuria is scarcely more than a tenth of the area of Mongolia, but has upward of three times the population. There is much good land in Manchuria, the rivers being numerous and the valleys wide and fertile. Cultivation in many places is extended and successful. Gold has been found at several points, notably in the Alin mountains and slopes toward the Amoor, in the vicinity of Blagovenschensk. Generally speaking, the Manchus of the Amoor and the Sungari regions are a thrifty, industrious people. Having long been associated with the Muscovites, they take more or less kindly to a blending of the European with the Asiatic, the Russians themselves being about as much of the one as the other.

With the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway nearly all of Manchuria will be to the north of the line that has termini at Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. In other words, it will have the Russian frontier on the north and the Russian railway on the south, which, it is safe to say, will lead to Russification in relatively short order.

Had not this intervened to lessen the hold of the Manchurian dynasty upon China as a whole it would doubtless in the end have lost its prestige by the lack of power to grasp situations eventuating. As it is, the fall has been hastened by the progress of the railway plans of the Russians. Even the Chinese have come to see that a ruling sovereignty which is merely a name is worthy of no respect.

Whether or not the outbreak of the Pekin Manchus was incited from a glimmering recognition that something had to be done to offset the effect of the Russian emasculation of the dominant dynasty by making it one without a country is an interesting question. It would be attributing to the Manchu mandarins a sagacity of insight into the actual situation existing which is hardly justified by their course of action for decades. Still, it is the unexpected that is continually happening.

## FIVE QUEER PLACES.

[London Answers.]

Doubtless the most unique spot in Europe is the little village of Altenberg, where on its border four countries meet. It is ruled by no monarch, has no soldiers, no police and no taxes. Its inhabitants speak a curious jargon of French and German combined and spend their days in farming the land or working in the valuable calamine mine of which it boasts.

The little town of Stanley, in the Falkland islands, possesses the most unique school service ever known. Two traveling schoolmasters are provided by the government, who visit the different families where there are children and give instructions. The length of their visit depends on the astuteness of the children, and they may spend days and weeks, as the case may be, at one house alone.

A town boasting of a railway station which cost $20,000 to erect and a duly appointed station master, and yet having no train service, is unique beyond dispute. Lundee, in New Jersey, is in this predicament, the inhabitants having actually no trains, although their fine station is available for any amount of traffic, and the reason given for this strange fact is that so long as the trains run through the inhabitants ought to be satisfied.

There is a place in the middle of the Pacific ocean well known to mariners where there is never any Christmas day. This is owing to its being in the 180th degree of longitude and directly opposite to Greenwich, and, therefore, twelve hours ahead of Greenwich time. In a journey around the globe the other twelve hours would have to be marked out of the navigator's calendar, and if this point crossing the antipodes is touched Christmas eve then there can be no Christmas day.

In one of the West Indies group there is a colony of some 800 whites and blacks where there are neither towns nor villages, nor fresh water supplies. In fact, there is such a scarcity of everything that the government has to send food and employment to the inhabitants to keep them from starving. Salt fish and sweet potatoes are the stable foods of the Anguillas, and the only water obtainable is brackish and tainted by the sea.

UNDEFEATED MEN.

The men now demanded are those who are not only capable of learning, but who are not ashamed to learn. We must send out men from college with a courageous insight into the future, and a capacity for invention with which to face its problems. We want men to look out straight along the line of their birth and breeding, sinking themselves into their country. It is crime for a college to beget selfish men, for selfishness is the worst kind of littleness. We are now, as a nation, just beginning to get a hold on the years; to secure a control of the ages, and no man must go from college to increase the number of the selfish crowd. Cecil Rhodes was introduced to the audience at a London dinner recently as "a man of undaunted action." I would rather hear of a man of undaunted action, and such are the men we must seek to train.—President Tucker in Success.

BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

A correspondent says he saw an ox in a china shop at Barrass Bridge, England, whose behavior was most exemplary. The animal escaped and made its way into the shop with as much effrontery and expedition as it might go into its own hemmel. After going all about the place, to the admiration of a great crowd of people, it was conducted out by a policeman without having broken so much as a handle of a tea cup.

**A beach at Nome 600 feet long has yielded $475,000 this season.**

## AMERICA LEADS WORLD

Railroads and Hotels Here Are Superior to Any Other in Christendom.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"The oftener I go abroad the less patience I have with the stereotyped European contention that there is no comfort in American travel," said a New Orleans business man who has just returned from his sixth trip across the big pond. "It is the regulation thing," he continued, "for Europeans to sneer at our hotels. What tommyrot! With three or possibly four exceptions, which have borrowed most of their best features from this country, there is absolutely nothing abroad that begins to compare with the average high-class American establishment. The majority of the great hotels of the continent are full of exasperating crudities. They are without elevators, without adequate bathing facilities, without arrangements for promptly handling baggage, without quick and courteous bellboy service and without almost everything else that makes a sojourn pleasant and free from care. They have a few grand public rooms, elaborately decorated, but the living apartments are generally as barren of comfort as so many caves.

"In most of them there are no arrangements for heating, and the only light obtainable is a candle. Yet the average native has the cool effrontery to declare that those wretched caravansaries are superior to anything we have in 'the states.' When cornered they generally fall back on their cuisine, which, in nine cases out of ten, is exactly like the house—all sham, show and pretense. Quite recently I put up at a hotel in Rome which is famous for its table d'hote. The courses were numerous, meager and served with a tremendous flourish. At one dinner I recall we waited fully twenty minutes for a pallid flour dumpling, in which black flies were distinctly in evidence. That was a 'course.' Taken as a whole, the dinner was distinctly inferior to meals I have eaten in many American houses that never pretended to stand in the very first line. The hotels in this country are open to many improvements, heaven knows, but to say they rank below those of Europe in any paticular is stupid nonsense. It simply itsn't so.

"The same comparison holds good in every other detail of travel," the speaker went on. "For some years there has been a steady improvement in continental railroad service, but it is still vastly inferior to that of America. The schedules are inconvenient and unscientific. Even the first-class coaches are generally without such modern appliances as electric bells or dust screens; there are no skilled porters, and the system of baggage transfers is simply maddening. In this country the day has long since gone by when railroad travel involved any serious discomfort, but in Europe a day's ride means physical and mental prostration. The exceptions to the rule are too few to count. With cabs, street cars and other public conveyances it is the same old story of inefficiency, antiquated methods and continual petty annoyance, and so it goes all through the gamut, from one end of the trip to the other. I know, of course, that I am only stating what is already familiar to every experienced traveler, and I learned long ago to submit philosophically to the inconveniences I have mentioned, but what jars on my nerves is the incessant, carping depreciation of everything American which dins one's ears on all the highways and byways of Europe.

"The average foreigner who has visited the United States holds up his hands in holy horror at the bare mention of the subject. 'My God!' he exclaims, 'what an experience!' Even Paderewski declared he would rather undertake to journey through darkest Africa. I am at a loss to know how to account for such testimony, coming from people who are presumably cosmopolites, but the cold fact remains that there is no country in the world where travel is as luxurious as in the United States—where so much is done to relieve the traveler of care and anxiety and where his slightest wants are anticipated with anything like the same degree of nicety and precision. Knowing, as I do, the trials and tribulations of European journey, it makes me mad to hear people pretending that they suffer when they come to pay us a visit. And it is especially irritating to find the assertion sustained, as one does occasionally, by American snobs, and anglomaniacs. When I hear anything of the sort I have a strong inclination to fall on my degenerate countryman with a club and commit justifiable vermicide."

DEFIED THE MATCHES.

A Catholic missionary in India, some time ago, noticed that the people of the province in which he was laboring to instil the doctrine of Christianity into their hearts, were obtaining fire by means of rubbing two flints together, distributed among them several boxes of matches and instructed them in their use. His generosity was rewarded by the people in a peculiar way. After a brief absence the priest returned to the village and found the inhabitants worshiping the boxes of matches he had presented to them as deities.—Washington Times.

## FRENCH-SCOTCHMEN.

A New York man who has had business relations with several concerns in the Province of Quebec had occasion to visit them recently, says the New York Herald. On his return he was recounting his experiences to a party of friends. Said he:

"For several years I had been corresponding with several concerns and I thought they were all Scotch, both from their names and their close business methods.

"When I got to Quebec I called at the office of Duncan McDonald & Co. That is not the name, but the real one is quite of Scotch. I asked a clerk for Mr. McDonald, and he replied, with a marked accent, that Monsieur McDonald was in an inner room. I stepped in and found a dark, middle-aged man, who looked as little like a Scotchman as any I ever saw, and I asked him if he was Mr. McDonald. 'Qui, Monsieur,' he answered. Then he spoke to me in French, of which I know, imperfectly, about twenty words. I shook my head and said 'Non comprend.' He laughed and called 'Donald!' and the clerk came in. He said something to him in French, and Donald turned to me and told me that M. McDonald did not speak English and that he would act as interpreter. It took us a half day to transact business that might have been got over in an hour if the 'Scotchman' had spoken English.

"I took the clerk up to the hotel to lunch with me and he explained the situation. Mr. Duncan McDonald's grandfather had been a Scotchman who had been a trooper in the English army. After his discharge he had settled in the country and married a French woman. His children were given Scotch names, but their mother looked after their religion and their education. As a result, they all spoke French in spite of their being Duncans and Dugalds and Jamies. His own father's father, the clerk explained, had been a Scotchman, and the only reason he could speak English was because he had lived several years as a clerk in a Maine factory.

"The Province of Quebec is full of Scotch-Frenchmen or French-Scotchmen, whichever they may be. At Choucoutimi, at the head of the Saguenay river, I went to a hotel kept by a man named Martin. "Here is another of those French-Scotchmen,' I thought. But when I got to the hotel I found him to be a big, red-bearded, porridge-and-haggis Scot. But, alas! his wife and his sons and his daughters were all uncompromisingly French, and not one of them could speak English. You can give a French Canadian a braw Scotch name, but you can't make him eat oatmeal or say 'Hoot mon!'

"After that, whenever I heard a Scotch name I always asked, 'French-Scotch or Scotch-Scotch?'"

DANTE'S HOUSE SOLD.

Dante's house at Pontremoli, in Italy, was sold the other day at public auction for 1,500 francs, which was paid for it by a man whose home is near the old building. The Italian journal maintain that the government ought to have bought the historic dwelling, since it is of peculiar interest owing to the many incidents in Dante's life connected with it. It was here that he wrote the greater part of the "Divine Comedy." He first occupied the house for a brief period in 1306, and soon afterwards he returned to it and made it his home for several years. On the walls may still be seen various inscriptions which he wrote with his own hand and which express his sorrow at the war that was then being waged in the country. The new owner, it is said, will probably convert the house into a store—that is, unless the government, as many Italians are urging it to do, buys the famous poet's home back from him and converts it into a museum.

**Pearls get tired. It is a habit shared by few other jewels.**

## THE BALANCE OF POWER

THIRD PARTIES IN POLITICS HAVE SOMETIMES DECIDED NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

It is commonly supposed at the beginning of every presidential canvass that the two great parties are the only ones that will have any influence in it. Usually, of course, this is a safe assumption. Several parties aside from the republican and the democratic will participate in the canvass of 1900. One section of the populists have Wharton Barker as their candidate for president, and the other faction has united with the democrats. There are two socialist parties in the field this year. One of them, which is ordinarily called the socialist party, has Job Harriman, of California, for its standard bearer, and the other party, whose members call themselves social democrats, have Eugene V. Debs at the head of their ticket and Harriman in the second place. There was an attempt to bring about a union between these two organizations, but it has not been successful. A party calling itself the united Christian has nominated Dr. S. C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, and the prohibitionists have put up John G. Woolley, of Illinois. Other minor parties will doubtless have tickets in the field before the campaign is half over. The republican and the democratic are the only partisan sects which will attract any especial attention in the campaign. There have been several instances, however, in which minor parties turned the scale in presidential canvasses, though very few persons at the time supposed they would have any influence on the result.

Nearly a dozen minor parties in all have polled enough votes to secure some mention in the records of the day. These, in the order of their appearance, were the anti-Masonic, the liberty, the free soil, the know-nothing (or American), the constitutional unionists, the liberal republican, the prohibitionist, the greenback, the union labor and the people's, or populist. The anti-Masonic party originated in western New York in 1827, and was incited by the abduction of William Morgan in 1826, who published a book revealing some of the secrets of the Masonic fraternity. Members of that order were accused of making away with Morgan, and as the body of a man was found who was believed to be Morgan, the order was supposed by many persons to have murdered him. The party spread over half a dozen of the northern states, and participated in several campaigns for governors and legislatures, and put up one national ticket, that which was voted for in the campaign of 1832. William Wirt, of Maryland, who had been attorney general of the United States during Monroe's eight years as president and John Quincy Adams' four years, was the anti-Masons' candidate for president, and he received the electoral votes of Vermont.

The earliest of the minor parties did not turn the scale in a presidential canvass, although it carried one state. The second of the "third" parties, however, the liberty party, decided a presidential contest, but it did not get a single electoral vote. The liberty party was the political section of the abolitionists. The Garrisonian abolitionists aimed to accomplish their object, the emancipation of the slaves, by a moral crusade, and kept out of politics. The section led by Myron Holley, Gerrit Smith, James G. Birney, Thomas Morris, Salmon P. Chase and many others attempted to do this work through political agencies. They nominated Birney for president in 1840 and 1844, and though he received only 7,000 votes in the first of these elections and 62,000 in the second, he had a decisive influence on the canvass in the latter instance. Clay was the candidate of the whigs in 1844, and Polk was the nominee of the democrats. At the outset Clay was reasonably certain to receive many anti-slavery votes. Clay, in one of his lamentations at his ill fortune in presidential canvasses, declared that the south called him an abolitionist and the north stigmatized him as a "nigger" driver. In the campaign of 1844, in which Texas' annexation was the leading issue, nearly all the northern whigs being opposed to annexation, because of the enlargement of the slavery area which it would bring, Clay, in some letters called out by southern whigs, who wanted annexation, made some concessions to the slavery interest, which sent enough anti-slavery whigs in the decisive state of New York over to Birney to give Polk that state and the presidency.

The next of the "third" parties, the free soilers, also turned the scale, though, like the liberty party, it did not get an electoral vote anywhere. The free soilers had a more moderate program than the libertyites, for they merely aimed to keep slavery from extending into the territories, while the liberty party men assailed it in the states in which it existed. The free soilers' creed was the Wilmot proviso of 1846, and their party was founded in 1848, and participated in the presidential canvasses of that year and of 1852. Chase, Charles Francis Adams, John P. Hale and George W. Julian were among the founders of the free soil party. Some of these had supported Birney, the abolitionist, but they believed the more moderate program would be more effective, ceased their attacks on slavery in the states, and endeavored simply to prevent it from extending farther. There was another element, however, among the free soilers of 1848—the New York barnburners—who cared less to prevent the extension of slavery than they did to wreak revenge on the democratic party, from which they had seceded for that occasion, for defeating their favorite, ex-President Van Buren, for the nomination in the convention of 1844. Cass, whose aspirations for the nomination deadlocked the convention of 1844 and gave the candidacy to the dark horse, Polk, was the nominee in 1848 and the barnburners started out to defeat him. They got control of the free soil national convention in Buffalo in 1848 and nominated Van Buren for president, the candidacy for vice president being given to Charles Francis Adams. In the election they polled more votes in New York than were obtained by Cass, the regular democratic candidate, and gave that state and the presidency to Zachary Taylor, the whig nominee.

In the canvass of 1852, in which the free soilers had Hale and Julian for their ticket, they polled but little more than half the vote they rolled up four yars earlier—291,000 in 1848 and 156,000 in 1852. Van Buren's barnburners, having gained revenge in 1848, and at the same time secured "recognition" for their party in the distribution of the federal and state patronage, had gone back to their old party, the democracy, which carried all the states in 1852 except four—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee.

In the campaign of 1856 appeared the most powerful of all the "third" parties which ever appeared in American politics except the populist party of our own time. This was the know nothing, or American party. The know nothing party sought to lengthen the residence period for naturalization and aimed to exclude foreign-born persons, especially Catholics, from office. Nativistic parties appeared in New York and other cities earlier than the 50s. One of them elected one of the Harpers to be mayor of New York in 1844, and in many canvasses before and after that time nativism in that city polled a heavy vote. Around 1852, however, when the slavery question was beginning to have a disintegrating effect on both the great parties, and when there was, at the same time, danger that the issue might disrupt the union, a new wave of nativistic feeling began to sweep over New England, the middle states and some of the states of the border region. Part of this reappearance of opposition to foreigners was due to a revival of the old hostility, and some of it was occasioned by a desire on the part of the more moderate whigs and democrats to create an issue which would be less incendiary than the slavery question. In its appearance in the 50's the nativistic party was a secret, oath-bound organization, whose members, when questioned as to their creed, usually said, "I know nothing about it," or something of this sort, and thus the term know nothing was applied to them. In 1854, the year in which the Missouri compromise was repealed and the republican party was born, the know nothings carried Massachusetts and Delaware, and in 1855 they swept, for governor or other state officers, or for legislatures, or both, the states of Massachusets, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Kentucky and California. The Know nothings relaxed most of their secresy in 1855, adopted the name American party, and nominated ex-President Fillmore for president. In the whole of the slave states, beginning with Delaware and Maryland on the Atlantic, and going southward and westward to Florida,

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## The Balance of Power.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Texas and Missouri, the contest of 1856 was between Buchanan, the democratic candidate, and Fillmore.

Fremont's vote in none of the slave states went much above 300, while in most of them he got no support at all. In the country as a whole Fillmore's popular vote was 874,000, as compared with 1,300,000 for Fremont and 1,800,000 for Buchanan. Fillmore carried one state, Maryland, receiving eight electoral votes.

Next on the list of minor organizations was the constitutional union party of 1860, which attempted to take the "middle of the road" between the two great parties on the slavery issue. It was composed chiefly of know nothings and of old whigs who had not yet gone into either the republican or the democratic parties, although their own party disappeared after the rise of the republican organization in 1854. This party was strong in the border states, had many conspicuous men—including Sam Houston, John Bell, John J. Crittenden, Edward Everett, John McLean, Henry Winter Davis and Horace Maynard—among its leaders. It attempted to evade the burning issue of the time by declaring for the "constituion of the country, the union of the states and the enforcement of the laws," and nominated Bell and Everett. That ticket received a popular vote of 590,000 and carried Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, with thirty-seven electoral votes. Lincoln had a popular vote of 1,866,000 and an electoral vote of 180. The democratic party was split between Breckenridge, the south's nominee, who had 848,000 votes of the people and seventy-two of the electors, and Douglas, who, with a larger popular vote (1,375,000) than any of the candidates except Lincoln, had a smaller electoral vote (twelve) than any of them. He got Missouri's nine votes and three of New Jersey's seven, Lincoln receiving the other four.

There was no chance for a "third" party to get any foothold during the civil war days, but one appeared shortly afterward, the liberal republicans. This party, whose leading spirits were Governor Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri; Carl Schurz, one of Missouri's senators; Gov. John M. Palmer, of Illinois; Lyman Trumbull, one of the same state's senators; Horace Greeley, George W. Julian, Jacob D. Cox, Chauncey M. Depew and William M. Grosvenor, all seceders from the republicans, opposed Grant's policy of dealing with the south, demanded civil service reform, local self-government for the south and the removal of all disabilities placed on ex-confederates, and it antagonized all attempts to reopen the questions dealt with by the three war amendments to the constitution. It nominated Greeley and Brown, and the democrats accepted its platform and ticket. The coalition carried Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Texas, with sixty-three electoral votes, as compared with 286 electoral votes received by Grant. Early in the canvass, however, there seemed to be a chance that the coalition would elect its ticket, but after the state contest in North Carolina, in the summer of 1872, which state voted early then, and which went in favor of the republicans at that time, the tide all over the country was seen to turn in favor of Grant.

A minor party appeared at the same time as the liberal republican revolt took place which has figured in every presidential canvass from that day to this. This is the prohibition party. Its ticket, headed by Woolley, of Illinois, which was put up a little over two weeks ago, is the eighth national ticket which it has placed in the field. The prohibition party's vote for president has increased from 5,000 for Black, its candidate in 1872, to 264,000 for Bidwell, its 1892 nominee, but in 1896 it split on the silver question, like all the other parties in that year, big and little, and the aggregate vote of its two sections was only 147,000, a falling off of 117,000 from the vote in 1892. In one of its presidential canvasses, though, the prohibitionists probably decided the contest. In 1884, when Cleveland's plurality over Blaine in New York was only 1,047, John P. St. John, the prohibitionist party's presidential candidate, received a vote of 25,000 in New York, probably more than three-fourths of which was drawn from the republican party. New York was the decisive state in 1884, as it was in many other presidential contests—1800, 1844, 1848, 1860 and 1888—and the prohibition party held the balance.

The three other minor parties—the greenback, the union labor and the populist—are of the same lineage. There have been other labor parties, and several political sects calling themselves socialists (previous to the socialist and social democratic parties of 1900), and others terming themselves American [illegible] appeared in presidential canvass [illegible] but they attracted no attention and had not the faintest influence in any state. The greenback party participated in the canvasses of 1876, 1880 and 1884, its highest vote, 307,000, being cast for its candidate in 1880, General Weaver. The union labor party, which was, in a certain sense, the greenback party's successor, figured in the canvass of 1888, its candidate being Alson J. Streeter, who received 148,000 votes. Neither the greenback nor the union labor party ever gained an electoral vote, but the former chose many members of congress, and at once time was stronger in the house of representatives than ever the populist party has been. The populist party, whose first appearance in a presidential canvass was in 1892, when its nominee was General Weaver, the greenback candidate of 1880, fused with the democrats in 1896, although one element refused to accept Sewall, Bryan's running mate that year, and supported Thomas E. Watson instead. In 1900 the populist party is represented, as a distinctive national organization, by its radical element, whose standard-bearer is Wharton Barker, the other section of the party being in coalition with the democrats in support of Bryan, as in 1896. In 1900, however, unlike 1896, the fusion branch of the populists nominated Bryan first.

The liberty party in 1844, the free soil party in 1848, and the prohibition party in 1884, turned the scale in a presidential canvass. The heavy vote cast by the populists in 1892—1,000,000 popular and twenty-two electoral—accounted for much of Cleveland's long lead over Harrison in that year, though Cleveland would undoubtedly have carried the country in that canvass without the aid which the populists gave him. In close canvasses—and that of 1900 may be one of those—all the political sects demand attention. "Third" parties have had vastly more influence in national elections than is generally realized.

### MEN READ FAIRY TALES.

"It is surprising how many books of fairy tales such as the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' 'Grimm's,' 'Hans Andersen's' and others of that class are sold at present to what there were only two years ago," said a large local bookseller a few days ago. "What is more, the buyers are not women and children, but business men. When the demand began to grow for this class of literature I thought that the men were buying them for their wives and families, but now I know different. They read them themselves, and I think it would be safe to say that in a large percentage of offices occupied by lawyers and other professional men you would find books of this class. How do I account for it? Well, I could hardly tell you. My opinion is that at the present time business life has got to be such a rush and turmoil, owing to the great competition, that men find they are in danger of suffering from 'brain fag.'

"From early morning until late at night all through the week they are in their offices or else rushing around under a great mental strain. Night hardly brings any rest, as there are problems to be thought out when they get home, and I see that physicians say that insomnia is increasing to an alarming extent. Even on Sunday men don't stay at home and rest as they used to, any casual exploration of the office buildings and big firms on that day revealing a large percentage of the occupants down-town and at work.

"The result is that the brain has no rest at all, the few minutes snatched in which to read a newspaper being work to a great extent, owing to the vast amount of knowledge of the world's doings that is required for a successful business career at the present day. Such being the case, something of a recreative nature in the way of mental food is absolutely necessary. This used to be supplied by fictional works, but that is now impossible. The time in which to read is only a minute or two at odd intervals, and as a result it is impossible to try and mentally digest a lengthy story. This has called forth a demand for short stories, and the less thought they require the better they are liked. Fairy tales fill the bill exactly, and men whom you would never imagine as being interested in such frivolities buy the books with eagerness."—Chicago Tribune.

### WAIL OF A FISHERMAN.

All the romance is gone from fishing in Indiana. There is nothing picturesque about a party of a dozen men in hip boots floundering over rocks, shouting and dragging a heavy seine. There is no murmuring of trees, no soft touches of nature, none of the stillness of the sylvan solitude, in a mob of hot and perspiring seiners. The poetry is gone, the happiness of it all is gone and what is worse, the fish are gone.—Muncie Times.

St. Patrick was voted into the calendar of saints in the English prayer book recently by the convocation of York.

## THE WOMEN IN CHINA

There as Elsewhere They are the Most Fervent Religious Influence.

Woman's influence in China is greater than is commonly supposed. Records of the great Flowery Kingdom are full of examples of women famous for their learning, heroism and high principle. Sometimes women achieve absolute power over the household, for there is a popular saying, "She eats rice with her husband," which is used to express the rule of the female tyrant. The most astonishing instance of feminine power today is, of course, the career of the dowager empress, Eszi-Chi. It is said that today the greatest mandarin of China would rather face the Emperor Kwangsa than the secluded lady whose firmness has often been tried and never been broken. She is still the power which rules the colossal country of 300,000,000 people, a country subject to colossal disasters of floods, famine, epidemics, earthquakes and insurrection, and which is now in the throes of revolution and warfare. As an instance of the empress dowager's strength, it may be recalled that she deposed her strongest vizier, Prince Kung, in 1865, by a mere decree in the Pekin Gazette, because "he overrated his importance." In common with all other nations, the women of China represent the most fervent religious element. They are said to endorse enthusiastically the boxers' movement and to be fighting with passion to help rid the country of the detested missionary.

That the women of China do not lack courage is proved by the fact that they sometimes seek suicide as relief from unhappy marriages, and uncongenial husbands would frequently be murdered were it not for special punishments, "ignominious and slow," devised for all women who should attempt homicide. The mere existence of this law proves the necessity for it. Again, not long ago fifteen young girls of Canton threw themselves into the river to escape from marrying the husbands chosen for them.

Two other recent examples prove the heroism of the Chinese women of high degree. A daughter of the Chinese minister to London, Kwo-Sung-Taon, was married at the age of seventeen. When her husband fell ill and all food failed to nourish him she cut a slice off her arm and put it in the broth. When he died she tried to commit suicide out of grief and would eat nothing but gold leaf, to induce death. It failed to poison her and she then starved to death. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Kwo, a sister of the Marquis Tseng, tried also to follow her husband to the land of spirits, but the quantities of gold leaf failed, and she finally took compassion on her children, agreed to live, and managed her father-in-law's property while he was in London. Li Hung Chang penned a memorial to the Dragon throne, requesting that these two women should be awarded a sign of imperial approval.

Notwithstanding the degraded condition of women of the lower classes, the female ideal is high in China, and the annals of the past show a long series of virtuous and heroic women, who have made an indelible impression upon the national mind. The mother of the great sage, Confucius, is held as a model, for, as her father died when the child was three years of age, his training was accomplished by his mother, who, it is said, gave him the foundation for his great moral maxims. The next philosopher of importance, Mencius, was also indebted to his mother for the formation of his character and mind, as well as his philosophy.

Woman's lot in China is, however, not an enviable one. She is not received into the world with joy and is given very little education. At twelve she is banished from all companionship, to become "the young girl who sits in the house," until her marriage, when she weds someone she has never seen. Then she must obey her husband and her mother-in-law; she may not come into contact with men or the outside world, and, as a rule, she cannot read. She may, however, receive ladies and return their calls. The patriarchal system is so universal that the father is a despotic ruler over his family, and a married woman becomes so entirely a part of her husband's family that she has to yield her duty and obedience to her husband's parents, who frequently treat her more as a slave than a daughter-in-law. The doctrine inculcated in the Chinese classics is that a woman has three stages of obedience; first, to her father; second, to her husband (after she is married); and third, to her son (if her husband dies), when he reaches manhood. The old proverb goes: "Men wish their boys to be wolves, and fear lest they should be timid; their girls they wish to be like mice, and fear lest they should have the boldness of the tiger." The laws established 2,300 years ago are in favor today and among them no rules are stricter than those which provide for keeping the women in bondage.

Chinese books of instruction for girls consist chiefly of exhortations to discharge their duties as daughters, wives, mothers and daughters-in-law. The "Girls' Four Books," to which two famous emperors wrote prefaces, contain the best idea of how the female mind and character must be trained. Modesty, gentleness, self-sacrifice, wisdom, respect for elders and a virtuous disposition must be a woman's equipment in life. There is no pressing need for intellectual education. However, about 100 in every 10,000 women read, and that means read with understanding the great books of philosophy and literature, the works of China's sages and poets. Such cases are found among the aristocratic classes, and men of letters frequently teach their wives and daughters not only the art of reading, but that of writing, and go so far as to publish their literary effusions.

### SMOKING GIRLS.

Three or four New York young women were in the apartments of one of them having a little late supper, and as an incident thereto a package of cigarettes was handed around, says the Washington Star.

"Thank you, no," said a tall girl, who is coming to the front as an artist in decorative designing. "I've quit."

"I didn't know you had ever begun," said the hostess. "I only began about a month ago."

"I had my experience ten years ago," continued the tall young woman, "and while it wasn't with cigarettes, it was the same effect. I was at school then, and one night one of the girls in the crowd I went with had some cigars in her room. I dont' know how she got them, but they were there, and the four of us with her concluded we would try them. Just think of trying cigars! If we had had any sense we never would have done it, but some girls haven't any at first. But they can learn. At least some of them can. It was about 10 o'clock, and we though the teachers had made their last rounds, but we had not figured on the principal. She came slipping along the hall, and before we knew what had happened she was in the room. We had been smoking about three minutes, I should say, and there was plenty of smoke in the air, even though we did try to hide our cigars.

"'Ah, smoking, young ladies?' she said in the very pleasantest manner. We could not deny it, and sat there dumb.

"'How nice!' she went on. 'I have some flowers in my room that the bugs are injuring, and tobacco smoke is just the thing that will kill them. Come with me, and smoke the little wretches out.'

"There was no help for it, and we went with her. And she stood over us and made us smoke those little flowers till all of us were so deathly sick she had to call the doctor to take care of us. We didn't get over it for three or four days, and we missed lessons one day, but the principal never scolded us once, and was just as nice as she could be, and insisted on thanking us for our services to the flowers. Just the same, we didn't need any scolding, and not one of us has felt the need of tobacco since that dreadful night, either. Ugh! the very thought of it gives me the creeps yet!"

### DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES.

In a car on the Blue Island express of the Illinois Central the other day a passenger sat alongside a pair of commuters, says the Chicago Chronicle. Having nothing better to do he began in his suburban way to size them up, wondering who and what they were. They were both of about the same size and they looked enough alike to be brothers, if not twins. They were dressed in nondescript clothes of black and they both wore derby hats of unknown vintage. They both had unkempt cronjes falling upon their shirt fronts, and their arms were full of household packages after the manner of good commuters. They looked very good.

There was a sort of dissenting air about them which made the watching man think that they were members of the Lutheran church. He let his imagination stray on till he saw them on Sunday with their families about them in the little square meeting house taking part with deep devotion in the exercises. He even imagined that a faint odor of sanctity exhaled from their persons—that delicate and indefinable perfume which comes from pews and hymn books.

They talked together in ordinary tones, which were dimmed by the rush of the express. Finally when the train stopped at Hyde Park he heard one say to the other:

"Yes, he's a mighty good wrestler, an' if I'd known jes' how good he was I'd a tried my strangle hold on 'im. I allers succeed with that, an' no man ever downed me yit when onct I get a chance t' give 'im my best holt. Him an' me's goin' t' have another bout nex' Sunday fer five dollars a side an' you bet he won't ketch me nappin' then."

Prof. J. J. Thomson has discovered bodies that are smaller than atoms which he calls corpuscles.

## SOME WORD HISTORIES

The Curious Origin of a Number of Words That Are Now Very Common.

Some words have histories. Other words embody history, as, for example, the word rigmarole. Everybody understands it as signifying a confused and meaningless jumble, but precious few recall the fact that it comes from ragman's roll. Now the ragman's roll is a crown document of no small importance. It is a real roll of ancient parchment, and records categorically the instruments and deeds by which Scotland's nobility and gentry gave in their adhesion, and swore allegiance to Edward I. of England toward the close of the thirteenth century. Naturally it is a somewhat confused document, but possibly not so much confused as confusing to the good people of its own era. It must have been upsetting in those days to discover that the lords and gentlemen thought to be stanchest for the old order had gone over to the invaliding king. Yet there is something to be said for the lords and gentlemen—they loved not Scotland's independence less, but their heads and their estates rather more.

Venison, which nowadays means always and strictly the flesh of a deer, is truly any flesh hunted—that is meat of a venery. Venery is the old name for hunting—thus foxes and wolves and badgets furnish "venison" no less than the lordly stag. Cur, the synonym for a worthless dog, has somewhat the same derivation. In feudal England the dogs of the villienage, no doubt mostly starving mongrels, were by law required to be cur-tailed—that is, have their tails cut short, so they might be readily distinguished from the stag and boar hounds of the lords and gentlemen. The stag-hounds ran true upon the scent, the mongrels would confuse and draw them off from it. Sometimes the villien-dogs had to suffer for also "hombling," that is, cutting away the two middle toes from each fore foot, so they could not run with the hounds. A curtail-dog, or curtle-dog, in time became simply a cur. His owners, the villiens, who lived in clustered hovels outside the castle walls, in like manner give rise to the word village.

Another wonderfully expressive phrase also comes from the hunting field, where it is to this day in common use. It is "to run riot." Fox hounds run riot when they leave the drag of the fox and go racing and chasing off upon the scent of hares and rabbits, whose company the fox seeks when he finds himself pursued. Indeed, in fox-hunting parlance, hare-scent is known as "riot." The familiar phrase, "on the pad," as signifying going hither and yon, also throws back to Reynard the Fox. His feet are known technically as pads—when he gets up and begins to move about sportsmen say he is "on the pad."

It seems a far cry from the hunting field to the name of a fashionable coach, but it is from the huntng field the tally-ho gets its title. Tallis hors, pronounced tally-ho, Norman French for "out of the thicket," was the proper cry when the fox broke cover. The huntsmen and the master of fox hounds answered the cry with long blasts of the horn. Then when public coaches began to run, their horns blew the tally-ho blasts; further as luxury progressed finer coaches often took to the meet, and the throwing off, fine people who did not intend to follw the hounds, but to see them spectacularly. Between use and luxury, the coach with seats on top crystallized as the tally-ho. The tally-ho it is likely to remain, unless all the world should go automobile mad.

Lombards, money-changers of Venice, sat on benches round about the plaza of St. Mark's. Banco is Italian for bench. When one of the money-changers defaulted, the others fell to and broke his bench in little pieces. Afterward he was known as "banco-rupto"—that is, the man of the broken bench. Here comes our word bankrupt.

### HINDO TRADE SECRETS.

Hindostan jugglers seem to have invented a way to stimulate the growth of certain plants to an altogether abnormal degree; buds expand before the eyes of bystanders, and sprouts rise like the beanstalk of fairy-tale Jack, says a writer in the Indianapolis Press. Commissioner McElroy, of Lucknow, tried to purchase the secret of that process, but the necromancer declined, pleading the risk of divulging the mysteries of his brotherhood.

Hindoo fakers also peddle rat-baits that cause ratification meetings where the very existence of rodents had been unsuspected, and, with due precautions, will occasionally sell poisons warranted to kill like the shock of an electrocution machine. The Thugs employed a specific of that sort for business purposes, and its composition was probably known to Locusta, the court poison monger of the Emperor Nero. Before administering her favorite prescription to his rival he tried it on a young slave, who almost instantly died in convulsions. Britanicus, the chief victim, swallowed a few drops in a cup of wine, the next day, and his biographer asserts that he fell dead like a man stabbed suddenly to the heart.

### HUGE MARRIAGE AGENCY.

While the British housewife is bewailing the ever-increasing scarcity of "generals" and house and parlor-maids the Queensland government agents in the country are shipping young women to their colony in thousands. Some idea of the extent to which the demand for single women in Queensland is being supplied from the country districts of England may be gathered from the fact that on last Thursday alone 215 healthy young domestic servants were dispatched to the Brisbane hiring depot by the colony's agents, and with farm laborers, their wives and families, the total shipment for the day comprised 430 persons. For the readiness to quit England for the new life in the sunny south several reasons are assigned, not the least interesting of which is the prospect of marriage with the well-to-do selector who raises coffee, cotton, tobacco or sugar on his outback holding. It is the common belief of the intending emigrant—and the notion is carefully fostered by the hustling agent—that once in Cooktown, Mackay, Bowen or Cairns she will speedily capture the susceptible squatter, marry him and pass in a month from the lean-to kitchen into the best room of the home station. For every man or woman secured by the energetic agents who travel over the United Kingdom they are paid 10s 6d, and for each child 5s 3d.—London Mail.

### KRUGER'S FORTUNE.

Those who are in the habit of thinking of Mr. Krueger as a mere farmer may be surprised to hear that he is a millionaire at least once. How many times over that nice round sum has accumulated in his savings it is impossible to say, says a writer in the London Daily Mail. To begin with, he has the handsome salary as president of seven thousand a year, together with coffee allowance, which is supposed to be his entertaining money, of three hundred a year. Being of a frugal turn of mind, Mr. Kruger has for many years past lived on his coffee money, while out of his presidential salary and "perquisites" he is believed to have succeeded in saving about thirty thousand a year. Over and above this Mr. Krueger has many indirect sources of income. It has been shown that he has a very large interest in the Netherlands railway, while he is also directly concerned in the consumption of dynamite, as well as several other flourishing monopolies. Mr. Kruger owns over 100 farms in different parts of the Transvaal. Some are productive, others are not. For instance, in the Rustenberg district many of the best tobacco growing farms are his, and the lessees pay him very handsome rents. His gold-mining farms have also brought him in a goodly amount, a few he has sold to the hated Uitlander capitalist, others he retains, or hopes to retain. Comparatively recently a farm he had held for some years was floated into a gold-mining company, and although his name does not appear in the list of shareholders he received almost the whole of the purchase price in cash. It is said that many of the Transvaal president's safest investments have been made in Holland and Germany. He is likewise reported to be a heavy holder of German consols and French rentes. Personally, Mr. Kruger is not a generous individual, despite his great wealth. At the time of the dreadful dynamite explosion in Johannesburg a few years ago the Uitlander firms subscribed a magnificent total not far short of £80,000 to alleviate the distress of the families whose breadwinners were killed. All the victims were either poor Boers, natives, or Chinamen; literally not one Englishman suffered. Mr. Kruger was asked for a subscription, and promised £25. His name was put down on the subscription list for that sum, but despite continually dunning on the part of the secretary the subscription was never forthcoming.

### THEY ARE TEETOTALERS.

It is the lasting shame of some modern nations that they destroy thousands of barbarous or semi-civilized men and women by selling them poison in the form of the purest qualities of alcoholic liquors; but they find no market among the hundreds of millions of East Indians because Islam throughout the world is a vast teetotal society, and among the Hindus to touch liquor is a sign of the lowest caste. Thus certain religions which we do not include among the highest forms have happily reared an insurmountable barrier against one of the worst evils of western civilization.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Candles are always in demand for China. No religious ceremony can be held without dozens of them being lighted to aid in the ceremonies.

## FACTS ABOUT FISH.

Why They Are Coated With Slime—The Alaskan Candle—Wonders of the Carp.

Fish, as a rule, increase in weight and length every year up to their death. These are several varieties of fish that can not swim; they are deep-sea dwellers, and crawl about the rocks, using their tails and fins as legs.

Why fish are slippery is accounted for in this way: The slimy coating protects them from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters. If a fish is uncovered by slime the fungus lodges there and grows until in time it kills the fish. The slime helps also to increase the speed of the fish through the water.

In order to capture a certain fish, a South American tribe whips the water with the wood of a tree which contains a substance having a narcotic influence on the fish, which are then readily caught. One South African fish, the nableps, a stargazer, can see in air as well as in water. Its eyes are divided into an upper and a lower portion, giving the effect of two pupils in each eye, one suited for seeing in the air, and the other for seeing in he water. The fish often swims at the surface with its head sometimes above, sometimes below the water line.

There is a wonderful fish in Alaska, which, when dried, is used as a candle. The Alaskan inserts the tail of the dried fish in a crack of his rough, wooden table and lights its nose. The fish burns with a bright and steady flame of about three candle-power, giving a clear, white light and considerable heat. A fairly large fish will burn about three hours. The fish is very fat and its vertebrae are formed largely of phosphorus—thus the fat is the tallow and the vertebrae the wick of this curious candle. If necessary it can be eaten afterward, being nicely smoked.

The pollock is severely let alone by its finny brethren, for it is armed to the teeth with a formidable sting and a sac of poison. The lake lamprey of Central New York is another fish which is ferocious and bloodthirsty. Its mouth is bigger than its head and its teeth are sharp and pointed like a tiger's. The brook lamprey has never been known to eat at all. It is supposed that he does all his eating before he becomes a real lamprey—in the larva period—and is never hungrey afterward.

People marvel at the mechanism of the human body, with its near 500 bones, but man is simple in this respect compared with the carp, which moves no fewer than 4,386 bones and muscles every time it breathes. It has 4,320 veins, to say nothing of its ninety-nine muscles. One fish has a brain larger than man's—the whale.

### OUR FORGOTTEN MONEY.

More than $15,000,000 worth of fractional paper currency is still outstanding, and, though some of it has doubtless been destroyed, the bulk of it is held by collectors and private individuals. Every now and then some old person dies, and the heirs, finding a quantity of the "shinplasters" in a disused pocketbook or some other hiding place, send them to Washington to be redeemed. Occasionally, too, banks forward quite a lot of the notes in unbroken sheets, just as they got them many years ago. At first these sheets had to be cut apart with scissors, but afterward they were perforated like postage stamps, so as to be torn apart. Not long ago the treasury received a handkerchief full of this currency, of the first issue, each note being signed by Treasurer Spinner with his own hand. About $3,000 worth of this fractional paper comes in for redemption each year, and some of the best of it is saved out by the department to be given away in response to applications from collectors—Saturday Evening Post.

### COSTLY BURIAL OF A DOG.

A collie dog named Major was laid in a hard-wood casket covered with heavy black cloth and lined with white satin and buried with great pomp and many symptoms of grief in the new cemetery for dogs at Tarrytown.

The deceased animal belonged to Mrs. John T. Stephons, of No. 427 West Twenty-third street, who paid an undertaker's bill of several hundred dollars and is now in deep mourning.

The departed Major was one of a pair of handsome collies well known to the residents of London terrace, where Mrs. Stephens lives. He was of registered stock, had a pedigree of great length and was worth $1,500, for which sum any one can buy a hundred babies or more from their parents in New York.—New York Journal.

Wood and charcoal are in great demand for fuel in Cuba.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

# SABBATH SERVICES.

THE SEEDS OF RELIGION, A LESSON WHICH JESUS MADE PLAIN BY THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

### EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal churches tomorrow will be at 8 and 10:45 a. m. Dr. McKenzie, of Howe school, Lima, will preach. The Sunday evening services will be omitted during the hot months. St. Andrews' mission, South Wayne avenue, Sunday school at 3 o'clock, Alfred Grindle, superintendent. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

### FREE METHODIST.

Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30 by the pastor, Rev. P. Wilbur Botts, pastor, followed by social services; Sabbath school at 3:00; Bible class taught by the pastor; preaching again in the evening by the pastor; Monday evening holiness meeting to be held at the residence of Mr. Cubard, corner of Reed and Hurd streets; Tuesday evening, class meeting; Thursday evening, prayer meeting.

### UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Hanna and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services' Sunday school ,9:30 a. m., Allen A Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:45 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:45 to 8:45; topic, "Missions," Mrs. Lucinda Royl, leader. The Ladies' Aid society will be at the home of Mrs. W. H. Woodruff, on east Creighton avenue. The Young Ladies' Missionary society will give an ice cream social Tuesday night on the lawn at C. M. Menefee's, 202 Thomas street.

### RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Meeting for men at 3:00 p. m. Address by Thomas McCormick. Junior quartet music. Bible study at 4:00 p. m., in charge of the secretary, J. W. Burns.

### EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. A., 6:45; subject, "How Mission Work Will Gain Success," Rev. Humbel, leader; mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 7:45. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland—Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Themes, "The Undying Power of the Gospel" and "Self-Robbery." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Special music for each service. Mid-week prayer and praise service Wednesday evening at 8; topic, "Faithfulness." Mrs. James T. Cairns and a "friend" will give an ice cream social for the benefit of the South church on Thursday evening, 26th, at the church parlors. D. T. Williams, pastor.

### ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; Luther league at 7. No evening service. There will be a meeting of the teachers on Thursday evening to study the Sunday school lesson.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:35 a. m., subject, "Jesus Baptized in the Jordan," the first in the series on "Summer Scenes in the Life of Jesus." No evening service. Miss Minnie Trefz will sing at the service.

English Lutheran Church of Re-Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., text: I Tim. 6:6-10, "Godliness and Contentment—The Gain of this Combination." No evening service. No Bible class. Catechetical classes by special arrangement. Sunday school picnic on August 16th at Swinney park. Annual mission festival September 30. Rev. Eckhardt, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—During Dr. Moffat's vacation the pulpit will be supplied. Rev. J. M. Seymour will preach Sunday morning. Public worship, with sermon at 10:45 a. m. No evening services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., at 6:30 a. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Westminster church, two and one-half squares from court house on West Berry street—Services, 10:30 a. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m. J. L. Leeper, D. D., pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, corner Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 11:45, subject of discourse, "The Troubles in China—Their Probable Effect on Missionary Work." Covenant Bible school at 540 South Calhoun street at 2:45 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor—Sunday services as follows: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 and Sunday school teachers' meeting at 8:30.

### BAPTIST.

First Baptist church (Baptist Tabernacle); L. L. Henson, pastor. The pastor will preach morning and evening. At night there will be a short evangelistic service. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior, 4 p. m.; B. Y. P. U, 3:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Young Men's chorus, Thursday evening; Boy's brigade, Friday evening.

### CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ; Edgar William Allen, pastor. At 10:30 a. m., sermon, "God's Voices;" 8 p. m., service in Masonic Temple, sermon, "The Story of an Attempted Suicide, or Light Amid Gloom." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m; Bicycle club Friday night.

Bulletin of West Creighton avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning July 22: Lord's day services—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Motives and Rewards;" 7:45 p. m., subject, "Lamps Without Oil." Mid-week services—Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Take Time to be Holy," Ps. 119:9-11, 1 Cor., 6:14, 7:1; Heb., 12:14-17. Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid; place of meeting will be announced later. On Friday evening George E. Biglow, of Chicago, general evangelist of the Christian Citizenship League of America, will deliver one of his famous lectures on "Christian Citizenship." The admission is free to all. Zach. A. Harris, minister.

### REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice.—Morning services and preaching at 10:30; Sunday school at 9:30; there will be no evening services; Young People's meeting Wednesday evening. P. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor.—At 9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 2 p. m., meeting of the consistory; no evening services; Wednesday evening, meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor.—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; subject, "Fighting Against the Stars." Evening service, 8 o'clock; topic, "Lost Talents." Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m. Mid-week service Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and church picnic Thursday, July 26, in Bercot's grove, south of the city. Conveyances to the grounds for every person from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 a. m.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor.—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., junior league; 6:45 p. m., Epworth league; 7:45 p. m., sermon, subject, "Men Filled With Iron." Music led by chorus, Mrs. Gesaman, conductor. Wednesday evening, 7:45, prayer meeting.

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Services on Sunday will be as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; the pastor will preach a special sermon at 10:30 on the subject, "Defections in Our Church;" classes will meet at noon; junior Epworth league at 3:30, Mrs. Charles E. White, superintendent; Epworth league devotional service at 7 p. m.; there will be a short sermon by the pastor at 8 p. m. General prayer meeting on Friday evening.

Berry street M. E. church announcements: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon by the pastor, 8 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church—Sabbath school 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Epworth leaugue, 7 p. m. The pastor will begin a series of sermons in the evening on the life of Joseph which will run over several Sunday evenings. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening as usual.

The Sabbath school gives its annual picnic at Swinney park on Thursday. Cars will leave the church at 9 a. m. and return at 6 p. m. The cars will be free to all.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by Dr. Spellman, 10:30 a. m.; general class 11:45 a. m.; junior Epworth league at 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:45 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m. by Rev. Cochran.

### Y. W. C. A.

The Gospel meeting at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday at 4 o'clock will be led by Miss Rena Nelson, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Racine, Wis. All women invited.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Love." Golden text, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."—Luke, 10:27.

### GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2.30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m., services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

John Copper, of the Randall Wheel company, will make a trip to Montpelier on his wheel Monday.

## Anti-Cigarette League

### TOBACCO LAW OF INDIANA.

(Approved February 9, 1899.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to give, barter or sell either directly or indirectly to any child or children under 16 years tobacco or preparations of tobacco, to be chewed or smoked by any child under the age aforesaid; or to persuade, advise, counsel or compel any child under said age to chew or smoke tobacco.

Sec. 2. Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Christian citizens, it appears, in reading this law that children who are daily seen on our streets using tobacco in its various forms are encouraged and taught to become violaters of our laws of God and man, even to hold in contempt and defy their safeguard and protection, by the indiscriminate and injurious use of these articles and habits. Consider for a moment the salaries paid our law-makers, the time and money spent by the citizens to elect our law-makers, that all possible good should accrue from such vast outlays by large communities. The aim of our general government is not to elect salary law-makers to enact laws to become a dead letter. But to become a savior of the people, the law-maker must see that the law is enforced to the letter by the help of his constituents, and the country be bettered by his power he wields for the good of his people. A conscientious representative will thus aim to earn his salary and serve his people. The Christian citizen will not be wholly satisfied to elect and pay our law-makers for laws to fill our statute books then become indifferent to their fulfillment, but see that the laws become a part of our daily lives by the observance of both officer and people, thus becoming a great benefactor of good to the respective communities and the country at large. Our laws are our salvation. How much more effective should the Christian citizen and voter be to his community when all are admonished in the book of books "to ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you," positive proof that all our failures and shortcomings lie at our own door.

There would be very few children seen using forbidden and injurious articles and become law-breakers did parents and the Christian citizen see to the enforcement of our laws. The Christian citizen should not confine his efforts to his church and Sunday school exclusively and that once or twice a week and perhaps not that often, but his teachings and influence should be felt on the street to and from and at his daily business, to insure the greatest good to his community. How many of our business men have stopped and said a word or two to their friend's or neighbor's boy who they see with a cigarette or chew of tobacco in their mouth, much less say a word to the street urchins who are fast becoming law-breakers through our indifference and negligence? Our business men could make men of the boys in their employ who use the cigarette with very little effort and proper encouragement on their part. Cigarette smokers and tobacco chewers in the ranks of the newsboys, messenger boys, cash boys and other employes, what examples for the street urchin to follow who aspire to something and have no employment, but that lies within their reach, for boys will collect their pennies to buy a package of tobacco containing cigarette papers and make their own cigarettes. They go farther. The law-abiding citizen can make this habit unpopular if you will. The time is near at hand when men's votes will be bought with a narcotic, a drink and a cigar. What loyalty to our country!

Wives, mothers and sisters, you can eradicate this evil if you will by making it unpopular and a substitute in its place.

Our July rally at the city hall was encouraging, notwithstanding the exceedingly warm weather. Ralph Wilson presided. Mr. Bennett was elected secretary of our rally meetings. Able addresses were given by Dr. Ferguson, Rev. Williams and Mr. Dwight Todd, of St. Paul, inspiring league songs sung and all were benefited by the interesting session held. Three new members and two honoraries were secured.

The August rally will be held the first Saturday in the month at the same place. We wish a large attendance of our church, Sunday schools and young people's societies represented by delegates to express their opinion and take action in some important matters. Invitations will be sent by our secretary, Mr. Bennett.

One of the many commendable features of our city is the absence of unsightly and unhealthy tobacco pools on our streets and sidewalks, which were numerous years ago. Observations in Marion and other towns of the state needed a little agitation on this subject, as the fronts of business houses were stained and made unsightly by tobacco juice from one to two feet up, and sidewalks were very disagreeble to travel on on account of this filthy habit and practice. We visited the Ashley chapel, No. 4, St. Joe township, A. C. L., last Sunday and found the following officers presiding: President, Oscar Ashley; vice president, Joe Parker; secretary, Georgia Rosseld; treasurer, Ralph Ashley ;sergeant at arms, Geo. Ashley; membership, twenty good-sized boys and girls.

Mrs. L. D. Drake, Supt.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstarctors, 32 East Berry street.)

—City.—

Jane Logan to Jennie and J. H. Lones, lot 16 Edsall's addition, for $1,000.

Jane Logan to John C. and Sarah J. Logan, south half lot 20 Brandriff & Ayres' addition, for $1,000.

Clay H. Harrod to George D. Bergman, lot 188 Archer's addition, for $1,000.

—Country.—

C. W. Edgerton, administrator, to Daniel C. Smith, undivided four-fifths of southeast quarter of section 19, Maumee township, for $4,500.

Hannah M. Edgerton et al. to Daniel C. Smith, southeast quarter of section 19, Maumee township, for $1.

Christian F. and Charlotte E. Pfeiffer, lot 2 North Wayne addition, for $325.

Hugh Kain to Henry Hosler, part out lot "D" Holopeter's addition to Hamilton, for $50.

Winifred J. Randall to Conrad and F. Goette, lot 4, Abbott's addition, for $110.

N. and Abigail Hatch to A. B. and F. M. Hatch, part southwest ¼, northwest ¼, section 17, Perry township, for $2.00.

Charles and Maud Brown to Samuel Hieber, west ½, east ½, south ½, southwest ¼, section 20, Perry township, for $4.25.

### BIG PARTY WENT WEST.

Twenty-three young men left Fort Wayne Friday for Green River, Wyo., where they will be employed in railroad construction. It is said another party will leave Monday for the same destination.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Cherry and baby, Hazel, went to Rome City today and will spend two weeks with N. B. Holdsworth and family, at the Cadwallader cottage.

### WESTERN MARKETS LIVEN UP.

New York, July 21.—Bradstreet's today says:

"Improved crop conditions furnish the keynote of the trade and price movement. As a result of them nearly all staple agricultural products are lower in price, and, at the same time a perceptible livening up of demand for fall delivery is noted at the west, northwest and south. The beginning of fall trade is consequently more clearly visible in the sections mentioned, while at the east the markets are slower to experience this improvement and are consequently reasonably dull. Bank clearings as yet fail to reflect any perceptible improvement in distribution, and railway earnings, though of large volume, are, owing to comparisons being made with exceptionally good results last year, showing less notable increases both in gross and net returns. An increased cost of repairs, betterments, fuel and wages is unitedly responsible for this latter feature, because gross receipts for later period reports show continued though small gains."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The sharp fall of 2 cents in wheat and 4 cents in corn appears to reflect public conclusions, after hearing much evidence, official and unofficial, regarding the extent of injury to both grains. The shipments go on at a quiet and moderate pace—in three weeks from Atlantic ports 5,661,501 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 6,505,393 last year; from Pacific ports, 1,691,597 bushels, against 1,278,648 last year, and in corn 9,620,568 bushels, against 9,289,999 last year. Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 145 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 23 last year."

### ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Public Sale of Unclaimed Express Freight.

Under and in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, passed December 21, 1865, the Adams Express company will offer at public sale at corner of Berry and Harrison streets, Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday, July 28th, 1900, six hundred (600) articles, more or less, of unclaimed express freight, on which the said Adams Express company has a lien for cost and expense of carriage, storage and sale. Sale commencing at 10 a. m.

G. D. CURTIS,
Superintendent.
H. T. STAPLEFORD,
Auctioneer.
R. G. SCHRIBER,
30,7,14,21 Agent.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

cure bilious and nervous ills, sick headache, disordered liver and impaired digestion.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

## Business = Directory.

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ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 West Main.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $50,000
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK,
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jarad D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office 14 W Wayne St Telephone 265.

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The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

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# LIGHTNING'S FREAKS.

## SOME NEW THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN LEARNED BY THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THUNDER STORMS.

Science now becomes the modern Ajax, the mythical hero who resisted the thunderbolts of heaven.

By a little knowledge people may be forewarned and forearmed on this subject.

The weather bureau at Washington has been collecting new scientific facts about lightning.

Some of the oldest saws and theories are now upset. "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place" is an adage that is completely upset.

Careful observations show that the opposite is true. When one stroke of lightning has split up the air in one spot, other flashes are more liable to occur there.

The old idea that lightning rods were an absolute protection is also upset. It is now on record that some of the most perfectly "rodded" buildings have been struck by lightning.

The notion that but few people are killed by lightning is also shown to be wrong. There is an actual record of 310 people having been killed by lightning last year in the United States. This is almost one for every day in the year. But as many accidents of this kind occur in remote country districts out of communication with the rest of the country, it is assumed that many more than that number really perish each year in this country from lightning stroke.

These and many other interesting facts are given in a report just made by Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau at Washington, to James Wilson, secretary of agriculture.

In discussing the subject of the lightning striking more than once in the same place Chief Moore's report states: Electric sparks are liable to succeed each other along the same path, and Schuster thinks this points to a higher conductivity of the air along the path of the previous discharge.

The statement that lightning always follows the path of least resistance, as commonly understood and stated, needs modification. True it is, that when the air is strained by being subjected to the electrifications of cloud and earth, the weakest spot gives way first, and this is apt to be in line with some small elevated knob or surface.

The thunder clap is made by an electric spark which springs across an air gap. It does not pass ordinary moving matter gently pushing the air aside. Its passage is so instantaneous that the air is shattered, so to speak; the spark crashes its way through the air like a bullet through a pane of glass. If, however, the air be previously split—electrically split—the spark will pass with ease. This is why a succession of flashes sometimes strike in the same place or near by.

The recent remarkable experiments of Dr. Oliver Lodge, in his lectures before the Society of Arts, opposing and to some degree directly contradicting the empirical rules of the lightning rod conference, have given support to the belief that protection against lightning was uncertain.

As a matter of fact, we find, from the study of actual cases where buildings have been struck, that lightning often disregards entirely metallic surfaces and points.

Indifference of lightning to the path of least resistance is another of its newly found qualities. Nearly all treatises upon lightning up to within very recent times assumed that lightning always followed the path of least resistance. "It is simply hopeless to pretend to be able," says Lodge, "to make the lightning conductor so much the easier path that all others are out of the question." The path will depend largely upon the character of the flash.

Any part of a building, if the flash be of a certain character, may be struck, whether there is a rod on the building or not. Fortunately, these are exceptional instances. The great majority of flashes in our latitudes are not so intense but that a good lightning rod, well earthed, makes the most natural path for the flash. We have many instances, however not to be confounded with cases of defective rods), where edifices, seemingly well protected, have been struck below the rods.

Paradox of paradoxes, a building may be seriously damaged by lightning without having been struck at all. Take the famous Hotel de Ville of Brussels. This building was so well protected that scientific men pronounced it the best protected building in the world against lightning. Yet it was damaged by fire caused by a small induced spark near escaping gas. During the thunderstorm some one flash started "surgings" in a piece of metal not connected in any way with the protective [illegible] of metal. The building [illegible] did not receive a side flash.

As lightning often falls indiscriminately upon tree, rock or building, it will make little difference sometimes whether trees are higher than adjoining buildings.

It is not judicious to stand under trees during thunderstorms, in the doorway of barns, close to cattle, or near the chimneys and fire places. On the other hand, there is not much sense in going to bed or trying to insulate one's self in feather beds. Small articles of steel, also, do not have the power to attract lightning, as it is popularly put, or determine the path of discharge.

Some uncertainty exists on the point of return shock. The so-called "return stroke" is caused by the inductive action of the charged cloud on bodies within its influence and yet some distance away from the place of the direct discharge. As explained by Lord Mahon, who first called attention thereto, the sudden return of the body charged inductively to a neutral condition, following the equalization at some distant place, is the cause of the return shock.

There is no reason to doubt that the discharge takes place sometimes from earth to cloud. That is to say, that while we now consider a lightning flash as something like the discharge of a condenser through its own dielectric, made up of excessively frequent alternations, say something like 300,000 times per second, the spark or core of incandescent air may seem to have had its beginning at the earth's surface. That is to say, the air gap breaks down first at a point near the earth.

Just in advance of thunderstorms, whether because of the varying electrical potential of the air, or of the changing conditions of temperature, humidity and pressure, and failure of the nervous organization to respond quickly, or to whatever cause it may be due, it cannot be denied that there is much suffering from depression, etc., at these times. It is, perhaps, possible that these sufferings may be alleviated.

Apart from this, many people suffer greatly from alarm during the prevalence of thunder storms, somewhat unnecessarily indeed. Grant even that the lightning is going to strike close in your vicinity. There are many flashes that are of less intensity than we imagine, discharges that the human body could withstand without permanently serious effects. Voltaire's caustic witticism "that there are some great lords whom it does not do to approach too closely, and lightning is one of these," needs a little revision in these days of high potential oscillatory currents.

Indeed, the other saying, "Heaven has more thunders to alarm than thunderbolts to punish," has just so much more point to it as it is nearer the truth.

One who lives to see the lightning flash need not concern himself much about the possibility of personal injury from that flash.

Of the visible effects of lightning strokes upon the human body little more can be said than that sometimes burns, usually superficial, have been noticed, frequently red lines or markings, which are localized congestions of the small blood vessels of the skin. These, from their irregularities and branches, have led to the fanciful idea of photographs of trees.

Farmers are most frequent sufferers from lightning stroke. As a first rough approximation to the relative frequency by states, the number of fatal cases per unit of 100,000 agricultural laborers, a class of persons fully exposed to the vicissitudes of thunderstorm action, was calculated. The results for the farming states of the central valleys and the middle west, while consistent in some cases, were not so in others. For Ohio the average annual death rate by lightning per 100,000 agricultural laborers was 24; Indiana, 28; Illinois, 11; Iowa, 23; Michigan, 19; Wisconsin, 13. There is no reason known for the apparent immunity of agricultural laborers in Illinois from lightning stroke.

Aside from the interest that belongs to the question of the kind of trees struck by lightning there is a practical consideration of much importance. If certain trees are found to be good lightning conductors, such trees only should be planted around the home and outbuildings as a natural and inexpensive form of lightning rod, and these trees should be avoided as a temporary refuge in time of a thunderstorm.

As long ago as 1787 Mr. Hugh Maxwell, of Massachusetts, called attention to the fact that lightning often strikes the elm, the chestnut, every species of the oak and pine, but rarely, if ever, the beech, birch or the maple.

Prof. Dennison Olmstead, of Yale college, remarked in 1850 in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science that there is a popular impression in that the pine is the more apt to be struck by lightning than other trees. This impression, he further observed, could not be due to the fact that in certain districts pine forests are the most extensive of any, since even when mixed with other trees of the forest the pine seems most frequently assailed.

In general, the effect of lightning stroke on trees is to plow one or more furrows down the side.

A form of lightning not often seen in these latitudes, but which is of great interest, is the Aurora Borealis. On this subject Alexander McAdie, of Chief Moore's staff, says:

"One of the great mysteries of the upper air is the Aurora. No paper treating of the electrication of the atmosphere can be complete without a more or less imperfect resume of our knowledge of this most beautiful of all electrical displays.

"On the 1st day of January, 1802, Dr. Brendel and Herr Raschen reached the Alton Ford, Lapland, to remain several months studying auroral displays and magnetic disturbances. Brendel succeeded in photographing the aurora, a very difficult thing to do, as all who have attempted it know. The deep reds, which are so beautiful to the eye, make little impression on the photographer's plate, and the light itself is generally feeble and flickering. Not unaptly have the quivering auroral beams been called 'merry dancers.'"

### HOW PHILIP REBUKED A BOOR.

"I knew the late Admiral 'Jack' Philip about ten years ago, when he was stationed at Mare Island navy yard," said a former Californian, now living in New Orleans. "He was not then noted for his professed Christianity, but was an out-and-out good fellow, albeit a trifle blunt in his speech. On one occasion a United States ship was in port—I am not sure which of the fleet it was—and a party of 'Frisco forks went over to the island to see her. I was with the crowd and while we were in the wardroom one of our number, a city official, by the way, told the steward to go and get two or three bottles of champagne. The rest of the visitors were aghast at the effrontery, but one of the officers made a sign to the servant and he went out and presently came back with the wine.

"While it was being opened the cheeky boor who gave the order remarked jocularly that he always liked to destroy government property. 'I've often wanted to drink some of Uncle Sam's fizz,' he added, grinning, 'but this is the first chance I've ever had to sample it.' Captain Philip was present, looking pretty black and that remark was too much for his patience. 'Sir!' he exclaimed, in his peculiar, high-pitched voice, 'you seem to be under the impression that the United States of America furnishes free champagne to their naval officers.' 'Well—er—don't it?' asked the visitor, a trifle disconcerted. 'The only drink that the government supplies the navy,' said Captain Jack, solmnly, 'is water. You'll find plenty of it outside,' he added, after a pause. Several of the ladies giggled and the champagne fiend took an early occasion to sneak away. I met the captain, then rear admiral, in New York, just before his assignment to the Brooklyn navy yard," said the story teller, "and in the course of conversation reminded him of the episode I have just related. 'Yes, I remember,' he said, laughing heartily; 'I'm afraid I showed worse manners than the other fellow, but I couldn't help it'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### WANTED $25 FOR THE BAND.

There was one story about Governor Roosevelt's recent visit to Chicago that was told by the governor himself as being the star incident of his western trip.

"The day I arrived on my way west," said the governor, "one of my callers was a citizen of Joliet, who was slightly the worse for imbibing, but his manner was so original and so funny I couldn't resist listening to him. He made a short political speech and then paid me two or three compliments. He talked about the Cuban war and bear hunting, and finally he said: 'Governor, we are anxious to have you make a speech in Joliet when you pass through on Sunday night.'

"I told him I would not make a speech there.

"'Well, we want to see you, anyway,' he said. 'There'll be a big crowd down at the depot to see you.'

"I told him I would be glad to see the citizens of Joliet, and bade him good-by.

"'Good-by, colonel,' he said. 'Good-by.' Then, lowering his voice, said in the most confidential tone you could imagine: 'The boys want to take a band down to the depot, governor, and of you'll lend me $25 I'll see that they get it.'"—Chicago Tribune.

One of the rarest gems in Queen Victoria's collection is a green diamond of marvelous beauty. It has never been set.

## HINDERED BY CASTES.

### Progress in India Held Back by Customs That It is Impossible to Eradicate.

(London Express.)

Forty-three years ago, upon the 10th of the present month, the great Indian military center of Meerut saw the kindling of that terrible blaze which was destined to ravage the whole of British Hindoostan.

Nowadays every schoolboy knows that the Indian mutiny was directly the outcome of a religious misunderstanding. In 1857 the British soldier could not understand why the smearing of a little grease upon his cartridge should offend the Sepoy. But the grease used was that of animals which were unclean alike to Hindoos and Mohammedans. Thus it came to pass that this same misunderstanding resulted in the shedding of oceans of innocent blood and the near loss of an empire of 250,000,000 souls.

Today Tommy and his officers know better than to offend native susceptibilities. Nevertheless, there is much in Hindoostan that the average European finds it hard to understand.

One of the greatest stumbling blocks is that of caste. There are now four principal Hindoo castes: Brahmin, or priest; Kshatriya, or soldier; Vaisya, or industrial, and the much despised Sudra, servile caste. These four divisions are subdivided again and again into many others. For instance, every village has its dhobi, or washerman; kumbar, or potter; mali, or green grocer; sunri, or publican; chamas, or cobbler; kahar, or palkie bearer, and a dozen other rigorously exclusive sects. The boasted blue blood of our European nobility pales into insignificance by comparison. Here in England, for instance, every ambitious boy, however humbly born, may aspire to just such a position as his talents may fit him for. In India it is different. Not only does the son never aspire to rise above the father's station in life, but, in addition, he could not if he chose.

Consequently the brass-working father of a dozen sons will bring them up as brass-workers; the potter father, as potters, and so on, ad infinitum. Nor must the lower caste man in any way violate the sanctity of his higher-class brother, for the penalties as to the purification of the latter are many and inconvenient. Similarly, he must marry within his own caste, he may only eat with his own caste, and if a Sudra, he will esteem it an honor if he is allowed to imbibe the water in which his superior Brahmin has laved his feet.

But what undoubtedly strikes the Britisher with greatest force is the fatalistic way in which the lower-class man resigns himself without a word of grumbling to this treatment. He is saturated with caste. He is overwhelmed with a distorted sense of its magnitude. And before its imposing juggernaut he is merely an abject piece of limp, kickless humanity.

Another curious custom is that of "ruksut hai" (you may go). In England it is etiquette for an afternoon caller to himself take the initiative in the matter of his departure. Indeed, it would be considered the height of ill-breeding if the hostess gave the slightest indication of any desire to be relieved of her caller's presence. In India the custom is reversed and the native will never leave the white man's presence until told he may go. The shoe and turban question is a constant source of discord. As any schoolboy knows, the Hindoo keeps on his turban and discards his shoes on entering a house. Not to do so is the height of disrespect. When Lord Lawrence occupied the viceregal chair he was compelled to issue an official mandate upholding the custom. Similarly, your native servant would as soon think of appearing before you minus his cummerbund as your English footman would wait at table in his shirt sleeves.

The vice versa customs of the man in the street are legion. The native clerk sits upon the floor to write and his characters run from right to left. The plowman uses a miserable little plow which is utterly unfit for its work by reason of its shortness—said shortness being due to the fact that the plowman will only drive his team by twisting their tails and cannot therefore be far behind them. The tailor, like his English brother, squats to his work, but with the important distinction that he uses his toes to hold the work while his fingers are busied with the sewing.

The interior of the native houses is equally opposed to European notions of comfort. They are devoid of all furniture, unless one can dignify a few rugs, cushions and curtains by such a name. Even the wealthiest bankers and merchants do without crockery, glass, tables and even plates, knives and forks, while you might search the entire wardrobe of their large corps of retainers without coming across a single hook, eye or button.

Native relaxations are not particularly elevating. The gambling element is provided for by the showers parched land. The usual practice is to bet upon the probability of some particular rain tank overflowing by a certain hour of the day. The drink habit is responsible for much crime.

### THE AMERICAN INVASION.

An American girl writing to a London paper of the invasion of Europe by United States tourists describes their advert in England in this wise:

We come by all ships that run, from the stately Oceanic to the dicky cattle carier which lands us after ten days of odoriferous passage. Some of us who have been "in it" in Wall street travel on the promenade deck for $500 each; some go second class, and very good it is, too, and many of us come with one of those specialy conducted tours which defy description. You pay your money and dthey give you no choice. You get packed into the ship, andd, like the man in state's prison, you become a number. At Liverpool or Southhampton they herd you into the railroad train, which is perhaps the most interesting item in the trip, because it is so funny. Then they ratle you through London in long brakes, souse you through St. Paul's cathedral, and hardly give you time to scratch your name on the gravesotne of Oliver Goldsmith before you find yourself at Kenilworth and Strathford and Canterbury and the Peak of Derbyshire anp Edenburgh, and then you are hurled across the channel to France and through the exposition like a rush of mad dogs so that when you recover consciousness you find yourself again in New York, with a policeman grabbing you by the collar and telling you to "move on, there; don't block up the sidewalk!"

### ENGLISH EARLDOMS.

In England there is always trouble over an earldom or a title. On the death, a little over a year ago, of the Earl of Buchan the title passed to Lord Cardross, who was believed to be his eldest son, says the Chicago News. The right of Lord Cardross to the succession is now about to be contested by two claimants, one a solicitor in London, Milton Bradford by name, and the other a railway official in Chile. The late earl had a somewhat checkered career and for a good part of his life was a professional jockey. Some years ago he entered into an agreement handing over his estate to Lord Cardross in exchange for a small annuity. On his deathbed he is said to have made a statement that he had been secretly married before his wedding with the mother of Lord Cardross, the present earl. At this juncture the two claimants came forward, alleging that they were sons of the earlier marriage. It is a curious circumstance that Mr. Bradford acted for years as the legal agent of Hon. Albany Stuart Erskine, second son of the late earl. He has taken exception to the payment of certain legacies and, pending the disposal of his claim, these have not bee paid for some time. The agent of the Chile claimant in England is in constant correspondence with his client with the idea of beginning the necessary proceedings, which will, no doubt, be interesting in the courts of law.

### GEORGIA'S FIRST REFINERY.

The coast region of Georgia is to have a sugar refinery, the first one in the state. It is to be located in Baxley, and its prospects are indicated by a local paper's report that the capital for it was obtained locally in less than a day's canvass. Sugar cane is said to be well adapted to the soil and climate in the southern part of Georgia and the farmers would rather grow it than any other crop. Hitherto they have been deterred from growing it on a large scale because of the difficulty in refining the syrup and in finding a market. The new company will do this for them, and the acreage devoted to cane is expected to increase rapidly. At the outset the refining company will not handle sugar, waiting until the cane crop is larger, but will devote its attention to the refining of syrup by a patent process, which prevents it from sugaring or fermenting.—New York Post.


### $100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


### WINDFALL OF A BRIGHT BOY.

A strange incident is reported from South Auburn. Two gentlemen, strangers, driving through the country apparently for pleasure, called at a farmhouse and asked a little girl standing at the threshold for a drink of water. The child brought out two glasses of water, and each of the gentlemen gave the child 25 cents.


## Sister: Read my Free Offer

### Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

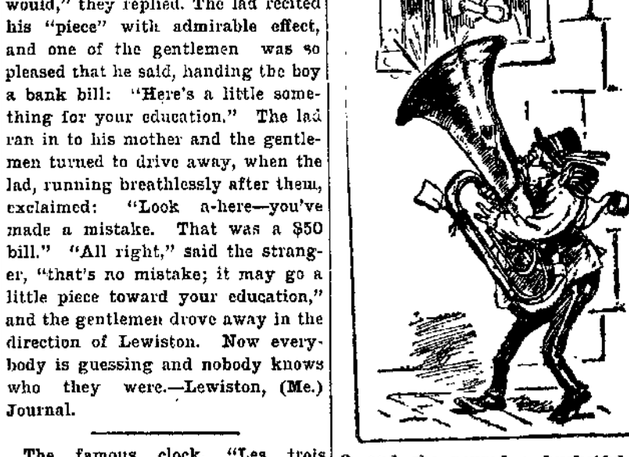
If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful* or *Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *save you anxiety* and *expense* and save *your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.


HIS FIRST TR IP TO NIAGARA.



"I dink I vill move here und start von milk peesiness.

As they were about driving away one of the family asked if the gentlemen would like to hear the little boy "recite a piece." "Of course we would," they replied. The lad recited his "piece" with admirable effect, and one of the gentlemen was so pleased that he said, handing the boy a bank bill: "Here's a little something for your education." The lad ran in to his mother and the gentlemen turned to drive away, when the lad, running breathlessly after them, exclaimed: "Look a-here—you've made a mistake. That was a $50 bill." "All right," said the stranger, "that's no mistake; it may go a little piece toward your education," and the gentlemen drove away in the direction of Lewiston. Now everybody is guessing and nobody knows who they were.—Lewiston, (Me.) Journal.

The famous clock, "Les trois graces," now on view at the Paris exposition, was bought by the Count de Camondo in 1881 for $20,000. He has now been offered $250,000 for it, but did not care to sell it, as he has made it over in his will to the Lonore museum.

### THE WATERY SERENADE.

1—Herr Schweitzer played a serenade,—

2—but it disturbed the widow,—

3—and she poured a bucketful of water into the instrument,—

4—with this unexpected result.

### WOMEN AS SAILORS.

In Norway, Sweden and Finland women are frequently employed as sailors, and do their work excellently, and in Denmark several women are employed afloat as state officials, generally in the pilot service. They go far out to sea in their boats and meet the vessels coming into port, and having nimbly climbed on board and shown their official diploma they calmly and cooly steer the newcomer into harbor.


### THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c, at Dreier Bros.' drug store.


Scene painting has become something of a higher art in Londin. In a recent dramatic production three scenes painted by two London women of fine artistic talents were given lengthy notices by the art critics.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

## JESUS QUESTIONS HIS DISCIPLES AND PETER MAKES ANSWER ASSERTING HIS FAITH.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., pastor of Park street church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 22, 1900.

Topic—"Peter's Confession."

Text—Matthew xvi., 13-26.

**EVENTS IN JESUS' MINISTRY.**

We left Jesus in the borders of Tyre, on the Mediterranean coast, where He delivered from demons the daughter of a Greek gentile. Thence (Mark vii., 31) He went some twenty miles north as far as Sidon. If He did anything of a public nature there nothing is written of it. Returning to Galilee He performed some miracles of healing; and then, after feeding a hungry multitude with "seven loaves and a few small fishes" He and His disciples departed eastward beyond Jordan and came to the (Mark viii., 23) Bethsaida again. Without reported pause they pushed on twenty-five to thirty miles till they came to Cesarea Philippi. His aim in this movement appears to us to have been to escape from the center of excitement concerning Himself, that He might more quietly instruct His disciples concerning impending developments. It is suggestive, and I think very impressive, that we have now reached the last half of the third year of our Lord's life; and yet there will be most as much scripture space taken to tell the events of the coming six months as was used to report the two and one-half years already reviewed. Every hour and day hereafter is to increase in seriousness, spiritual significance and prophetic purport, from the date of the present lesson until at the close of the six months coming we shall find Him nailed to the cross and rising in majesty from the tomb.

Being come to Cesarea Philippi, as we have seen (lesson verse 13), he begins, as it were, a new term of teaching. He will take up hitherto untouched topics for full consideration. He knew how much of the mystery He had been in the minds of His disciples. When they witnessed His miracles they felt sure He was the Son of God, clothed with all power. But when they saw Him act as if He was afraid of the Pharisees they were mystified. Why had He not measured strength with those carping sanhedrists and swept them out of sight, as He had the angry winds and waves of Galilee? Can we doubt the intensity of their curiosity concerning the contradictions which repeatedly presented themselves in His life? Now He intends to take up those very difficulties of their faith; not to divulge every hidden phase of His future with them, but to give such hints as He thought they would better have. He breaks into the subject (lesson verse 13) there in Cesarea with "Who do you say that I, the Son of Man, am?"

**AN OFT-REPEATED INQUIRY.**

In another connection the same matter was set in the question "What think ye of Christ, whose Son is He?" And in one or other or similar form the inquiry has been going the rounds through all the ages since. Who do men say that Christ is? Here at Philippi the disciples, through Peter as spokesman, gave a bold and brave answer. It was a crisis when confession was in order. There was no prompter present to put words into their mouths. There was no spy present to intimidate a candid utterance. Let them speak, or else forever after hold their peace. So we find they (lesson verse 14-16) did speak freely. While listening to our Lord's challenge do not ever say again there is no need of us making a public confession of faith in Christ. He asked it of them. He calls for it from all of us. Scanning Peter's response we notice there was a variety of views expressed. Some believed Him to be John Baptist rising from the dead. Certainly Herod Antipas. John's murderer, so considered Christ to be John risen from the dead. Possibly others did the same. Still others inclined to identify Jesus with the great Jeremiah, prophet pre-eminent of the Jews. Did Jesus rest satisfied with the popular opinion as to His personality? Not He. The current notions of the day were not enough. What Jesus desired was their own ideas. "Whom say ye that I am?" As it was then, it has ever been, a matter of much less importance what the general popular theory concerning Christ is than what theirs is who are His professed disciples. If all the irreligious, the infidel and the atheistic of this age were to join in one distinct and defamatory declaration against the true deity and redeeming love of Christ it would signify little compared with the dishonor it would be to His name and claims for people who bear the Christian title to place Him in the ranks of merely good men.

**A CLEARLY DEFINED CREED.**

Jesus craved a clearly defined creed from His close friends. So He does still. From Peter He receive it in ringing terms and resounding assertions. Better creed than Peter's was never composed. No candid treatment of the terms here used to confess the apostles' faith will leave Jesus in only the human class. To suppose that Peter meant by "the Christ, the Son of the Living God," that Jesus was the Son of the Living God only as anyone and everyone of them were sons of God, is absurd. That must have been as silly as if one man, meeting another, should ask, "Whom do people say I am?" And his friend, with fervent eloquence, might reply, "They say thou are a man." Or imagine the question to be: "Whose son am I?" And the answer, in sounding assertion, "Thou art the son of thy father." So Peter's confession of faith that Christ was "the Son of the Living God" bears no other common sense meaning than this—that Jesus was "conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary," and was in that sense true deity, so that in Him dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily.

**COMMENT ON THE CONFESSION.**

We next have (lesson verse 17) Christ's comment on the confession of the apostles. He was evidently pleased with Peter's profession; spoken for himself,and, as I think, to represent his fellow apostles, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar (that is, son of) Jona;" "flesh and blood has not revealed this view of me to thee." It was not by reasoning on facts, nor by instruction in the schools that this supreme faith was obtained and attained. Thus the master affirmed, but how blindly have men persisted in efforts to secure by study of the Nazarene proofs of His true nature. It cannot be done, not even when the scriptures are used to aid the search. Imposing structures of biblical argument in proof of the deity of Jesus have been built. Where there is the revealing light of the Holy Ghost upon those evidences, the truth is settled that "the word was God," "and the word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten Son of God full of grace and truth." It is only as this is revealed unto the docile student of scripture truth "by my Father," says Christ, that you, Peter, or anyone else can grasp it.

Next comes the Master's personal address to Peter and the solemn affirmation of laying the foundation of the Christian church on "this rock." Many Christians have claimed that it was upon Peter as primate of the apostles that Jesus promised to build His church. This we do not discuss here farther than to remind ourselves that Peter proved himself to be a rather rickety bottom piece for the mighty structure of the Christian church to rest upon. Within six months he not only wrangled with the rest as to who should be the greatest, but denied with curses that he even knew who Christ was. But understand Jesus to have meant that on the substance of belief which Peter confessed, that Jesus was the Son of the Living God, He would build His church and we feel very sure that truth will stand all tests of historical examinations. Because nothing is more certain than that only such churches as have held a fast faith in the divinity of Jesus have propogated the religion of Christ unto all the world. Given a church whose creed, consecration and conduct are harmonious with the highest doctrine of the deity of Jesus and it is marvelous the spirit of service, sacrifice and surviving power which it will display.

**THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM.**

To such a church, as we think (lesson verse 19), the Master promised to give the keys of the kingdom. So far as Peter and the rest of the apostles and those who should come after would keep sacred that sublime creed they should handle the keys. Keys are means for admitting one to places of honor, authority and treasure stores. The kingdom of heaven here is not to be thought of as the abode of the blest, but the kingdom of God, as a state of society which Jesus came to establish. As to such a church or kingdom (verse 18) "the gates of hades shall not prevail against it." Hades represented to Christ's hearers the underworld, the realm of departed spirits. That region, according to the ancient belief, was divided into two parts. Into one entered those who had lived right; into the other went the wicked. The rich man (Luke xvi., 19-31) in the parable lifted up his eyes in that part of hades where the wicked are and cried across the great gulf to Abraham, who was in the blissful abode of the righteous. In the present connection Jeeus imagined the wicked spirits in hades assembled, as in cities the violent gather about the gates of the same for an uprising and assault against the place. He declares that such conspirators of hades shall not prevail against His church. It was a short way of saying that the church of Christ would be invincible against that Christ's prophecy has been signally fulfilled.

**FORETELLS HIS SUFFERING.**

At verse 21 the Master gave a new subject of instruction to that little band He was training to become His banner-bearers. He announced Himself as the Messiah who was to suffer and die and rise again. This was verily a new doctrine. It may have awed them all into an anxious silence. Anyhow it was Peter alone who found tongue to take up the matter. The most he could think to say was in remonstrance: "This shall not be unto Thee." I am thinking there was more that passed between the Master and Peter not set down here. More to the point of protesting against Jesus exposing Himself to the assaults of His enemies. That would give some ground for Jesus to say: "Get thee behind me Satan," etc. We can no more believe He intended to describe Peter as being Satan than when He spoke of the rock did He mean to exalt Peter over all his associates. Rather the intention was to say: Protest not against the end of suffering and death which I have now predicted. To shirk duty is to serve Satan. "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for the world." He had in the forty days of temptation encountered Satan's suggestions and scattered them. Again He addresses the same arch enemy, saying: "Get thee (thee Satan; not thee Peter) behind Me." This rebuke being administered the Master adds some pointed observations for the instruction of all His followers, and asserts that one whose zeal is expended in escaping difficulty and danger rather than face them in duty's service is sure at last to lose the very thing he strives to save. To live with the eye ever on self-interest is a certain way of becoming blind to all that is worth looking at.

## REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Anna Matlack, aged six, of Wanamie, near Wilkesbarre, had a wonderful escape from death on Friday night. Her sister, who tried to save her, had a hardly less remarkable escape. The two were playing on a railroad running to the No. 6 Colliery, when an engine and thirty cars dashed around a curve close to them. In her effort to escape Anna fell between the ties, and Pauline, her sister, aged nine, stooped to pick her up. At that moment the train struck them. Pauline was hurled thirty feet to a culm bank, and the engine and twenty cars passed over Anna before the train stopped. The trainmen, expecting to see her cut to pieces, were surprised to see her crawl from beneath the cars, dirty and very much frightened, but uninjured. She had fallen between two ties and remained there until the train stopped. Pauline was bruised, but not seriously hurt.—Philadelphia North American.

## AERIAL TRAINS.

An English inventor has perfected an electric device capable of sending cars or trains through the air on an elevated structure at the rate of 110 miles an hour. He seeks a franchise to connect Manchester and Liverpool, declaring he could make the inter-city run in twenty minutes. Parliament, however, is indisposed to grant the request on the ground that such a line would ruin the three established railroads, and the present prospect is that the English cities will not speedily secure the benefits of this new scheme.

## SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

It is not quite seventy years since there was no school in the limits of Chicago. The first school house was built by a woman, at her own expense, in 1831. Ten years later there were four district schools, with four teachers, each receiving $400 a year. For the last school year the total appropriations were over $7,000,000. There are 250 public school houses with 5,000 teachers and over 225,000 pupils, including eight high schools, with 8,800 pupils.

## BRITISH ANCESTRY.

Of the 25 presidents of the United States all but one have been of British family origin. Fifteen, headed by Washington, came of English stock. Three, including that James Monroe who gave his name to a doctrine, had Scotch ancestors. One, Thomas Jefferson, inherited pure Welsh blood, while five others traced their lineage to Scotch-Irish ancestry. No descendant of Irish forefathers has ever attained the presidency.—London Chronicle.

## MOST COSTLY STRUCTURE.

The most magnificent work of architecture is the Taj Mahal, in Agra, Hindustan. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with every sort of precious stone. The work took 22,000 men twenty years to complete, and though there were numerous gifts and the labor was free the cost was $16,000,000.

## GEN. CRONJE IN EXILE.

### Boer Commander Comfortably Situated at St. Helena, But Refuses to Talk.

[St. Helena Letter to London Chronicle.]

Kent cottage, where is the present home of Cronje and his small retinue, is pleasantly situated, though the approach is by no means enticing. You may make your choice of two routes. There is the shorter way, up Jacob's Ladder, with its 700 steps, save one—a straight course up the face of an almost perpendicular rock—or there is the zigzag carriage road. When the top of the hill is reached the road branches off in another direction, but ever on the rise, and bordered on either side by thickets of prickly pear cactus. The road is bed rock, and the shimmering heat makes even the green of the cactus a refreshment to the eye. At length, just below the extreme head of a valley which drops to the right and runs down to the sea, there comes into view Cronje's new home. The cacti have vanished and for once you catch a glimpse of real trees and cultivated land, while a delightful breeze comes down the hills yet further up.

It is just such a cottage as may be seen on the outskirts of many an English village. Imagine an unpretentious two-storied dwelling with slate roof and yellow washed walls standing out clearly from a background of green hillside. The window frames and shutters are painted the same shade of green that you may see any day at a Dutch farmhouse in the Paarl district of the Cape Colony. In front runs a veranda and there is a slightly raised "stoep." There is also some pretense at a flower garden, but it is sadly neglected. The garden is enclosed by a block wooden paling, and still further in front is a little more cultivated land, with bananas and a few other trees. The scene is simplicity itself, but for the bell tent in the right-hand front corner of the garden and the steady tramp of khaki-clad sentries, east, west, north and south.

On the stoop and beneath the veranda for the best part of the day sits General Cronje, dark of visage, somewhat long-bearded and with hair turning gray. His eyes are deep set, dark and ferret-like, and his demeanor is one of extreme reserve. Piet Cronje can speak English as any Transvaaler of Dutch extraction, but you may ply him in vain with questions in English. He positively refuses to speak anything but his native "taal," and even then his replies are little more than monosyllables. He has little to say about anything, and is difficult to draw. Of course, he feels his position. You may see that written large upon his face; but, contrary to what so many people think, he appears to be very grateful for any kindness that is shown him, and fully appreciates the efforts that are made to secure his comfort. Beyond this he is as the sphinx.

It is a strange character, this of Piet Cronje. Charges of terrible cruelty have been laid at his door, and somehow, when you carefully regard his face, you feel sure that the man is capable of violating the terms of an armistice or ring on the women and children's laager. Yet there are some redeeming features, as, for example, when the fire of patriotism lights his eye, and more particularly in the homage paid to his wife. All day long Mrs. Cronje, in rusty black dress and black Boer "Kappie," is the defeated general's close companion. Others who are blood relations may emerge from the house and remain for a brief while beneath the veranda, but there is about them the restlessness and impetuosity of the younger Boer when under restraint. When, for instance, I was at Kent cottage there came within 150 yards, just outside the cordon of sentries, two young subalterns with field glasses and snap-shot cameras. Of course they were inquisitive. The general and his wife were screened by the closed end of the veranda, but a younger relative was extremely annoyed. He was a fine, tall young fellow in shirt sleeves and the inevitable slouch hat. As he caught sight of the officers he gesticulated violently, flung his arms about and muttered in Dutch. Then he hurriedly entered the house, but only to emerge a minute later, if anything more restless than ever. Cronje, however, and his wife have acquired the art of sitting still. Talk to him on any subject, and he will immediately make reference to her views and acts. Cronje the devoted husband and Cronje of Potchefstrom, of Mafeking and of Kimberly! You come away feeling that the conjunction is incongruous.

## GERMANY'S CONQUEST.

Germany's method of "conquering markets" is due primarily to the "floating expositions" sent to all parts of the world. A syndicate of merchants charter a steamer, loads her with goods carefully selected for foreign buyers, sends her from port to port, in accordance with a schedule prepared with characteristic German attention to detail. Representatives of the firms are sent ashore at the various cities. Each man speaks the language of the country fluently; he studies the needs of the population; he distributes samples and intelligently compiled catalogues, and takes orders for goods; in a word, he does everything in his power to further the interests, not only of his firm, but of German commerce.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## TRYING TO DECIDE.

A grave question has arisen on the Stock Exchange as to whether it is a punishable offense to call a man a liar when the epithet is qualified that he is only a liar between 3:30 p. m. and 10 a. m. This, according to the claims of James A. Thayer, does not in any way reflect upon the veracity of a member in his business capacity. Frederick T. Bontecou, of Cox & Sharp, 30 Broad street, declared that it makes no difference whether the epithet is qualified or not.

The committee of arrangements and the board of governors have gravely set upon the question several times. The original controversy took place about a week ago, just after the closing of the Exchange. There had been a great deal of excitement around the Atchison post, in which both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bontecou participated. There was some dispute over the closing quotation, and Mr. Bontecou accused Mr. Taylor of closing the stock one-eighth above the actual price of the last sale. Mr. Taylor's retort, according to the charge, was that Mr. Bontecou was a liar between the hours of 3:30 p. m. and 10 a. m.

Mr. Bontecou contends that Mr. Taylor's threat was merely an evasion of the strict law of the Exchange, which forbids members calling each others liars or crooks between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.—New York Special Chicago Tribune.

## UP-TO-DATE REALISM.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Afar down the alley a lone ragman drove his chariot slowly along and chanted his plaintive lay. The wind moaned through the chimney pots, the red sun looked dimly down through the smoke and the russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Sadly the stray policeman in the gray distance swiped an orange from the barrow of a passing coster and peeled it with a grimy hand. He was thinking, thinking. And the dead leaves still choked the tin spout above the rainwater barrel in the back yard.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Adown the gutters in the lonely street ran murky puddles on their long, long journey toward the distant sea. Borne on the wings of the sluggish breeze came a far-off murmur of vagrant dogs in fierce contention and life was hollow mockery to the homeless cat.

And the russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun.—London Answers.

## CHINESE CULTIVATE DRAMA.

The drama is popular all over China, and when a religious celebration takes place before the temple of a god a theatrical performance usually follows. The stage is erected in the street, and in front of this the people gather and listen for hours to the declamations of the actors, whose themes are usually of a historical character. There are not many permanent theaters. Actors and acrobats can be hired cheaply, and at every dinner where strangers are invited a theatrical performance is part of the entertainment.—New York Tribune.

## IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

The advocates of cremation in Germany have their own periodical, called "Flamme" (flame.)


## THAT NEW WABASH TRAIN.

The new train, westbound, on the Wabash, leaving Fort Wayne daily at 5:50 a. m., makes many hours the fastest time and offers the best service to all points west and southwest. By taking this train you reach St. Louis at 2:00 p. m. and Kansas City the same evening at 9:30 p. m. Indianapolis is also reached at 10:20 a. m., making sure connection and fast time to all interior Indiana points. For information relative to this and other fast westbound Wabash trains telephone, either 'phone, No. 6.

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## AMERICAN TEA CULTURE

### Successful Experiments Have Been Made by a Southern Gentleman.

"The English government has reduced the growing of tea in India and China to a science," said Dr. Shepard, "and, being of a scientific turn, I naturally concluded that the best course I could pursue would be to follow their methods. I informed myself very thoroughly on this score, and, obtaining plants and seeds from India, Ceylon and China, set to work to cultivate tea after the English system. After three years I found that I had made a mistake. The climate and the conditions in India and Ceylon are so different from what they are in this country that the same system of culture was not applicable here. I found that different methods would have to be adopted and that the plants were benefitted by certain manner of pruning and cutting.

"Nothing daunted, I continued the experiment, learning the best methods to obtain results by experience and observation. I think I can say that I have met with a fair amount of success. The acreage and the amount of tea produced have gradually increased each year until I now have sixty acres in tea and the product last year was 3,600 pounds. The crop should be considerably larger this year. The experiment has reached the stage where it has attracted considerable attention in this country and abroad, and I am in constant receipt of communications requesting information on the subject. The United States department of agriculture has lent its aid and an appropriation has been made to further the work. While the amount of tea produced has not been sufficient to effect the market in any way, the work has attracted the attention of the large tea importers and others interested in the business, some of whom have shown a very decided interest in the matter. I have even had an offer from wealthy capitalists to furnish and to establish a large plantation for the purpose of growing tea on a commercial scale, provided I would agree to take charge. My ambition does not lie in that direction, however. My idea in undertaking this work was to establish an industry which would give profitable occupation to thousands of people throughout the south, especially in the malarial districts, where it is difficult for white persons to labor during the hot months. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land along our south Atlantic and gulf coasts which are suitable for the production of tea and in which thousands of white persons could find agreeable employment."

Dr. Shepard has succeeded in producing a high grade green tea from plants grown from seed obtained from the famous Dragon Pool plantation, near Hangchow, China, which the Chinese esteem so highly that none of this tea is ever exported, as high as $50 to $150 a pound being obtained for the choice varieties. There is little demand in this country for these high grade green teas as yet, and as the cost of preparation is considerable, Dr. Shepard has directed his attention chiefly to producing a good grade of black tea.

"I have succeeded in establishing a fair demand for this tea," he said, "at prices which would be remunerative were the business conducted on a commercial basis. This black tea is stronger than the imported article and has a somewhat different flavor. Some people do not like it at first, but after becoming accustomed to it some will use no other. This should prove advantageous to the industry, as in the end a demand will gradually be built up for this particular class of tea, whereas, if it were similar in all respects to the imported teas the dealers could easily substitute other varieties and there would be no special demand for the home-grown article."

"The tea shrub is not only a very hardy plant," said Dr. Shepard, "but it is very long-lived. There are plantations in China where the same bushes have been picked from for over 200 years. Once established, a tea plantation may be regarded as a permanent investment. It stands the climate well, being little susceptible to cold, and no insect or other enemies of the plant have developed as yet, as is the case with nearly every other marketable crop. One of the best features is that the harvesting season lasts six months, beginning in April and ending in October; so that even a prolonged spell of bad weather does not interfere with the crop. The work is light, and for the most part can be done by women and children. The drying and curing is a somewhat difficult process, but small plants for doing this work could be established, just as cotton gins are found in almost every town in the south. Hedge rows and fence corners furnish desirable locations for the tea bushes, and with the industry once established, as I now believe it will be, the farmers' wives and daughters have a profitable source of income."

Dr. Shepard is not an enthusiast, although he is interested heart and soul in the work. He does not expect to make a fortune out of his tea plantation, nor even to get back the money which he has put into it. His purpose is to develop an industry which will benefit the entire south, and for which future generations will raise up and call him blessed.—Baltimore American.

## BRIAR PIPES MADE OF HEATH.

How many smokers know what their brier root pipes are really made of? In one of those valuable repertories of fact, the consular reports, we find some information on the subject which will no doubt be read with interest. Our vice consul at Leghorn, Mr. Carmichael, writes: "The wood from which brier pipes are made is not the root of the brier rose, but the root of the large heath known in botany as the Erica arbirea. Our 'brier' is but a corruption of the French 'bruvere.'"

The brier root industry has had a somewhat curious history. First begun in the Pyrenees some fifty years ago, it traveled along the French Riviera and the Liguarian coast, taking Corsica by the way, to the Tuscan Maremma, and has now reached Calabria in the south, which is at present its most flourishing center. Leghorn has always been the center of the export of Tuscan brier root since the Maremma industry came into existence, but as the south Italian brier is of admittedly superior quality a large quantity of the Calabrian root is also imported into Leghorn for selection and subsequent export.

How the brier-root pipe is made is also explained by Mr. Carmichael, who says all the root that comes into Leghorn has already been cut into the shape in which it is exported to the pipe manufacturing centers, which are principally, at least as regards Italian brier, St. Claude, in France; Nuremberg, in Bavaria, and various towns in Rhenish Prussia and Thuringia. The roots, which are sometimes of a circumference of two feet, or more, are cut into blocks and then boiled. If there is any defect in the root which has not been discovered before the boiling process the blocks are bound to split sooner or later.

River-root blocks are cut into about twenty-five different sizes and three principal shapes. The shapes are "Marseillaise," "releve" and "Belgian." The first two are the more usual shapes; from the "Marseillaise" blocks are cut the ordinary brier pipes, which have bowl and stem at right angles; "releve" blocks are cut into a shape for converting into hanging pipes, and "Belgian" blocks, for which there is but small demand, are shaped to fashion into pipes which have bowl and stem at an abtuse angle. A considerable quantity of blocks is sent to the United States of America, but apparently none whatever to the United Kingdom.—Lonwon News.

## ADVANCEMENT OF BICYCLE.

"To what base uses is the bicycle put," exclaimed an elite member of the Scorchers' Protective association, as a machine heavily laden with tinware and guided by an elongated individual made a zigzag line down Griswold street. The rider was completely obscured by dishpans, lunch baskets and a choice assortment of kitchen utensils, his nether limbs and his wind-tossed beard being the only means of identifying him with humanity. As he passed down the street he kept constantly jingling an unmusical cowbell, which did not affright as much as it amused. He was a rare street spectacle, was this movable tinshop, and street car patrons and pedestrians gaped widely at him. But he kept steadily on his way, as though his was the most ordinary business in the world, and by and by he stopped at the house of a regular customer and sold a teapot. Farther up street the observer caught sight of a laborer on a bicycle. He was acting as a steam barge for a cart loaded with plaster and building material, and he tooted an alarm signal that made moving vans and every sort of street vehicle give him the right-of-way.

"Ah, well," soliloquized the observer, "the scorcher may call it 'base uses,' but I believe there is some hope for the bicycle after all. As a feature of industrial activity it is certainly advancing."—Detroit Free Press.


## WHITE MAN TURNED YELLOW.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.


Nearly all the shoes worn in Japan are made of straw or wood.

# THE FORBIDDEN CITY

THE MYSTERIOUS SEAT OF CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SITUATED WTHIN CONCENTRIC WALLS.

[New York Journal.]

When it was first reported that the European and American ministers and the whole foreign population of Pekin had been surrounded by the boxers, there was just one hope that they had escaped massacre.

That hope was that they had made use of the secret underground passage from the British legation to the imperial Forbidden City. The existence of this passage has just been revealed by a British diplomat. Its existence has hitherto been kept secret for obvious reasons.

It is known that when Pekin fell into the hands of the boxers the diplomats and foreigners took refuge in the British legation, which is the largest and strongest. The other legations had been burned. Here all the legation guards were gathered together to make a last stand against the countless Chinese hordes. Owing to their lack of ammunition and provisions alone it is conjectured that this little band must have succumbed before now.

But it is now learned that there is an underground passage leading from the British legation right into the heart of the imperial Forbidden City. This was constructed in 1865, after the war with China, as a precaution against a future outbreak of Chinese fanaticism. It was stipulated that it should only be used in case of extreme necessity, and that its existence should not be made known for fear of offending Chinese prejudices. The British legation lies as close to the Forbidden City as it is possible for a foreign building to be. It is hoped that when the foreigners were reduced to their last cartridge some at least of them were able to make use of this. The Chinese would never dare to attack them within the sacred precincts.

Pekin is a collection of cities within cities. There is the Tarter city beside the Chinese city. Then within the Tartar city is the imperial city, and within the imperial city is the forbidden city, which no foreigner is allowed to enter. As a great concession the foreign ambassadors have been received in a hall at the entrance of the forbidden city.

This Forbidden City is the most fascinating and mysterious place in the world. It surpasses any conception of fairyland that has been put in print. It is filld with stupendous palaces, marble bridges, walls of gold and silver, curious shrines and altars, gardens suspended in midair, and all manner of strange and fantastic productions of Chinese ingenuity accumulated for countless centuries.

The Tartar city is in the form of a square four miles on the side. There are nine gates in the outer walls; two on the east side, two on the north side, two on the west side, and three on the south wall, which divides the Tartar from the Chinese city. About a mile inside these walls, in the center of the city, is another walled city, called the Forbidden City, and inside these again are the palaces. Here the emperor lives. No foreigner is allowed inside the Forbidden City. The Chinese city is tacked on, as it were, on the south and extends for about half a mile east and west beyond the wall of the Tartar city. This is also inclosed by a wall nine miles round, pierced for seven gates. It is smaller than the other and built 100 years later. The Chinese city is much inferior to the Tartar. There are no fine buildings, except a few temples; the streets are narrow and very dirty. Each city is surrounded by a moat crossed by bridges at the gates.

The wall of the Tartar city is sixteen miles in circumference; it is fifty feet at the base, forty feet thick at the top, and fifty feet high. It is made of two thick outer walls, the space between being filled in with dirt dug out of the moat. There are no buildings in the city more than ninety-nine feet high, as the natives say the spirit of the air flies at the height of 100 feet.

Some of the greatest sights in Pekin are the Temple of Heaven, the Palace of Earth's Repose (the Harem), the Gate of Earth's Repose, the Imperial Porcelain Palace, Ching Wiang-mo, the Temple of Great Happiness, the Northern Gate of the Carnation, the Forbidden City, Niu Koh or Privy Council Chamber, the Gate of Heavenly Rest, the Hall of Intense Mental Exercises, the Library of Hall of Literary Abyss, the Imperial Ancestral Hall, the Hall of National Portraits, the Printing Office, the Court of Controllers of the Imperial Family, the Marble Isles, the Five Dragons Pavilion, the Great Ancestral Temple, the Altar to the Gods of Land and Grain, Meridian Gate, the Gate of Extensive Peace, the Hall of Perfect Peace, the Hall of Secure Peace, the Artificial Mountain, the Military Examination Hall, the Plantain Garden, the Medical College, the Astronomical Board, the Temple for Imperial Worship, the Imperial Observatory, the Hall of Literary Examination, the Temple of the Eternal Peace of the Lamas, the Temple of the God of the North Star, the High Watch Tower, the Board of Punishments, the Censorate, the Elephants' Enclosure, the Temple of Deceased Emperors of All Ages, the Obelisk Covering a Leg of Buddha, the Altar to Heaven, the Altar to Architecture, the Black Dragon Pool, and the altars to the Moon and Sun.

The promenade along the walls is the only way of getting a glimpse of the Forbidden City with which no foreigner has yet set foot. From a good position on the great walls you can see rising in magnificence the yellow roofs of the Imperial Palace, the double and triple curved archways, the great dragon tipped pillars and the golden ornamented domes.

The Emperor is worse off than the foreign devil, for while the latter may not enter the Forbidden City, the Emperor is not allowed come out of it. That is the penalty of being the Son of Heaven, as he is called. He is a prisoner in his own palace, condemned to live there until "he returns to heaven" as the Dowager Empress always says of any great dignitary whom she has hurried out of the world.

The bell and clock towers, Prospect Hill, the dagobas, pagodas and gate towers and the Temple of Heaven are all visible from this point. The scene is not only picturesque, but indescribably strange and beautiful. No foreigner has ever seen all the beauties of these laces, although adventurous men have caught glimspes of them from time to time at the risk of their lives. From the Chinese nobility and scholars, however, a great amount of information has been obtained. The influence of the Czar of Russia or the German Emperor would not enable any foreigner to penetrate into the Temple of Heaven or the Palace of Earth's Repose, and even if either of those great monarchs were to go in person to visit the Emperor of China he would not be admitted.

Hon. S. Wells Williams, who was seretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, and is a famous Anglo-Chinese scholar, is credited with knowing more about this mysterious region of Pekin sometimes known as "Heaven's Region," than any other man. While at the capital he won the confidence of a great many educated Chinese at a time when there was much less anti-foreign prejudice than there is now, and thus obtained an invaluable store of information.

He gives a very complete description of the Forbidden City, the Chinese name of which is Tsz Kin Ching. The wall is less solid and high than the city wall. It is covered with bright yellow tiles guarded by numerous stations of banner men, archers, sling men and other antiquated warriors. A deep, wide moat surrounds it. The defenders have lately been reinforced by a strong body of soldiers armed with European weapons and fairly well disciplined, now commanded by General Fuan Shin Kai.

Two gates, the Tung Hwa and the Si Hwa, on the east and west, afford access to the interior of this habitation of the Emperor. A tower at each corner and one over each gateway give accommodation to troops. The interior of the enclosure is divided into three parts by two walls running from south to north, and the whole is occupied by courtyards and halls, which in their arrangement and architecture are the most remarkable in China.

According to the belief of the common Chinese everything here is of gold and silver. There are gold and silver pillars, gold and silver roofs and gold and silver vases in which swim gold and silver fish.

The southern gate is called Wu Man, and is the fourth in going north from the entrance opposite the Tsein Man. This distance of nearly half a mile is occupied by troops. The Wu Man leads into the middle division, in which are the imperial buildings. This gate is especially appropriated to the use of the emperor, and whenever he goes through it a bell, placed in the tower above, is struck. This gate is guarded by the idol of the god of war. When his troops return in triumph a drum is beaten and the prisoners are here presented to him. Here, too, the presents he gives to vassals and ambassadors are bestowed. This is the place where the famous operation of kow towing must be gone through. This consists in bowing to the ground three times and knocking the head on the ground nine.

After passing through this gate you cross a small creek spanned by five marble bridges, ornamented with sculptures, and reach a large court. Then comes another gate called the Tai-ho Man, which gives access to a second court paved with marble and surrounded with gates, porticoes and pillared corridors. The next building at the head of this court, called the Tai-ho Tien, or hall of supreme peace, is a superb marble structure a hundred feet high, standing on a terrace that raises it twenty feet above the ground. Five flights of stairs decorated with balustrades and sculptures lead up to it, and five doors open through it into the next courtyard. It is a great hall of seventy-two pillars, measuring about 200 feet by ninety broad, with a throne in the middle. Here the emperor holds his levees on the Chinese New Year's day, his birthdays and other state occasions. A cortege of about fifty household courtiers stand near him, while those of noble but inferior dignity and rank stand in the court below in regular grades, and when called upon fall prostrate on their faces, according to the court regulations. In the same enclosure as this hall are buildings containing stores and treasures under the charge of the household board.

Beyond this are two halls, the first called the Chung-ho Tien, or hall of central peace, with a circular roof resting on columns that are arranged four squares. Here the emperor comes to examine the written prayers provided to be offered at the state worship. The second is the Pao-ho, or hall of secure peace, elevated on a high marble terrace and containing nine rows of pillars. The highest degrees for literary merit are here conferred triannually by the emperor upon 150 or more scholars. Here he banquets his relatives and very great dignitaries the day before the new year begins.

After ascending a stairway and passing through the kien tsing man, one reaches the Kien Tsing Kung, or palace of heavenly purity. In it is a council chamber the emperor used to sit at morning audiences up to 8 o'clock to transact business with his ministers and see those appointed to office. This building is the most important yet described. In the court before it is a small tower of gilt copper, adorned with a great number of figures, and on each side are large incense vases for religious purposes. It was in this place that Kank Hi celebrated a singular and unique festival in 1722 for all the men in the empire over sixty years of age, that being the sixtieth year of his reign. His grandson, Kien Lung, in 1785, in the fiftieth year of his reign, repeated the ceremony, on which occasion the number of guests was about 3,000.

Beyond this wonderful structure stands the Palace of Earth's Repose, the dwelling place of the imperial harem and the most fascinating and mysterious of all the imperial buildings. The Frenchman who took the photograph of this building lost his life for his curiosity, but the negative was happily preserved for the outside world, the Chinese who punished the offender not knowing what it was. Here the emperor's chief wife, who is known as Heaven's consort, rules over a miniature court. No man, either Chinese or foreign, except the emperor, is ever allowed to penetrate this sacred edifice.

There are numerous buildings of lesser size in this part of the enclosure. Adjoining the northern wall of the Forbidden City is the imperial flower garden, designed for the use of the inmates of the Palace of Earth's Repose. The gardens are adorned with elegant pavilions, temples and groves and interspersed with canals, fountains, pools and flower beds. Two groves rising from the bosoms of small lakes, and another crowning the summit of an artificial mountain, add to the beauty of the scene and furnish the emperor's wives with a little variety. It may be recalled that the dowager empress recently spent $300,000,000, intended for a new navy, on gardens within the Forbidden City.

In the eastern division of the Forbidden City are the offices of the cabinet, where its members hold their sessions, and the treasury of the palace. North of it lies the Hall of Intense Thought, where sacrifices are presented to Confucius and other sages. Near this is the Wam-yuen-koh, or Imperial library, which contains everything of importance in Chinese literature for 10,000 years. At the northern end of the eastern division are numerous palaces and buildings occupied by princes of the blood and those connected with them.

In this quarter also is Fung-Sien-Tien, the temple where the emperor comes to bless his ancestors. His majesty and his family perform their devotions before tablets commemorating their departed ancestors. Whenever he leaves or returns to his palace on the first day of the year, and on all other occasions of importance, the emperor goes through elaborate devotions in this hall. The European powers may find it necessary to desecrate this temple as a punishment for the present Chinese outrages, because an affront to the memory of his ancestors is the greatest injury that a Chinaman can suffer. In the last Anglo-French war against the Chinese the allies desecrated the graves of the ancestors of the reigning emperor, but the peculiar situation of the present ruler may make a difference this time.

The western division of the Forbidden City contains a great variety of edifices devoted to public and private purposes. Among them are the Hall of Immortal Soversigns, the Hall of Statesmen and Literati, the printing office, the court of comptrollers for the regulation of the receipts and disbursements of the court and the Ching-hwing Miao, or Guardian Temple of the city.

The enclosure which surrounds the imperial palaces is called Whang Ching and is an oblong rectangle about six miles in circuit, encompassed by a wall twenty feet high and having a gate in each face. From the southern gate, called the Tien-an Man, or Gate of Heavenly Rest, a broad avenue leads up to the Kin Ching, and before it, outside of the wall, is an extensive space walled in and having one gate on the south called the Gate of Great Purity, which no one is allowed to enter except on foot.

On the right of the avenue within the wall is a gateway leading to the Tai Miao, or gate temple of the imperial ancestors, a large collection of buildings enclosed by a wall 3,000 feet in circuit. It is the most honored of religious structures next to the temple of heaven, and contains tablets to princes and meritorious officers. Here offerings are presented before the tablets of deceased emperors and empresses and worship performed at the end of the year by members of the imperial family to their departed ancestors. Across the avenue from this temple is a gateway leading to the Schie-Tsin-Tan, or altar of the gods of the land and grain. These were originally Kau Lung, a minister of public works, who flourished 2,500 years before Christ, and Haitsih, a very remote ancestor of Chau Kung. Here the emperor sacrifices in the spring and autumn. He always has to sacrifice somewhere at least once a day. This altar consists of two stories, each five feet high, the upper one being fifty-eight feet square. No other altar of the kind exists in the empire, and it would be the highest kind of treason to build one like it.

The north, east, south and west altars are respectively black, green, red and white and the top yellow. The ceremonies connected with this worship are among the most ancient in China.

On the north of the palace, separated by a moat and surrounded by a wall more than a mile in circuit, is the King Shan, or Prospect hill, an artificial mound nearly a hundred feet high, and having five summits crowned with as many temples. Many of these show the neglect into which public edifices soon fall. Another name for it is Mei Sham, or coal hill, from a tradition that a quantity of coal was placed there as a supply in case of siege. From it a fine view of the city is obtainable.

The western part of this enclosure is occupied by the Si Yuen, or Western park, which is the most beautiful place in the city. An artificial lake more than a mile long and a furlong in breadth occupies the center. Its waters are covered with the beautiful lotus. A marble bridge of nine arches crosses it, and its banks are shaded by groves of trees under which are well paved walks. It contains several buildings partly in or over the water, and a number of gardens and walks, in and around which are small artificial hills or rock work, supporting in a most wonderful manner groves of trees and parterres of flowers. This is a triumph of Chinese gardening.

On the western side is the hall for examining military candidates, the West Point of China, where the emperor in person sees the candidates for the army exhibit their skill in equestrian archery and stone slinging.

On the north of the bridge is a hill on an island called Kiung-Hwatan, crowned by a white dagoba. Near by is an altar forty feet in circuit and four feet high, enclosed by a wall and a temple dedicated to Yuen Fi, the reputed discoverer of the silkworm. To her the empress annually offers sacrifices. In the vicinity a plantation of mulberry trees and a lot of silkworms are maintained. Not far away, on the northern borders of the lake, is the temple of great happiness, by the side of which is the gilded copper statue of Maitreya, or the coming Buddha, sixty feet high, with a hundred arms.

Across the lake, on its western bank, and entered through the first gate on the south side of the street is the Tse Kwang Koh, where ministers are received by the emperor.

The number of palaces in the Forbidden City is estimated to be over 200.

## THE FIRST AMERICAN VISITOR.

At the dinner of Oriel college, Oxford, after the commencement exercises, the toastmaster, in speaking of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, one of the guests, referred to the first visitor from America to England, a cocoanut washed up on the Irish coast long before America was discovered. The nut was then richly mounted in silver, and has ever since, every year for centuries, stood on the table at the Oriel dinner before the provost of the college.—Baltimore Herald.

Mining work in the Klondike in the ing expedited by the use of steam thawers. Klondike is fast assuming the importance of a city provided with all the modern improvements.

## M'KINLEY'S FOREBEARS

Some Stories Relating to the President and His Sturdy Ancestors.

In a little German Lutheran cemetery, a few miles north of Bucyrus, Ohio, on the State road, can be found a modest gravestone, on which is the following inscription:

DAVID McKINLEY,
Revolutionary Soldier.
Born 1756. Died 1840.

The mound is neatly kept and from the nearby corners of the old rail fence nod wild roses in fragrant profusion. Just beyond runs the Columbus and Sandusky Short Line railway, with its stream of commerce, but few of the passengers know that in this little cemetery rests the original stock of the nation's president.

Beside the grave of McKinley is a companion mound with a similar headstone, on which is inscribed:

HANNA C. ROSE.
Born 1757. Died 1840.

These are the graves of the predecessors of the president, and throughout this country there still reside a number of their descendants, while the older pioneers remember well McKinley, the revolutionary soldier.

Among the closest relatives still here are the Waller family, their homestead still being a few miles from the lonely graveyard. Stephen Waller married a sister of the president's father, and has had many occasions to visit the old home in Canton. While Mr. Waller and the president differ in politics, the former is high in his praise of the consistency and character of the president, and speaks most touchingly of the Christian character of the president's mother.

Mr. Waller relates many incidents in the early life of the president which illustrate his early Christian training. On one occasion, during a visit of Mrs. Waller to the home of her brother, William McKinley, sr., the president was a lad of sixteen or seventeen years of age. He was a student at the time and was poring over his Latin when his brother, David, who was superintendent of a coal mine, came rushing into the room and ordered young William to hitch up his horse and have it ready for him by a certain time, as he was in a hurry and wanted to drive out to a dance several miles in the country.

After his brother had left the room, young William turned to his aunt, Mrs. Waller, and said:

"Aunt Martha, don't you think it rather humiliating for a Methodist and a Latin scholar to be compelled to hitch up a horse for a brother to go to a dance?"

Both the grandfather of the president and his great-grandfather were carpenters by trade. The village of Chatfield, which is located on the site of the McKinley farm, was largely built by the McKinleys, and many buildings throughout the county and in Bucyrus are their handiwork. Of the original buildings on the McKinley farm only one remains, the others having given place to more modern structures.

Upon the site of the old McKinley home has been erected a commodious two-story brick school house, and here the young people of Chatfield are taught in common school branches and imbibe patriotism amid favorable environments. The only relative bearing the family name who is a resident of this vicinity is William McKinley, of this place, who is in the employ of the Ohio Central railroad. He is an exact counterpart of the president in build and facial mould.

Among the pioneer citizens who remember McKinley's ancestors when they lived in Crawford county all speak of them in terms of highest praise. Those who knew David McKinley say that he was a highly educated and polished gentleman of the old school.

He was a teacher for many years and was familiar with several languages. In religion he was a strict Presbyterian, and in politics a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, as were also the other McKinleys of Crawford county in that early day, except James, the president's grandfather, who was a whig. He also fought in the revolutionary war, and during the closing years of his life drew a pension for wounds received in the service.

In order to trace the history of the descendants in this county and show their relation to Hon. William McKinley, it is necessary to follow the history of the family briefly from its first appearance in America to the present time.

The first McKinley to arrive in this country was James, who, with his brother William, emigrated from Ireland early in the eighteenth century. His brother William went south and established the southern branch of the family, but James remained in York county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and was married. Among his children was David McKinley, who was born May 16, 1755, and died in Ohio in 1840. David's second son was James McKinley, who was in turn the father of William McKinley, sr., father of the president.

James McKinley, grandfather of the president, was a remarkable man in many respects, and, like his father, was engaged in fighting England, he having served in the war of 1812. He served under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. While in the service Harrison's division passed through this section of the state, and McKinley was so favorably impressed with the country at that time that it led to his locating there.

The farm on which the McKinley grandparents lived, while only 106 acres, is a veritable garden spot, being in the center of a rich upland country, where crops are enormous. Originally the primeval forest covered the farm, but when cleared the crops were phenomenal.

The McKinleys were successful farmers, and when not thus engaged put in their time at their trade of carpentering. Their natural thrift gave them substantial advancements, and the records of the local court house show numerous real estate transfers made by them.

They were friendly with the Indians, who at that time still roamed through this country, the senior McKinley frequently joining with the red men in pursuit of game.

On the last visit of the president to this vicinity he had his special train stopped near the little cemetery, while he ascertained that the graves were properly cared for.

## HYPNOTISM FOR LIQUOR HABIT.

The Society for the Study of Inebriety has been considering the treatment of dipsomania by hypnotism. Dr. J. Milne Bramwell furnishes a learned and careful paper on this subject, and abides by the theory of which Frederick Myers is the exponent, that neither mental concentration nor suggestion can explain all the phenomena of hypnosis, which in his estimation are more largely due to the action of an intelligent secondary self which he terms the subliminal consciousness.

Dr. Bramwell has found that in all cases where hypnotism has been used successfully in the cure of dipsomania that the first and strongest element must be the patient's willingness to be cured. It would seem as if all sufferers from this disease would be anxiously desirous to be cured, but it has been found that these patients sometimes dread treatment, as they fear it may raise an artificial barrier between them and drink and yet leave them fighting with thee raving. As a rule these fears have been dispelled by means of a little tact and explanation.

From the time the hypnotic treatment begins Dr. Bramwell has some trustworthy person in constant attendance on the patient to whom he can confide his temptations and turn for aid in overcoming them. Perhaps it would lessen the number of cases of dipsomania if those afflicted by it pursued this course with members of their families—telling them of the first intimation that the appetite was to assert itself, calling in a second will to combat the desire or to attract the mind of the dipsomaniac from his cravings. But it is a well known fact that these sufferers will rarely communicate to anyone, unless it be a medical adviser, the information that the desire for drink is showing itself.

More than once, Dr. Bramwell says, patients who ultimately do well relapse during treatment, and with this understood the necessity for an attendant who is patient and not easily discouraged is also clear. The account Dr. Bramwell gives of his experiences with treating dipsomaniacs will be worth studying by all who give any thought to the power of suggestion and a thousand times more so to any who have a personal knowledge of cases similar to them.—Boston Transcript.

## WAS IT A MIRACLE?

"The marvelous cure of Rena J. Stout of consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind.," writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. "She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured." It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

The establishment of parks in cities is becoming an advance of settlement nowadays. A park of forty acres in the eastern district of Brooklyn, seven miles from Prospect park, is now proposed, and will no doubt be laid out.

In Siberia acetylene gas is largely used to light up various operations along the line where work is carried on at night.

## SPANISH PRISONS IN CAVITE

FORT WAYNE SOLDIER SEES RELICS OF BARBARISM.

Were Scenes of Cruelty in Former Years—Chatty Letter From Jack Fromuth.

Jack Fromuth, of this city, who is now enlisted in Company G, of the Fourteenth United States (Regular) infantry, and is serving in Manila, has written an interesting letter to P. C. Ligget, which The Sentinel is kindly permitted to reproduce as follows:

"Manila, P. I., June 8, 1900—Dear Comrade:—I have been getting your letters and the papers, and I tell you it is fine to sit down and read them. I get so interested at times that I forget I am in the Philippines.

"It is fearfully hot here now, just before the rainy season. At night it is impossible to sleep owing to the heat, and during the day time the flies will not allow one to slumber, so we do not get great deal. During the heat of the day they take off most of the post and that makes it easy on the boys, for we mount forty-three privates and twelve "noncoms" at guard mount, and only get one night in.

"Well, we have moved again, and are in what is called Malate—a very quiet part of the town. The officers, with their wives and children, live in this section, as well as most of the white people here. It seems lonesome to us, for in the other place it was a tough and ill-smelling section, and a fight going on all the time. Here one does not see anyone about until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for it is so hot they do not venture out sooner.

"The peace commissioners arrived here on the 5th and the "niggers" are trying to raise a riot, but the city is so well guarded that it is impossible for them to get a crowd together. They have tried it, but are arrested at once, and so have stopped it. I hope your H. W. Lawton camp had a good turn-out on Decoration day. Here the day was quiet, though it was a legal holiday. There were no drills and no calls to answer.

"I went out to Cavite That is a great place. They have a navy yard and arsenal, and there are all the old Spanish guns, forts, hospitals and prisons. Those prisons are something fierce; with great high walls, to which prisoners were chained. I saw the place where Spain used to kill all their prisoners who were convicted. They were given a sort of a trial in what the Spanish called the throne room. If convicted and sentenced to be shot they were marched out at once and a squad of soldiers, who did nothing else, shot them on the afternoon of the day of their conviction.

"Still a worse form of death was administered to some of the political prisoners. An immense wall was constructed with cells in it, and the condemned men were placed in these cells and walled up. They were heard of no more. This is what a guide told us, and they say that when a part of this wall was torn down they found one cell containing a table and four chairs. Four human forms were there with heads bowed on the tables, where the had died years before. They had shackles on their feet, with a chain attached to the wall. O, there are sights to see in some of the prisons here, and among them is a whipping post, which still stands where it was used years ago.

"Jack Fromuth,
"Co. G, 14th Infantry, Manila."

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The total number of cattle in the world is estimated at 190,000,000, of which 44,000,000 are in the United States.

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# KURNEL BUNKER

## HIS LITTLE UNDERSTANDING WITH CAPTAIN ROPER

—Copyright, 1898.

By M. QUAD.

"It was a little misunderstanding, sah—that affair with Capt. Roper," said Kurnel Bunker, as he emptied his glass and pushed it aside in a regretful way. "But for the carelessness of war historians the captain and your obedient servant would have had no break in their long-existing friendship. Men who write of the late wah cannot be too careful, sah—cannot be too careful. I was over at Roseville one day when I met the gallant captain, and shook him heartily by the hand. I was about to propose that we have something to further cement the bonds of friendship, when he observed:

"'Kurnel Bunker, let us sit down on the veranda of the hotel and imbibe some co'n juice at our leisure and at my expense.'

"'Yo' do me honah, captain,' says I.

"'It is I who am honahed,' says he.

"There it was, sah—Capt. Roper and Kurnel Bunker—Kurnel Bunker and Capt. Roper. Both brave and gallant soldiers, sah, and both gentlemen, by gad. We took seats, and the co'n juice was placed befo' us. We were bound to talk of wah, sah—bound to do it—and presently Capt. Roper pours me out another generous nip, and says:

"'Kurnel Bunker, I bought a history of the wah the other day, and I am glad to discover that it gives you full credit for y'or brave and gallant career.'

"'Capt. Roper,' says I, in reply, 'I also bought a history of the wah a short time since and it pleased and gratified me to find that your gallant deeds were given all due prominence. Allow me to congratulate yo'.'

"'And the same, kurnel.'

"And we touched glasses and shook hands, and I would have given ten dollars had there been a photographer at hand to make a picture of the scene. When he had crowded back his emotions, the captain says:

"'Kurnel Bunker, history records that yo' received a bullet in the shoulder at Malvern Hill while waiting to lead your regiment; also that yo' were knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball at Sharpsburg; also that yo' were grazed by a bullet at Gettysburg; also that yo' were run over by an ambulance in front of Petersburg. My congratulations again, kurnel — my heartfelt congratulations.'

"I put down my glass and looked at Capt. Roper, sah—looked at him in surprise and astonishment. As an old comrade and friend I could permit him certain liberties, but he was going beyond the dead-line, sah—away beyond the dead-line. My voice must have betrayed my feelings when I said:

"'Capt. Roper, I beg to announce that the author of yo'r war history is a liar and a blackguard. I received two bullets at Malvern Hill—two bullets, sah—and it was while charging at the head of my regiment. At Sharpsburg my sword was dashed from my hand by a cannon ball. At Gettysburg I was wounded in the foot and in the hand, and at Petersburg I was hit in the hip by a grapeshot while saving a battery. It is thus recorded in the history I have at home.'

"'It is curious that historians should differ so radically,' said the captain.

"'It is,' says I, 'and which one do you agree with?'

"The captain hesitated and looked around for the nigger, to order mo' co'n juice. I took it, of co'se, that he agreed with the history he had bought, but later on came to know that he was wondering how historians could have mixed things up in that way. Burning with injustice and indignation, I rose up and said:

"'Capt. Roper, let me repeat that yo'r historian is a liar!'

"He bowed, but looked very serious.

"'And that no true gentleman will be found reading the works of a lying historian!'

"That settled the matter, sah. Capt. Roper announced his readiness to meet me on the field of honah at any time or place, and we parted to make arrangements. He had the choice of weapons, and he chose pistols. Mutual friends arranged for the early meeting, but the day befo' it was to take place I sprained my ankle, and the captain courteously consented to a postponement. Ten days later, when I was ready, he was in bed with chills, and I had to forego the pleasure of pinking him. Later on, however, we met on the field. As I arrived I felt a fierce exultation. I had since learned that as the captain arrived there was no mercy in his heart. As we punctiliously saluted each other I argued with myself whether I should aim for his head or his heart. He assured me only last week that he intended his bullet to enter between my eyes. I must do myself the justice to say I was cool, sah—as cool and calm and serene as at this very moment. Being my seventh affair, it was a matter of business. In ten minutes all would be over, and the captain lying dead. We had taken our positions, and the word which would prove fatal to my antagonist was about to be uttered, when Judge Holdtree appeared on the scene with four war histories under his arm, and called for delay. I agreed to grant the captain five minutes' further lease of life, and I think he looked at me in a grateful way—I think he did.

"'Kurnel Bunker,' said the judge, as he pointed to the books lying at his feet, 'here are four different war histories. One of them says you were wounded at Malvern Hill; another that you did not get up in time for the fight; the third that you fell in a fit brought on by over-exertion, and the fourth that you were killed early in the day. I have 16 other histories at home, all giving different accounts of yo'. Yo' range from being killed with a club at First Bull Run to surrendering the confederate army at Appomattox. It is evident that there is some misunderstanding, and this duel must not go on.'

"'By gad, sir, but the judge was right, sir. Every war historian had written of me to please himself, and by no stretch of imagination could I hold Capt. Roper responsible. I saw through it in about five minutes, and I did not

JUDGE HOLDTREE APPEARED ON THE SCENE.

stand on dignity and wait for an apology. No, sah, I flung aside my deadly weapon and advanced upon the captain with outstretched hand, and said:

"'Capt. Roper, yo' never meant to impugn my honah.'

"'Never, Kurnel Bunker—never,' he replied.

"'It was the fault of the historians, sah—the fault of the 20 different historians who recorded my deeds for posterity. Captain—yo' pardon.'

"'And yo'rs, kurnel.'

"'And we will forgive and forget.'

"'We will.'

"And then, sah—and then I turned to Judge Holdtree and the other gentlemen on the ground and intimated that it would be the proper thing to adjourn to some convenient place and pledge each other and the occasion, and it is needless to add that the said intimation was received with deserving fervor. Capt. Roper and I are the best of friends, sah—the best of friends—and should he ask me to-day if I was disabled by a kick from a mewl at the battle of Groveton, I should feel no indignation. It would simply mean that some war historian had put it thus to be different from other war historians. Twenty different histories, sah, and 20 different records of Kurnel Bunker! By gad, sah, but I can't help feeling proud over it—feeling proud and more or less thirsty!"

### Carried Too Far.

"Timmins, you don't seem to be making as much love to the landlady as you did."

"Had to ease up a little. She thought she had me so sure that she could put off the scraps and meat ends on me, as if I were already married to her."—Indianapolis Journal.

### What Drink Did.

"A two-dollar bill came into the hands of a relative of mine," writes a lady in Boston, "which speaks volumes on the horrors of strong drink or the traffic in it. There was written in red ink on the back of it the following: 'Wife, children, and over $40,000, all gone. I am alone responsible. All has gone down my throat. When I was 21 I had a fortune. I am not yet 35 years old. I have killed my beautiful wife, who died of a broken heart; have murdered my children with neglect. When this bill is gone I do not know how I can get my next meal. I shall die a drunken pauper. This is my last money, and my history. If this bill comes into the hands of any man who drinks, let him take warning from my life's ruin."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

## A Successful Boss

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

At a four-corners where there was no sign-board I halted to inquire wh h road to take to Williamsport. The man addressed sat on a log at the gate of the only house in sight, and in reply he said:

"Stranger, my old woman is down at the barn, and you'll have to wait ten or fifteen minutes."

"I just wanted to know the road to Williamsport," I said.

"Yes, I understood, but you'll have to wait till the old woman comes up."

"Don't you live here?"

"Of course."

"And don't you know the road to Williamsport?"

"I ought to, as I've been over it a hundred times. You see—"

He stopped there and got up in a slow and painful way and looked around. He carried himself like a man who had met with a bad shake-up, and I presently asked if he had an accident.

"Not a regular accident," he replied. "I was flung over the well-curb and wrenched all to pieces, but it wasn't no accident."

"What do you call it?"

"The old woman did it. She took hold here about three months ago to boss things, and she's making a great success of it. I could tell you the road to Williamsport and send you right along, but I'm not interferin' with the old woman. A feller wanted to know yisterday which road to take to Middleville, and I told him and got flung for my pains."

"You are not much of a man, I take it," I said.

"No, I'm not," he replied.

"You seem to let your wife run things."

"She does run things, without any seem about it. I'd like to, but I can't. Thar' she comes now, and I'll get behind the currant bushes while you ask her the road to Williamsport."

The woman who came tramping up from the barn was nearly six feet high and as stout as a man and as she came to a halt before me she looked me over and hoarsely demanded:

"Now, then, what do you want here?"

"I want to know which road to take to Williamsport."

"Oh, you do?" she continued as she seized my horse by the bits and turned him around. "Well, you keep straight ahead and git — and git — and git along!"

And she gave the horse three lusty kicks and sent me off on a gallop, and as I looked back the husband was making a run from the currant bushes to the orchard, and she was following in close pursuit.

## Learning How to Bank

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

Maj. Dale was opening a private bank at Pine Tree City, and, as he was well known and liked, the boys came in from the mines and ranches and started him off by making deposits of greater or less amounts. Among them was old Jim Hayes, who had about a thousand dollars to lay away. He reached town early in the morning and stood in front of the bank for three hours before entering. When he finally did go in, he said to the proprietor:

"Look yere, major, I can't make this out."

"Do you wish to deposit?" asked the banker.

"Mebbe I do, but I want to know all about it fust. I kin talk cattle and mines and all that, but this is new to me."

"Well, you have $500, say, that you wish to deposit. You hand it to me, and I give you a receipt or certificate. Whenever you want a portion of it you draw a check. Here is one, you see. You date it, fill in the amount and sign your name there."

"And I hand it to you, and you hand me over the money?"

"That's the way."

"But mebbe you won't hev it!"

"Oh, yes I shall."

"And I've got to sign my name, hev I?" asked the old man, with a troubled look on his face.

"Why, yes, but you can do that, of course."

"And sumbody has to keep track of my money?"

"Certainly."

"And will thar' be any shootin' or yellin' in yere, same as in the saloons? Goin' to bounce a feller out if he gits excited and jumps on his hat?"

"This is a bank, you know," smiled the major.

"Do you ask a feller to drink?"

"Well, hardly."

"Any cards or dice?"

"Not here—no. You see, Jim, you must understand that there is a difference between a saloon and a bank. In a saloon you can—"

"Maj. Dale," interrupted the old man, "me'n you has knowed each other a long time, and if you was to cum out on the street and ask me fur my last dollar, I'd hand it over quick as a wink, but you must excuse me on this bankin' bizness. It's agin human natur' and I can't abide it."

"But I'll explain again," said the major.

"It's no use, sah—no use. The buildin' looks all right from the outside, but when a critter gits inside it's flipdoodle checks and flamdoodle receipts and writin' names, and no hollerin'n or drinkin'n or shootin'. I'm hopin' ye'll do well, major—hopin' ye'll do mighty well—but I'm too old fur flipdoodle and flamdoodle, and I'll bury my money in a hole in the ground and keep on in the ole way!"

Until 1830 the tomato was called love apple in the United States.

### A Sad Ending.

Hibbler—Does your novel end happily?

Scribbler—No; it's been rejected by every publisher.—Brooklyn Life.

### RHYME AND REASON.

If I drink beer, it makes me queer;
It I choose ale, it makes me pale;
If I sip wine, my joys decline;
If I sup gin, it leads to sin;
If I take rum, sad sorrows come,
Try what I will, from vat or still,
It gives me pain, and turns my brain;
Therefore I'll join the Templar Band,
And, with God's help, I'll firmly stand.
—Union Signal.

## THE ENTICING CIGARETTE.

### It Is One of the Greatest Foes to Our American Boyhood and Manhood.

Not since the days when the first Eden was robbed of its joys has a greater foe arisen than the foul physical, mental and moral destroyer, the cigarette. Alcoholic drink has done and is now doing great destruction to the human family, but in my opinion tobacco in its various forms of use, and especially the poisonous cigarette, leads more effectually in destroying the manhood and especially the boyhood of our land.

Thousands of deaths occur annually among our men and boys as a result of the use of tobacco. Cigarettes produce heart failures and constantly reduce the circulation. The cigarette and also tobacco impairs muscular force, produces amaurosis, which is a loss or decay of sight without any visible defect in the appearance of the eye, destroys slowly and permanently the power of the optic nerve, produces color blindness and delirium tremens. One of the saddest cases I was ever called to attend professionally was that of a man in his strength of days, an elder in the Presbyterian church, who died with tobacco tremens. And there was a 16-year-old boy whose death was the result of the foul cigarette.

Tobacco produces smokers' cancer and insanity. The facts are appalling in the highest degree as to the effects both physical and moral upon our manhood and boyhood of tobacco and cigarette poison. Unless radical steps are taken by the state and society to arrest and overcome this pernicious habit, it will only be a brief question of time until we shall have a nation of weaklings and emasculated manhood. Careful analysis of the stomach of cigarette smokers shows acid, phosphorous and arsenic. These drugs are largely used in the manufacture of paper used in the cigarette business.

Again cigarette tobacco is strongly impregnated with opium. The constant use of tobacco in any form will produce functional derangement of the digestive, circulatory and nervous systems, producing headache, confusion of intellect, loss of memory, dullness, stupor and indisposition to muscular or mental labor. Here is the strong point manifestly displayed in our young women who are taking the honors in our high schools and colleges. They have clear brains, not benumbed by cigarette or tobacco smoke. No man ever has or will reach his best mentally, morally or physically who becomes a slave to tobacco.

The cigarette subtly combines a threefold deadly bane as fatal to unwary youth as the poisoned garment of Nessus to the unsuspecting Hercules. Ninety per cent. of our men and boys are tobacco worms. Heart disease on the increase, loss of eyesight has reached an alarming stage. A large per cent. of those cases can be traced to the use of tobacco and nicotine poison; also to the unerring and incontrovertable law of heredity. Neurotic diseases are on the increase and weakness among women. These are all traceable to this Niagara stream of death that is flowing through our world to-day.

The tobacco habit stimulates the appetite for alcoholic drinks. My observation has been that no man dies from intoxication who is not a tobacco user. As a member of the medical profession for many years, I wish to say the medical profession is greatly addicted to the tobacco habit, and yet no competent medical man would think of prescribing as medicine this narcotic poison.

No woman who expects to become the mother of children should ever marry a cigarette or tobacco user. And no young or old man should ever become a father whose blood is thickened and poisoned by nicotine. The science of medicine and the irrefutable laws of heredity leave no room for doubt as to the duty of society and the state, in taking legislative steps in saving our youth from this deadly upas tree.—C. H. St. John, in Union Signal.

### Inebriety and Sunstroke.

Dr. W. F. R. Philips, of Washington, in a very suggestive paper on "Meteorological Conditions of Sunstroke," which appeared in the International Medical Magazine for August, 1897, gives the following table. The influence of alcoholic beverages in determining both the incident and fatality of the affection is as follows. Of 841 cases examined, 465 had this history:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Using to excess | 140 cases, or | 30 per cent. |
| Using moderately | 230 " " | 50 " |
| Using not at all | 95 " " | 20 " |
| Total | 465 | 100 |
| History unknown | 376 | |
| Total | 841 | |

And of the 140 deaths that occurred, the history of 70 is given as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Using to excess | 41 deaths or | 60 per cent. |
| Using moderately | 22 " " | 30 " |
| Using not at all | 7 " " | 10 " |
| Total | 70 | 100 |
| History unknown | 70 | |
| Total | 140 | |

### Couldn't Draw Straight Line.

He could indicate the boy who used tobacco, said Prof. Oliver, of the Annapolis academy, by his absolute inability to draw a clean, straight line.

## LESSON ON "TREATING."

### Why Not a Social Glass of Castor Oil as Well as One of Whisky.

It is a well-known fact that much of the dissipation and nearly all of the intemperance of the present day is due to the American habit of "treating." The young man who smokes or drinks is seemingly not satisfied unless he can induce his companion to do likewise, and so it follows that not only does a man drink or smoke two or three times more than he would if alone, but many persons who lack the moral courage to say no are led into vices where they would not go if left to themselves. It is a reprehensible habit, as well as a foolish one, and the next time you are asked to smoke or drink, you may reply by telling the following true story:

Mr. Perry was a southern gentleman, exceedingly polite and also a very temperate man. One day he met an acquaintance, who called out:

FOR SOCIABILITY'S SAKE.

"Hello, Perry! I was just going in to get a drink. Come in and take something!"

"Thank you," said Perry; "I don't care for anything."

"But," persisted the other, "come in and take something just for sociability's sake."

"I want to be sociable," answered Perry, "I am anxious to be sociable, but I can't drink with you."

"All right," growled the friend, "if you don't want to be sociable, I'll go without drinking."

The two men walked silently along for a minute or two, the sociable man in a state of great irritation, until Perry suddenly halted in front of a drug store.

"I'm not feeling very well to-day," said he, with a pleasant smile, "and I think I'll go in here and get a dose of castor oil. Will you join me?"

"What!" exclaimed the other. "In a dose of castor oil?"

"Yes; I'll pay for it."

"E-hem!" cried the sociable man, with a very wry face, "I hate the stuff."

"But I want you to take a glass of oil with me, just to be sociable, you know."

"I won't do it."

"Indeed! My friend," said Perry, gravely, "your sociable whisky is just as distasteful to me as my sociable oil is to you. Don't you think I have as much reason to be offended with you as you have with me?"

The sociable man saw the point, and it would be money, health and morals saved if the lesson could be firmly implanted in the mind of every young man in the land.—Golden Days.

## FACTS AND COMMENT.

It is stated that 400 members of the English parliament are pledged to vote against the bill to prevent the sending of children to the public house for drink.

Apothecary shops with women clerks are not only becoming more common in Russia, but they are said to be specially favored by physicians and the public.

The governor of Georgia says that he has found from careful investigation that 83 per cent. of the inmates of jails and prisons in that state have never been in Sunday school.

A temperance society has recently been organized among the Armenians of Tabriz—the first of its kind, so far as is known, in Persia. It has about 70 pledged members at present among the Armenians.

Before the daily newspapers are exposed for public reading in the Leicester (England) free reading rooms, the betting columns of each paper are covered over with strips of paper so that it is impossible to read them.

Among the encouragements offered to silk weavers during the first century of the existence of this industry in Lyons was exemption from military service and taxation. So rapid was its development that in 1650 the weavers numbered 18,000, or 60,000 with affiliated pursuits.


# White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

### SUGARS ADVANCED ½C POUND.

Choice C Sugar, 5c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6½c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 6c lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 6½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6½c lb

### COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 12c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 14c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

### TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on same.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best, 50c lb.
Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb packages, 25c lb.

### CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 14c can
California Egg Plums, 14c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 16c can.
California White Cherries 22c can
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Choice Sugar Corn 8c can
Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 11c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

### DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.
California Apricots 18c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 18c lb.
New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 20c lb.

### FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish 14bbl., $1.60
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15
Mackerel, kit, $1.35
Labrador Herring 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

### OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.
Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Lard Oil, 60c gallon

### MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 40c per gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.
Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

### WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 80c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1 75 and $2.50 gallon.

### FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 18c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Bamboo Smoking, 26c lb
Golden Star Smoking, 28c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

### CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

### Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 20c each.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 35c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 65c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c.
Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good 27c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 45c yard.
Ingrain Carpets good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 60c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

# White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.



# GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

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The death rate of the world is sixty-seven and the birth rate seventy a minute, and this seeming light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase in population each year of 1,200,000.


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| FROM FT. WAYNE TO | LEAVE | ARRIVE |
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| Plymouth and Chicago | * 3 30 am | * 7 35 pm |
| Chicago | * 4 58 am | * 9 32 pm |
| New York and Washington | * 5 40 am | * 3 25 am |
| Louisville and Pittsburg | * 5 40 am | * 3 25 am |
| Mansfield and Lima | | †12 00 m |
| Canton and Pittsburg | | * 4 00 pm |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | † 7 30 am | †10 40 pm |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | †12 15 pm | 12 05 pm |
| Crestline and Pittsburg | †12 25 pm | 3 30 pm |
| Plymouth and Chicago | * 4 10 pm | * 7 35 pm |
| Lima and Crestline | † 7 10am | † 7 15 pm |
| New York and Washington | * 7 15 pm | * 4 00 pm |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | * 7 45 pm | * 4 00 pm |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | * 9 30 pm | * 4 50 am |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | * 4 45 pm | †10 10 am |
| New York and Washington | * 4 45 pm | †10 10 am |
| Valparaiso & Chicago | †10 15 am | * 4 40 pm |

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect June 17, 1900.

| | |
|---|---|
| NORTH BOUND. | |
| *For Grand Rapids and north | 11 55 p.m |
| " " " " | 9 00 a.m |
| " " " " | 4 15 p.m |
| †From Richmond arrives | 8 40 a.m |
| SOUTH BOUND. | |
| *For Richmond and Cincinnati | 10 a.m |
| " " " " | 6 45 a m |
| " " " " | 7 0 p m |
| *From Grand Rapids arrives | 6 50 p.m |

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily | 5 50 a.m |
| No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily | 11 45 a.m |
| No. 24 Atlantic Express daily | 6 47 p.m |
| No. 18 Peru Accom, daily arrive | 9 35 a m |
| No. 50 Toledo Accom, Sunday s only | 7 10 a.m |

GOING WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 19 Indianapolis Express daily | 5 50 a.m |
| No. 7 St. Louis Express daily | 9 37 a.m |
| No. 5 Government Fast Mail daily | 5 40 p.m |
| No. 3 St. Louis limited daily | 8 20 p.m |
| No 51 Peru Accom, Sunday s only | 11 20 p.m |

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.) | * 9 05 a.m |
| No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.) | 8 00 a.m |
| No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.) | 2 00 p m |
| No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) | 7 00 p.m |

ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.) | 12 00 a.m |
| No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.) | 3 0 p m |
| No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.) | 5 30 p.m |
| No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only | 10 35 a.m |

NICKEL PLATE

9-7-1-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Solid Vestibule Passenger Trains Daily.

| EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE. | DEPART |
|---|---|
| Standard Express, No. 8 | 3 25 |
| Nickel Plate Express, No. 2 | 3 15 |
| Fast Mail Express, No. 4 | 7 50 |
| Local Freight | 17 25 |
| WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE. | DEPART |
| Standard Express, No. 9 | 2 30 |
| Western Express, No. 1 | 12 10 |
| Nickel Plate Express, No. 3 | 4 35 |
| Local Freight | 17 00 |

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 16 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune points.

*For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

| SOUTHWARD. | ARRIVE |
|---|---|
| No. 462 Way Freight | 2 50 p. m |
| No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail | 11 25 a. m |
| No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express | 3 50 p. m |
| NORTHWARD. | DEPART |
| No. 462 Way Freight | 7 25 a. m |
| No. 456 Through Freight & Mail | 11 55 a. m |
| No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express | 5 00 p. m |

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 41 leaves (except Sunday) | 7:15 a.m |
| No. 5 daily (except Sunday) | 4:15 p.m |
| No. 47 leaves (Sundays only) | 6:00 p.m |
| No. 171 Local Freight | 9:30 a.m |

NORTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday) | 11:40 a.m |
| No. 42 (daily except Sunday) | 10:25 p.m |
| No. 44 (Monday only) arrives | 10:25 p.m |
| No. 170 Local Freight | 6:00 p.m |

# THE NEW YORK STORE.

## THE STORE THAT KEEPS FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE.

There are many price reasons why you should trade here.

Every department offers special values.

**WASH GOODS.**

The selling of Wash Goods ought to be lively at these prices.

Corded Dimities that have been 10c now 6½c a yard.

Lawns and Dimities that have been 12½c, now 7c a yard.

Shamrock and other fine Dimities down to 12½c a yard.

Corded Batiste in women colors; extra wide; was 25c, now 15c a yard.

All our fancy imported Piques down from 35c to 19c a yard.

**PARASOLS.**

We have too many. They must be sold. We sacrifice all profit on this season's best styles. Plenty of sunny days to come. You can be protected at little cost.

**SHIRT WAISTS.**

We didn't figure just right; bought too many Shirt Waists; now you get the benefit and we the loss. Our entire stock of Waists at speedy selling prices.

29c, 48c, 73c, 98c, $1.38 and $1.98 for Waists worth double.

Children's Hats and Caps at cost.

All Dress Trimmings at cost.

*The Rurode Dry Goods Co.*

# YALE LOCKS

....AND....

General Hardware.

Builders' Hardware.

Yale & Towne and P. F. Corbin's Fine House Hardware Trimmings.

ORNAMENTAL AND PLATE GLASS.
TOOLS AND CUTLERY.
WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.
LOWE BROS.' PAINT.

*H. PFEIFFER & SON,*

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. 'Phone 484.

WIRE AND IRON LAWN FENCES.

*Sacrifice Sale of Fine Vehicles.*

As we must vacate our sales rooms at an early date, we will sell any vehicle in the house at SACRIFICE price.

The stock is the largest and best selected ever shown in Fort Wayne.

**Pneumatic Tire Runabouts = = $125**
**Full Leather Top Buggy = = $60.00**
**Stick Seat Concord Wagon = = $55.00**

Everything else at proportionately low prices.

*ROACH & ALBANUS,*

31 E. Berry St. -:- 62 Clinton St.

# CLOSING OUT SALE!

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

*Bicycles, Bicycle Lamps and Sundries.*

Second Hand Bicycles from $1.00 up.

# KATT'S OLD STAND,

84 Clinton St. -:- Opp. Postoffice.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of .....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

A FEW BARGAINS.

Men's 10c Handkerchiefs, 4c each.
Men's socks, 4c pair.
Men's overshirts, 19c each.
Men's overalls, 34c and 37c a pair.
Men's $1.00 pants, 59c a pair.
25c suspenders, 19c pair.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. GANZER, Prop.
Phone, 783.

Subscribe for the Sentinel.



# The Evening Sentinel.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1900.


**OUR TELEPHONES.**

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

**THE WEATHER.**

Chicago, July 20.—Forecast for Indiana: Showers and thunder storms tonight and Saturday; cooler in north portion tonight; variable winds, becoming northerly.

**THE TEMPERATURE.**

The temperature in Fort Wayne today was as follows:

| | Degrees. |
|---|---|
| 6 a. m. | 70 |
| 7 a. m. | 72 |
| 8 a. m. | 75 |
| 9 a. m. | 78 |
| 10 a. m. | 80 |
| 11 a. m. | 84 |
| 12 m. | 84 |
| 1 p. m. | 86 |
| 2 p. m. | 86 |

## LOCAL LINES.

Miss Anna Peas, of Kendallville, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. S. J. Ryder is entertaining her sister from Elwood, Ind.

The Misses Marie and Martha Berghoff are guests of friends at Bluffton.

William F. Kessler, of Auburn, transacted business in the city Thursday.

Dr. M. F. Porter was summoned to Lima Thursday to perform an operation.

Miss Cora Moore has returned from Decatur, where she visited with friends for a week.

Mrs. Charles Lahmeyer, who underwent a severe operation at St. Joseph's hospital five weeks ago, has been removed to her home.

The ladies of the Y. W. C. A. will give an ice cream social this evening at the association rooms on West Berry street for the benefit of the gymnasium.

Elder S. G. Huntington will commence a series of gospel meetings at Gospel Tabernacle, corner Clinton and Holman streets, on next Tuesday evening.

**FOR SATURDAY MORNING.**

WHORTLEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, GEM MELONS AND CALIFORNIA FRUITS—LARGE SHIPMENT.

Michigan Whortleberries, 10c qut.
Fresh Blackberires, 8c qut.
Fresh Black Raspberries, 7c qut.
Nice Red Currants, 4c qut.
Michigan Peaches, 7c doz, or 20c Basket.
Elberta Peaches, 15c doz., or 25c Basket.
Fresh Tomatoes, 4c lb, or 20c Basket.
Gem Melons, 5c each, or 40c Basket.
Georgia Water Melons, 20c each.
Choice New Apples, 7c and 12½c peck.
Choice New Onions, 15c peck.
Extra Large Wax Lemons, 25c dozen.
California Fruits of all kinds.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Our summer shirts at $1.00 are the best made and best wearing that 100 pennies can crowd into them.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

**SKELTON**

AT 25 WEST MAIN STREET, WILL TOMORROW (SATURDAY) MAKE A SPECIAL LOW PRICE OF $4.50 BARREL ON PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR.

ALL GRADES CITY FLOUR STILL $3.90 BBL.

NEW POTATOES SUFFER ANOTHER CUT AND ARE DOWN TO 23c BUSHEL.

Fresh Country Butter, 17c lb.
Fresh Creamery Butter, 20c lb.
Egg Baking Powder, 10c, 20c and 40c can.
Plenty Spring Chickens, live and dressed.
Plenty Black and Red Raspberries, Blackberries, Ripe Currants, Peaches, Plums, Blueberries, Watermelons, Roasting Ears, Cabbage and Turnips. Open this evening.

SKELTON GROCERY CO.,
25 West Main St.
Home phone, 306. Bell phone, 515.

We have placed our prices for the next two weeks where the shortest man, financially speaking, can reach the prize.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Big bargains in children's waists at Patterson's tomorrow.


# This Is

THE TIME OF THE YEAR FOR BARGAINS AT JAMES M. KANE'S.

AND WILL PAY ALL SHOPPERS TO LOOK AT PRICES FOR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Hammocks from 50c to $5.00, and must and will be sold.

Fishing Tackle of all kinds at lowest prices.

Trunks from $1.00 to $10.00. The best Baby Cabs and Go-Carts made, and we will save you from 25 to 35 per cent and give you the clinched rubber tire.

Parasols, Belts and Fans must go.

Stockings, 5, 8, 10, 15 cents. All sizes.

Base Ball goods. Largest stock and lowest prices. Umbrellas of all kinds, prices from 40 cents up.

Doll Cabs, Boys' Wagons. Bargains in every department at James M. Kane's.

24 CALHOUN ST.

THOSE FINE GEORGIA ELBERTA PEACHES ONLY 25c BASKET.

Fine Celery at 15c bunch.
Early Harvest Apples, 12½c pk.
Ripe Smooth Tomatoes, 14c bsk.
Rocky Ford Gem Melons, 60c bsk.
Florida Pineapples, 12½c each.
Large Watermelons, 20c each.

GREATEST GROCERY CO.,
Bash Block. Phone 315. Bell 281.

Bathing suits at shrunken prices at Patterson's.

# GREATER THAN EVER.

TOMORROW WILL CHRONICLE THE LARGEST VOLUME OF TRADE DURING OUR JULY COST SALE.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

Best 50c Habutas Wash Silks, 37½c yard.

All our summer Wash Skirts at ½ price.

All our Silk Waists closed below cost.

$2.50 Smyrna Rugs at $1.25.
75c Shirt Waists at 25c.
$1.25 Shirt Waists at 65c.

ALL WOOLEN DRESS GOODS SACRIFRICED.

50c Dress Goods, 35c.
75c Dress Goods, 50c.
$1.00 Dress Goods, 70c.

Gents' 50c best Unlaundered Shirts, 37c.

Gents' 50c Best Night Gowns, 39c.

Ladies' $1.00 Kid Gloves, 65c.

Ladies, this is surely your opportunity to purchase of us. Lace Curtains and Draperies, Carpets, Shades and Rugs.

A tremendous saving during this sale. Come to see us tomorrow.

THE FRANK DRY GOODS CO.

Buy one of our straw hats and reduce the temperature 50 per cent, that is what we have done to the price.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

JUST ARRIVED.

All widths in Narrow Black Velvet Ribbons.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

We are top-to-toe outfitters for men and boys. We have everything to keep you cool.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

FLOUR, MEATS AND EGGS.

Rock Creek Favorite Flour, $3.50 bbl.
Moss Rose City Mills Flour, $3.80 bbl.
Belle of Fort Wayne Flour, $3.90 bbl.
Large New Potatoes, 25c bu.
Fresh Country Eggs, 9c doz.
Sugar Cured Hams, 10c lb.
Sugar Cured Bacon, 9c lb.
Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, 7c lb.
Pink Salmon, full can, 10c.
Lion and 4-X Coffee, 12½c lb.

GREATEST GROCERY CO.,
Bash Block. Phone 315. Bell 281


"Words are like leaves, and where they most abound
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."

Our bargains for the next two weeks will talk for themselves.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

The man who is dressed by us is the man at whom people look twice.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

**HER ARM WAS BROKEN.**

In a bicycle collision between Miss Adelaide Foellinger and Miss Emma Cander, on the New Haven road, Miss Foellinger sustained a fracture of an arm. Miss Cander escaped with a few bruises.

## DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

**FRY.**

Virginia L. Fry, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fry, died at 1 o'clock this morning at the family residence, 675 South Calhoun street, from cholera infantum, at the age of one year.

The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence and at 1:30 from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

**FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

McIntosh.—The funeral of the late John W. McIntosh, who committed suicide by shooting at Hoagland, on Thursday, will be held from his late residence at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Rev. Jones, of the M. E. church, will officiate. Interment at Antioch cemetery.

"Outward acts indicate the inner secrets." Thus when we offer "Your money back if you want it," it is an outward act which indicates that inwardly we are confident our goods are worth the money.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

**MEATS DOWN.**

Finest Quality Sugar Cured Hams, 12c lb.
No. 1 Picnic Hams, 8½c.
English Breakfast Bacon, 12c lb.
Best Country Butter, 20c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 12c dozen.
Choice Broken Rice, 3c lb.
Columbia River Red Salmon, 12½c can.
Choice New Onions, 20c peck.

BURT ROSS,
1-3t 27 W. Columbia St.

The weather man is telling us what we may expect in the way of warm weather—hot, blazing hot, and lots of it. He ought to wind up by telling how cool and comfortable is the summer underwear and negligee shirts at Patterson's.


# THING & CO.

BUY TWO BIG SHOE STOCKS.

The large C. H. Carroll Co. stock of high grade shoes from Rochester, N. Y., and a large factory's complete line of samples. These two large stocks have been shipped to the Fort Wayne store and as soon as they can be marked will be placed on sale.

Thing & Co. will have the greatest shoe sale ever known in Fort Wayne. Keep your eye open for the date.

S. B. THING & CO.,
32 Calhoun St. Large Red Boot.
H. B. TOBEY, Manager.

Have you seen the blue serge suit that Patterson sells at $12? As a suit it is really excellent; as a $12 suit it is really wonderful.

# THE NEW KEYSTONE

Potatoes, 30c per bush.
Blackberries, Raspberries.
Blueberries, Currants.
Peaches, Apples.
Lemons, Oranges.
Bananas, Melons.
Baked Goods and Meats.
Dressed Poultry at

THE NEW KEYSTONE.
238 & 240 CALHOUN ST.

When you are spending good money, get good clothing in return for it. Trade with Patterson.


W. C. Patterson and E. S. Kiger, prominent St. Joe business men, are registered at the Randall.

Whether you are going to join the army of go-aways or remain with the stay-at-homes we have the kind of clothing you should wear.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

C. A. Robbins is entertaining his mother and sister from Warsaw.

**IT WAS A DRAW.**

Our last game of ball and our sale, and it will draw the people to it no matter what the weather is.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

**TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.**

WANTED—A girl for general housework; also a nurse girl. 101 Lake avenue. 20-tf

WANTED—Two or three carpeters. Call 101 Barr street, Foley & Eme. 20-2t

WANTED—First-class carpenters or cabinetmakers to set up court house furniture at the new court house. Call between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. W. H. Bruns. 20-2t


# THE BOSTON STORE.

## Clearing Sale is Now on. Everything Sold at Sale Prices.

3½c Shirting Print worth 5c.
4c dark Print worth 5c.
4½c Apron Gingham worth 6c.
4½c Unbleached Muslin worth 5½c
5c Unbleached Muslin worth 6c.
9-4 Unbleached Sheeting at 12½c.
9-9 Unbleached Sheeting at 15c.
9-4 Bleached Sheeting at 15c, worth 18c.
4c Dimity worth 6¼c.
6¼c Dimity worth 8c.
8 1-3c Dimity worth 12½c.
10c Dimity worth 15c.
6c Seersucker worth 8c.
7c Percale worth 10c.
9c Percale worth 12½c.
11c Percale worth 15c.
6¼c Ticking worth 8c.
8c Ticking worth 10c.
9c Ticking worth 12½c.
12½c Ticking worth 17c.
23c Table Damask worth 28c.
25c Table Damask worth 30c.
60c Bed Spreads worth 85c.
89c Bed Spreads worth $1.25.
Unbleached Canton Flannel at 4½c.

LACE CURTAINS SOLD AT SALE PRICES.
UNDERWEAR SOLD AT SALE PRICES.
RUGS SOLD AT SALE PRICES.
CARPETS SOLD AT PRICES.
LADIES' WRAPPERS AND SHIRT WAISTS.
31c Ladies' Shirt Waists worth 60c and 65c.
59c Ladies' Shirt Waists worth 85c.
69c Ladies' Shirt Waists worth $1.00.
89c Ladies' Shirt Waists worth $1.25 and $1.50.
65c Ladies' Wrappers worth $1.00.
85c Ladies' Wrappers worth $1.00.
99c Ladies' Wrappers worth $1.25 and $1.50.

Don't fail to attend the Great Clearing Sale at the Boston Store. Everything is sold at Sale Prices.

# WM. HAHN & CO.

THE BOSTON STORE.

## A Handsome Life-Sized Portrait

IN COLORS OF

# Adlai E. Stevenson

Will be presented FREE with next Sunday's issue of

## Hearst's Chicago American.

DON'T MISS

The Colored Comic Section,
The Colored Half-Tone Magazine Section,
The Song of the Week in Sheet Music,
and all the rest of the features of

## Chicago's Greatest Sunday Newspaper.

Order it From Your Newsdealer in Time.

# Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:

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Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
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# CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,

Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satifaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

A CYCLONE

Of low prices that will sweep all opposition before it until August 4th.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

COME IN AND HEAR
The Edison Phonograph.
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock, LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

A. Hattersly & Son.
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
Plumbing,
Steam and Gas Fitting,
Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

"If it's a good thing SLAVEY'S have it."

# Cock-A-Doodle-Do

Keep your chickens out of the flower garden with our Galvenized Poultry Netting. All width, from one to six feet. Costs less than laths and lasts forever. Poultry netting is also the best contrivance to fasten on your porch and let the clematis and vines trail upon. We sell the staples and tools to put the netting on with.

BOTH PHONES 149 SLAVEY'S UP TO DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 AND 21 W. MAIN ST.

## HERE AT HOME

FORT WAYNE CITIZENS GLADLY TESTIFY.

It is testimony like the following that has placed "the little conqueror" so far above competitors. When people right here at home raise their voice in praise there is no room left for doubt. Read the public statement of a Fort Wayne citizen.

Mr. C. J. Noll of 115 Barthold street, butcher employed at H. Strudel's meat market, says: "When I was working in Frenchtown an attack of kidney disorder got hold of me and though I tried every known remedy I was unable to get rid of it, I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Meyer & Co.'s drug store. Before I took these pills I was greatly troubled with backache. I could not rest at night in only one position and when I was up it was almost impossible to stoop. The kidney secretions were discolored, had a bad odor and at times I grew very dizzy. I commenced feeling better as soon as I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills and by the time I had finished the first box I was entirely cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases. Piles. Eczema. Chilblains. Chafing. any irritations and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on aplication. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00
LOANS MADE

on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both. Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

A REAL
GRAPHOPHONE
FOR
$5.00

Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN.

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. Send order and money to our nearest office,

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. 30
NEW YORK, 143-145 Broadway
CHICAGO, 88 Wabash Ave.

A. C. KATT,
84 Clinton St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NIAGARA FALLS
EXCURSION.

Wait for the Old Reliable

Lake Erie & Western R. R

personally conducted

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION

in connection with the

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

leave Fort Wayne 7:10 a. m.

Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900

Rate, $6.50 for round trip.

Also.

SANDUSKY AND PUT-IN-BAY

with side trips to

Lewiston, Toronto, Thousand Islands, Etc.

For tickets, rate, time and pamphlet containing general information, call on any ticket agent of the above route, or address

General Passenger Agent,

C. F. DALY,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms Sand 4.
Hours:—8 to 12; 1 to 5. Sunday:—9 to 10:30; 2 to 5
At Warsaw Monday's.


# PIONEER IS DEAD

WILLIAM KEMP EXPIRED THIS MORNING.

## CAME TO FORT WAYNE IN 1850

DEATH FOLLOWED AN ILLNESS OF FOUR WEEKS.

## MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN

THE DEATHS AND FUNERALS OF THE DAY.

William Kemp, for more than half a century a respected resident of Fort Wayne, died this morning at his residence, 17 High street, at the age of seventy-two years. Death was due to obstruction of the bowels and came after an illness of about four weeks.

Mr. Kemp was born at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, and came to Fort Wayne in 1850, since which time he had been continuously a resident of this city. He was a member of Trinity German Lutheran church. Surviving are the wife and seven children—William J. Kemp, Mrs. John Schreiber, Mrs. Anna Mertz, Mrs. Henry D. Kaiser, Charles F. Kemp, Victor H. Kemp and Miss Emma Kemp.

The funeral announcement will be made later.

### KINLEY.

Emerson C. Kinley, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kinley, of 138 Francis street, died at 3 o'clock this morning from cholera infantum, at the age of three years and nine months.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lindenwood.

### MANET.

Luella, the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manet, of 55 Oliver street, died Friday afternoon from cholera infantum at the age of one year.

Funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lindenwood.

### ALLGEIER.

Wilhelmina, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Allgeier, of Adams township, died Friday afternoon at the age of one day, from exhaustion.

Funeral services will be held from St. Mary's Catholic church Sunday afternoon at 1:30.

### FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fry.—Funeral services of Virginia Fry will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence 675 South Calhoun street, and at 1:30 from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

### RATES ARE TOO LOW.

George F. Trier, general manager of the National Telephone and Telegraph company, was at Sturgis, Mich., yesterday inspecting his company's exchange in that city. When seen by a reporter for the Sentinel this morning Mr. Trier stated that he could not recommend that the improvements now being undertaken at other exchanges be extended to Sturgis, because of the low rates prevailing there. "In fact," said Mr. Trier, "it is doubtful if we make any money at all there. The people who constructed the Sturgis exchange introduced rates below actual cost of the service, and that is why they do not now own the exchange."

### COMPLETES THE SURVEY.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 31.—General Alexander, who was appointed by President Cleveland boundary arbitrator between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, has arrived at Managua with his engineers, having completed the boundary survey. General Alexander is receiving great attention from the government of Nicaragua. The government has given the port commissioners full power in ordering constant vigilance against the bubonic plague.

### PEACHES FOR CHARITY.

New York, July 21.—Nearly $600 was realized from the sale of crated peaches auctioned today at the pier of the Pennsylvania railroad, North river, for the benefit of the Georgia industrial home at Macon, Ga. A car load of about seven hundred crates was contributed by the fruit growers of Georgia for this purpose.

### CARELESS TARGET PRACTICE.

New York, July 21.—Captain Burg, of the Savannah line steamer City of Birmingham, reports that when passing Sandy Hook shortly after noon yesterday, bound from Savannah, a shell was fired from the Sandy Hook proving grounds, struck the water between his vessel and the shore about one hundred and fifty feet from the vessel, and ricochetting, passed over his vessels about midships. There was great excitement aboard the vessel at what was considered a very narrow escape and many of the passengers were very much frightened.

## COL. HOAGLAND WILL SPEAK

TWO ADDRESSES BY THE GIFTED KENTUCKIAN.

He is the Newsboys' Friend and the Author and Founder of the Curfew System.

Tomorrow the people of Fort Wayne will have two opportunities of hearing a gifted Kentucky orator, Col. Alexander Hogeland, of Louisville. Colonel Hogeland has been at Winona delivering a lecture and has consented to come to the city to deliver two talks. He is known all over the United States as the newsboys' friend and the father of the curfew.

At 2 o'clock tomorrow Colonel Hogeland will speak at the city hall and the meeting will be in charge of the Newsboys' union. All persons, young and old, are invited to be present. In the evening at 7:45 he will speak at the Wayne street M. E. church. The newsboys will attend this meeting in a body and the speaker will be introduced by Charles Phelps, president of the Newsboys' union. Colonel Hogeland's lectures are illustrated by charts and pictures and are intensely interesting.

Colonel Hogeland has been working with the newsboys for twenty years and goes from city to city trying to lead the newsboys to a higher and better life. He is the author and founder of the modern curfew, which is now a law in many cities, but which is almost a dead letter in Fort Wayne.

## COURT NEWS.

The R. G. Marcy Manufacturing company sues Michael Spitz and others to foreclose mechanics lien. Demand, $100.

The case of Samuel Cary vs. the Phoenix Accident and Sick Benefit association has been appealed from Justice Huser's court. Ryan & Ryan are attorneys.

### WILL READ PAPER.

The Ministerial association will meet in the Berry street M. E. church on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time Rev. D. T. Williams will present a paper on "The Ministering Church Financially."

### LIFE STATISTICS.

A statistician has estimated that a man 50 years old has worked 6,500 days, has slept 6,000, has amused himself 4,000, has walked 12,000 miles, has been ill 500 days, has partaken of 36,000 meals, eaten 15,000 pounds of meat and 4,000 fish, eggs and vegetables and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid.

### REV. ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

The subject of Rev. Allen's address on Sunday evening at the Masonic Temple will be "The Story of an Attempted Suicide." The large audiences every Sunday evening appreciate the old-time narratives clothed in modern dress and applied to the experience of today. There will be special music in addition to the large chorus, a male quartet and several solos.

### TRAVELING MEN.

Fort Wayne members of Post A, T. P. A., are hustling the sale of tickets for the base ball game to be played on August 11 between the members of Post A and the members of Post C, of Indianapolis.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Roy B. Cameron, jr., and Myrtle Crance.

Edward N. Call and Pearl M. Miller.


E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Man wants but little here in July, but he wants that little quickly. Hot weather goods at Patterson's.

Al fancy neckwear goes at half price during Patterson's sale.


A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Herber, of 94 East Lewis street.


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POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Its use is economical and assures the most healthful and appetizing food.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.


# ARE READY TO GO

BATTERY BOYS LEAVE SUNDAY MORNING.

## ATTEND STATE ENCAMPMENT

AT FAIRVIEW PARK NEAR INDIANAPOLIS.

## G. R. AND I. ROUTE SELECTED

EQUIPMENT STARTED THIS AFTERNOON.

Capt. W. F. Ranke and his Fort Wayne light artillery will leave the city at 2:05 o'clock Sunday morning to attend the annual encampment of the Indiana national guard at Indianapolis. They will be absent one week.

The route selected is over the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad by way of Richmond, and the artillerymen are ordered to meet at the armory, 140 Calhoun street, at 1 o'clock tomorrow morning. Rations will be issued on the route, and C. L. Lacklin goes with the battery as cook. It is thought at least forty men will make the trip. Indianapolis will be reached at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

The equipment left this afternoon over the Lake Erie and Western road in charge of Corporal C. M. Ramsey. William H. Gibson, Chris Hahn and William Dolan.

### VETERANS TO GET JEWELS.

On Monday evening, July 30, Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., will present to eleven members of that lodge the veteran jewel. These members who are to be so honored each united with the lodge prior to 1860. The committee in charge is sparing no pains to make the event one long to be remembered by Odd Fellows. An interesting program has been prepared and a splendid time is assured.

### LAWTON LODGE INSTALLS.

Lawton lodge, No. 2170, Knights and Ladies of Honor, have installed officers for the ensuing term as follows: E. F. Comparet, past protector; W. H. Ward, jr., protector; Mrs. Luella Bartley, vice protector; H. S. Gates, secretary; Mrs. E. M. Conover, financial secretary; Mrs Cora Rabus, treasurer; Mrs. A. B. Henkenius, chaplain; Mrs. D. E. Gates, guide; Mrs. Pearl Knowlton, guardian; A. Schultz, sentinel; Miss Frances Gothe, chaplain of the guard.

### THE PRESIDENT'S DAY.

Canton, Ohio, July 21.—President McKinley took his usual airing today, driving about the city and country roads for several hours, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. All of the China advices he has had since he reached the city have been favorable in tone. Senator Hanna and Mrs. Hanna and Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, are expected here this afternoon. Senator Hanna will hold an extended conference with the president.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Haller—a daughter.

Dr. J. M. Rosenthal returned today from Cincinnati.

Miss Nettie Frazure has returned from a visit at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gumpper leave tomorrow for a visit at Detroit.

C. A. Wood left this morning to spend Sunday at Lake Wawasee.

Mrs. Winthrop, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. Meyer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tresselt and family leave today for a visit at Saginaw and Bay City, Mich.

Miss Loretta Logan has returned from Bluffton, where she was the guest of Miss Nellie Daly.

Miss Mamie Lower left Friday for amonth's visit with friends and relatives in Lima and Sidney, Ohio.

George B. Aldrich and Frank J. Rahe have returned from Rome City, where they were guests of the Amica club.

The Sunday school of Calvary U. B. church enjoyed a most pleasurable outing at Swinney park Thursday afternoon.

Milo Weber, who is employed at the Fort Wayne Box factory, left this afternoon for his home at Montgomery, Mich., where he will spend his vacation.

A crowd of young people enjoyed a 'bus party to the Helmick farm, two miles east of New Haven, on Friday evening. They had a most enjoyable time and returned at an early hour this morning.

A very pleasant social evening was spent by the A. C. L.'s and their friends last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, near the Driving park. The lawn was illuminated with Jenne's acetylene lamps. There was a fine musical program and refreshments were generously served to all.

George W. Hartman, the well known clerk at Rastetter's drug store, has taken his vacation and has gone to Detroit and Toledo to visit friends. He will do some fishing in Lake Erie and will be prepared to entertain his friends with wonderful tales on his return home.

Richard Hurd, secretary of the United States Mortgage and Trust company, of New York, and Mr. Evers, the company's architect, are in the city, the guests of Attorney O. N. Heaton. The gentlemen are inspecting their loans in the city and making arrangements to extend their business.

A fine bird dog, the property of Dr. W. V. Ruhl, of the south side, died last evening from having eaten some poisoned food. It is thought that the animal, which was a valuable one, was poisoned by some person or persons maliciously inclined. The doctor is making an investigation.

The man who is dressed by us is the man at whom people look twice.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

# DE BONI'S SWORD

PUNCTURED THE THORAX OF COUNT ORLOWSKI.

## DE CASTELLANE IN A DUEL

GOT SATISFACTION FOR A ROW WITH THE VICTIM.

## FOUGHT IN PARIS PURLIEUS

LATEST AFFAIR OF HUSBAND OF ANNA GOULD.

Paris, July 21.—Count Boni De Castellane (who married Miss Annie Gould, of New York) fought a duel with swords today with Count Orlowski in the outskirts of Paris.

In the first assault Count Orlowski was wounded in the thorax and the duel was stopped by the doctors.

The conditions of the duel were that the contestants should continue until one of the combatants was absolutely unable to continue.

The cause of the duel was a newspaper article reciting a quarrel between the two occurring in Count De Castellane's house.

Count Orlowski charged Castellane with responsibility for the article.

The seconds failed to reach a satisfactory arrangement and decided that a meeting was necessary.

### ABUSED HIS WIFE.

Chris. Classen, of New Haven, is confined in the Allen county jail. He was arrested for drunkenness and taken before 'Squire Crippen. The evidence showed that Classen abused his wife and the justice sentenced him to serve twenty-two days in jail.

### COLUMBUS WILL STAY IN.

A telegram in the morning papers announcing that President Riley had abandoned the Columbus franchise does not mean that Columbus will drop out of the Inter-State league. President Mautner says that it was understood at the league meeting Wednesday that Riley wanted to quit and President Power had made all arrangements for another Columbus man to take the franchise. Mr. Mautner has advices this afternoon which indicate that Riley may retain control.

Hannah Wilson has commenced proceedings against George Morton to replevin a crop of hay. H. I. Smith is plaintiff's attorney.

Nanking was originally the seat of government of the Ming dynasty in China. Emperor Yungloh, however, made Pekin the capital in 1411, and it has retained that position ever since. The population is estimated at 2,000,000. The northeast gate of Pekin commands the city, and it was by this gate that the allied troops entered Pekin in 1860.

# AN IMPERIAL EDICT

(Continued from First Page.)

all along felt that the legationers had been killed, but he was now satisfied that they were alive and being protected by the Chinese officials.

General Leonard Wood also saw Secretary Hay. He is deeply concerned over the fate of Miss Mary Condit Smith, his sister-in-law, who was in the United States legation in Pekin, but he also is now disposed to believe that she has been saved with the others.

There have been no fresh orders to the troops over night, and, in fact, there is nothing new in the military or naval situation, save the brief casualty list from Admiral Remy.

### ADMIRAL REMEY REPORTS.

Washington, July 21.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey, dated Taku, July 20:

"Tien Tsin quiet. Latest report, Russian sources, July 13, legations Pekin still holding out. Reliability of this information uncertain. Major Regan, Captains Noyes and Bookmiller, First Lieutenants Lawton and Schoefel, wounded, Ninth infantry officers, and Second Lieutenant Jolly, marine corps, sick, now aboard Solace. Expect about thirty wounded men. Will then send all to Yohohama hospital."

The Lieutenant Schoefel who is given among the wounded for the first time by Admiral Remy, is Francis H. Schoefel. He was born in New York and was appointed second lieutenant of the Seventeenth infantry June 12, 1891; was transferred to the Ninth infantry June 10, 1892. He was made first lieutenant September 16, 1897, and assigned to the Fifth infantry, but later was transferred to the Ninth, and was with that regiment in the Philippines when it was ordered to China.

### FORCE WILL MARCH TO PEKIN.

Washington, July 21.—The secretary of the navy received a cable message from Admiral Remy this afternoon in response to his instructions to use and urge every effort for the relief of the beleaguered ministrs at Pekin, but for some unexplained reason declined to make it public. From other sources it was learned, however, that Admiral Remy's dispatch related to the military conditions at Tien Tsin and Taku and the prospects of a forward movement on the part of the allied forces in the direction of Pekin. It is understood that Admiral Remy says a strong expedition composed of representatives of all the powers will start from Tien Tsin on the 30th inst. for the rescue of the foreigners imprisoned at the Chinese capital. The strength and composition of this force as well as the personality of the officer in command are not definitely known.

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Patterson's sale will attract more attention that ever this season.

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Schmitz Block. Room 8.

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Citrate of Magnesia is made by the chemical action of Citric Acid on Magnesia Carbonate. The better the magnesia used, the better the finished product will be. We use only the best, made by Jennings in Cork, Ireland. It is famous the world over. It costs a little more than the inferior kinds, but gives the best results. Our citrate is always fresh and can be relied upon. Keep the bottle on ice for a little while before using, and it will be found as pleasant as lemonade.

25 CENTS.

5 cents returned for empty bottle.

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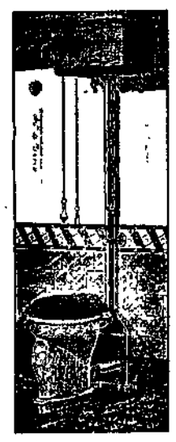

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When the stomach goes wrong, the whole body suffers. The stomach is the great laboratory of the human system, the workshop where the material is prepared to feed every organ, gland, tissue and nerve of the body. There is nothing so easily righted when the proper remedy is applied, Formula N Bar-Ben digests the food before it has had time to ferment, thus keeping the body free from the poisonous products of undigested food. It insures perfect assimilation, thus furnishing rich blood to nourish every organ in the body. Formula N is compounded from Malt Diastase, Papoid, Ext. Hydrastis and pure Ext. of Bar-Ben, the great nerve tonic. It will cure nervous dyspepsia in its worst forms, and will soon restore the patient to perfect health and vigor. Price, 50 cents at all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. Bar-Ben Restorative, the great nerve tonic and blood purifier. 60 tablets 50 cents; 6 boxes $2.50 Drs. Barton and Benson, 528 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

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Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. A year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but, thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y.

Celery King cures Constipation, and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 2

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100

can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan
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At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horsese, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you. Business confidential. No publicity.

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Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief, 50c
A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL
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Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, "Colds." A SURE CURE Grip.
For any PAIN Inside or out.
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CHEAP MONEY—Eastern and local money to loan on first mortgage security at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, at the Dreibelbiss Abstract Office, No. 25 Court St. 11-1m

## LOST.

LOST—A certificate of deposit for $20.00 on Old National bank in favor of Hannah L. Stocking. Finder will please return to No. 13 West Wayne street and receive reward.

LOST—Strayed or Stolen—A small black poodle, with white breast and feet; answers to name of Tinker. A reward will be paid for his return or for any information that will lead to his recovery. Address No. 200 E. Jefferson St., or call up Home phone No. 758. 20-2t

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

## LOCAL LINES.

Louis Frankel is at home from Cincinnati.

Joseph Lohman has returned from Cincinnati.

G. W. Mills has gone to Gull lake to visit his family.

Harry Brady, of Wabash, is the guest of city friends.

Miss Rena Nelson, of Racine, Wis., is visiting friends in the city.

Harry Beuret, of DeWald & Co., has gone to Rome City for an outing.

E. H. Flynn, of Chicago, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. P. E. Bresnahan.

Miss Jessie Campbell has returned home to Lima, Ohio, after a visit with friends.

Mrs. William Hagan and daughter, Anna, spent Sunday with relatives at Toledo.

E. H. Flynn, of Chicago, is in the city visiting his daughter, Mrs. P. E. Bresnahan.

Mrs. Nancy McDermott has returned from a visit with relatives in Ada, Ohio.

Frank Gilmartin will occupy the Gilmartin cottage at Rome City for a few weeks.

Mrs. Phoebe Hamilton and family leave soon for Badeck, N. S., their summer home.

Miss Lucy Bearss and Miss Catherine Hall, of Peru, are visiting Miss Alice Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Holdsworth and daughter, Maud, are at Rome City for two weeks.

Miss Schrock, of Decatur, who has been visiting the Misses Hanna, has gone to Winona.

Peter Snitzler, who has been living on a farm near Monroeville, has removed to this city.

Arthur Lane has returned from Ada, Ohio, where he attended a college commencement.

William Graw, president of the First National bank, Huntington, was in the city Friday.

George Henry has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives at Canton, Ohio.

Miss Gertrude Goring, of Huntington, is visiting Miss Minnie Tegtmeyer, of 77 West Superior street.

The Misses Laura and Margaret Muirhead left yesterday for Toledo, where they will visit friends a few days.

E. R. Gesemen was in Huntington yesterday and settled the life insurance policy held by the late Hon. H. B. Sayler.

Dr. Maurice Rosenthal has returned from Cincinnati, where he attended the funeral of Mrs. Charles Rosenthal.

After an absence of nine weeks Mr. Frank Stapleford, of 208 East Wayne street, has resumed his position in the Fruit house.

Miss Maggie Foster is in Huntington visiting her parents. Rumor has it that she is to marry a Fort Wayne young man on July 31.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Cherry and baby, Hazel, are in Rome City, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Holdsworth, at the Cadwallader cottage.

Dr. J. W. Younge will leave tomorrow for Boston to attend a meeting of the American Association of Medical and Surgical Specialists.

Gus Hilleke and family, of Augusta, Ga., are visiting relatives in the city. Mr. Hilleke leaves soon for Boston to take a position with a gas company.

Mrs. Mary Hughes and daughter, Miss Emma, will go to Pittsburg on Monday, where they will visit, afterwards going to New York, Washington, Boston and other eastern cities.

The Ladies' society of Beaver Chapel, South Wayne, will give an ice cream social at the chapel next Tuesday evening, July 24. The grounds will be lighted with electric lamps.

Miss Bertha Scott, of East Butler street, has one for a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. O'Rourke, of Lima, O. Before returning Miss Scott will also visit Upper Sandusky and Dayton.

Messrs. Harry and Ralph Smith, Edward Shophurst and Clem Lauer, former employes of the White fruit house, leave Monday for Wyoming, where they will accept lucrative positions in the railroad offices.

Miss Clara Porter gave a charming reception between the hours of 8 and 11 last evening, in honor of her guests, Miss May Yeatts, of St. David's, Pa.; Miss Margaret Moorehouse, of Danville, Ill., and Miss May Shively, of Richmond. The rooms were beautifully decorated and delicious refreshments were served. The music during the evening was furnished by Alexander's orchestra. Those who assisted Miss Porter in entertaining were Miss Sperry and Miss Maud Sperry, Miss Winch, Miss Phoebe Ellison, Miss Wilding, Miss Study, Miss Gertrude Wilding, Miss Agnes Fairbanks, Miss Clara Hull, Miss Almana Beebe, Miss Jessie Campbell, of Ada, Ohio; Miss Kern, Miss Alice Foster, Miss Anna Newton, Miss Mabel Newton, and Mrs. A. E. Bulson. The out-of-town guests who were present were Miss Crume, of Peru; Miss Kauffman, of Canton, Ohio; Miss Shedd, of Danville, Ill.; Miss Edna Franklin, of Peoria, Ill.; Miss Barkus, of Indianapolis, and the Misses Skilling, of Philadelphia. Two hundred invitations were issued.

Miss Ethel Pieree visited in Columbia City yesterday.

Mrs. Allen Zollars and daughter Clara, are at Winona.

Miss Stella McComb, of this city is visiting in Columbia City.

Miss Dollie Garrison, of Bourbon is visiting with Fort Wayne friends

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Jontz, of Columbia City, visited in Fort Wayne Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, of this city, visited friends in Wabash on Thursday.

Charles Day and Adolph Beckstein of Huntington, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Mrs. Charles R. Lane is in Richmond visiting with the W. B. Hadley family for a few days.

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, of Columbia City, was the guest of Fort Wayne friends Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Homer E. Robinson has returned to Bluffton, after a pleasant two weeks' visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Mrs. W. Scott Dingman, residing north of the city, on the St. Joe road, who underwent a critical operation about two weeks ago, is now able to be about.

### COTTAGERS' MEETING.

The cottagers at Rome City will hold a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon at the Tabernacle for the purpose of making arrangements for the big Venetian night to be given by them in about three weeks. The meeting will be called to order sharp at 4 o'clock and the managers hope for a big attendance. It is proposed to make the celebration this year eclipse anything of the like ever seen before in this part of the country and to this end the interest of all the cottagers is hoped for.

### REV. BUTLER WILL SPEAK.

Rev. G. T. Butler, of Albion, the district evangelist for the prohibitionists, will give a gospel temperance lecture at Calvary U. B. church on East Lewis street Sunday evening at 7:45.

### MONROEVILLE MOVES.

In keeping with their characteristically progressive spirit the people of Monroeville are now moving to secure an electric light and waterworks plant. The town board recently made an inspection of the systems in other towns of similar size, and are enthusiastic in favor of the improvement. A public meeting will be called to get the sentiment of the citizens.

### GREAT WHEAT YIELD.

Monroeville Breeze: "On the Pershada farm in Jackson township, near Smith's mill, 102 bushels of wheat was threshed from not quite two acres of ground. The wheat was measured from the machine and then weighed, and it held out. But three bushels was sown to produce this amount. This certainly entitles Jackson township to the prize, as we doubt if another such yield will be produced in this or any other state. However, Jackson is the garden spot of Indiana as no better farms lay out doors.

### MEN OF AFFAIRS.

Need Proper Food to Supply the Brain.

The "Medical Sentinel" comments on the restless brain worker of our large cities and refers to the fact that he thinks he knows as much about the needs of the brain, when he is tired and shows brain fag, as a trained practitioner.

He is inclined to spur up the tired organs by some stimulant or perhaps quiet its complaints with the narcotic of tobacco, and this plan goes on until suddenly he collapses, for brain fag is a sure sign that the elements that compose the brain are being more rapidly used up than replaced by the food.

There is really a choice of but two pathways for an active brain worker—a man of affairs—when he shows symptoms of breaking down. Either he must quit work or he must have food that will replace the structure of brain and nerve centers as rapidly as they are used up each day.

Chemical analysis of the particles thrown out through the pores of the body shows that after continued brain work, a large portion of excreta contains phosphate of potash. It is known that when this element is furnished by the food in proper quantities, the system unites it with albumen and from that compound makes the gray matter that fills the nerve centers and the brain.

This is an especial feature of the food known as Grape-Nuts, a delicious, ready-cooked and predigested breakfast food.

A definite and well understood gain in brain power and physical strength will set in after Grape-Nuts have been used eight or ten days, and sustained and continued brain work can be carried on if a reliance is placed upon this food in connection with the ordinary food of the day.

"Grape-Nuts Food is sold at all first-class groceries.

## WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply, 86 Wells. 2112

WANTED TO RENT—A farm, from 40 to 80 acres, within ten miles of city. Address Farm, Sentinel. 21-2t

WANTED—A first class clerk that can speak German; must come well recommended; no other need apply. No. 18 Harrison St.

WANTED—Man to travel; $18 per week and expenses; young men and ladies to learn our business; $50 per month. 38 W. Superior. 21-2t

WANTED—Reliable Catholic man to appoint agents. References required; $18 per week; office of Catholic Publications, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. 21-28-a-4-11

WANTED—Agents—$50 weekly selling Tug or Shaft Carrier and Life Saver. Exclusive territory; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., B. 39, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Two A1 fraternal insurance solicitors to represent large fraternal order in this county; liberal terms offered to such men. See Wells, Kock House, 25 W. Washington St. 21-2t

WANTED—Several trustworthy persons to manage our business in their own and nearby counties; mainly office work conducted at home; salary $900 a year and expenses; mention reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion company, Department L, Chicago. 21-28-a-4-11

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only 8 weeks required. Special offer of board, tools, transportation and scholarship continued until August on account of demand for our graduates. Splendid chance for applicants from distance. Catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 21-6t

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; rooms 25c and 50c, at Tremont Hotel. 6-29-1m

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished room, with alcove and all conveniences; also suite for light housekeeping. Address Box 8, Sentinel. 28-tf

FOR RENT—No. 609 Calhoun street; 8 rooms and bath; $14.00; also No. 142 East Berry. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; also suitable for lady and gentleman; at 39 W. Washington St. 4-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; also a side room. 29 East Washington street. 16-1mo

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with table board; finest rooms and best location in the city; 32 E. Wayne St., opposite White National bank. 20-2t

FOR RENT—One handsome furnished room in private family; all modern conveniences; references required. Address, Room, care Sentinel. 19tf

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, with bath and all modern conveniences; centrally located; will be vacant July 2d. Inquire at 49 Harmer street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property at 278 W. Berry, will be fitted with modern improvements to suit prospective tenant. Swayne & Swayne, 15 W. Main. 3-22-tf

FOR RENT—Double flat, 22 and 24 W. Berry; furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; suitable for roomers and boarders. Mrs. Marry G. Keel. 19-6t

FOR RENT—In the Tri-State building, the second floor, above Jaxtheimer & Son's Merchant Tailor Store. Call at the Safety Valve Works on Barr street. 17-12t

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house and bath room, with hot and cold water; furnace; electric lights, etc.; newly built, on West Wayne street; nice neighborhood; pleasant surroundings. Apply to College Place Improvement Co., Room 7, Pixley Block. 16 1mo

## WANTED.

WANTED—Two or three carpeters. Call 101 Barr street, Foley & Eme. 20-2t

WANTED—A girl for general housework; also a nurse girl. 101 Lake avenue. 20-tf

WANTED—Four stone cutters at new Court House. Inquire James Stewart & Co. 19-3t

WANTED—Girl to run sewing machine. Apply at the City Carriage Works, cor. Barr and Main Sts.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Furnished room for rent; 167 Clinton St., three blocks from postoffice, four blocks from court house; price reasonable. 20-2t

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper or office man; several years' experience; am married and can furnish first-class reference. Address Box 15, Sentinel. 19-6t

WANTED—First-class carpenters or cabinetmakers to set up court house furniture at the new court house. Call between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. W. H. Bruns. 20-2t

WANTED—New ideas. A good living can be made at labor. Fortunes are made in patents. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-tf

WANTED—Roof repairing and painting; shingle, gravel and metal roofs repaired and repainted; all work guaranteed. Write or call. T. B. Woodward, 124 Fletcher avenue. 18-1mo

WANTED—Special tools and machinery made to order at the South Wayne Novelty Works; also all kinds of machine repairing. Lawn mowers called for, sharpened and delivered. Phone 514 south. 39 Minor St. 27tf

WANTED—Professional and business men who do not employ stenographer full time, to give me five hours' job work at $1.25. Address by mail or 'phone 99, Stenographer, Wayne Hotel. 19-21

WANTED TO LOAN—I have several sums of home money to loan at a low rate of interest on first mortgage security; also plenty of money to loan in small sums on good personal security. C. Scarlet, Room 2, Tri-State Building. 19-1mo

WANTED—General agents in every locality in the United States to represent large concern and appoint agents on a salary basis of $85.00 per month and all traveling expenses paid. Address Dept. 730, 1970 Park Ave., New York. J14,sat6t

WANTED—Agents—Steady employment for ladies and gentlemen right at home; no soliciting outside of Fort Wayne; agents are making from $1.50 to $5.00 per day. Call at Room 20, Schmitz Block, between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 4 p. m. 14-tf

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrnages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have a man wants work as stationary fireman or janitor. 16-tf

WANTED—Ladies I make big wages the year round and you can readily do the same for the work is very pleasant and will easily pay $18 weekly. I have often made $5 a day, and anyone who will work can do as well. I speak from experience and know that even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. Address Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Benton Harbor, Mich. 14-21-28-A-4

WANTED—1,000 teamsters, laborers, rock and tunnel men for Union Pacific railroad in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah; $2.00 day up; teamsters, $30 month and board; two years' work; 2,000 miles; fare, $15.25; 500 men for C. & N. W., and C., M. & St. P. R. R. in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota; $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 week; fare, $7.50; next shipment, Monday, July 23. Railroad employers' office, 132 Calhoun street. O. M. Quick, Union Pacific R. R. Employer. 7-6-1mo.

WANTED—Salesmen for all lines of business (Splendid Side Line) to sell our Calenders, 150 different styles, newest, latest patterns; just the things customers want; 25 to 40 per cent commission. Many of our men give their entire time to our line and make from $75 to $125 every week; guaranteed best side line ever offered. Write promptly with references. Commission paid on acceptance of orders. American Novelty Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the handsomest pony outfit in the city. Call 31 East Berry. 18-4t

FOR SALE—Grocery stock and fixtures; well located in city. Address Box 10, care Sentinel. 21-6t

FOR SALE—Four room cottage, on easy payments; price, $600, at 116 Chestnut ave. Inquire at same. 20-1mo

FOR SALE—One fresh milch cow; two and one-half miles on the St. Joe gravel road. James Y. Craig. 20-2t

FOR SALE—Good residence and full lot on East Second street very desirable for home. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New seven-room house with improvements, on South Broadway. Address Box 5, this office. 22-1m

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—A No. 1 80 acre farm, good buildings, black soil; price, $2,000. Inquire of Ben R. Barva, Room 22 Bank block. 21&24

FOR SALE—A desirable residence and 50 foot lot on Douglas Ave.; bargain price, confidential. W. E. Doud, over Over National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nice modern cottage residence, 6 rooms; bath room and electric lights. Price, $2,300. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $19.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Fine 50-foot corner lot and 7-room cottage; most desirable location, West Jefferson street; $2,850. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The elegant new modern residence and grounds of M. E. Beal, at 75 per cent, of cost, on account of leaving city. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One acre of good land near city; six-room house and barn; small fruit; $550.00 if sold this week. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Ninde block Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National Bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 8tf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern houses between Reservoir park and Williams grove, from $2,500 to $3,800. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well improved, lots of fruit, six miles from city; also one house and lot on Huestis avenue. R. C. Niswonger, 18 Harrison St. 6-26d&wtf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Old doors, sash, window blinds, rope, blocks, hand forge, tooth chisel, cutting machines, derricks, stone setters' grabs, brick hoisting machine, etc. Inquire, 37 Brackenridge St. 21t2

FOR SALE—Two small brick dwellings, 230 and 232 Walton avenue; each lot 40 feet frontage; also three dwellings on Maumee avenue, opposite Concordia college; well improved; will sell cheap if taken in 30 days. Inquire at 152 Maumee avenue. L. Bechtold. 19-1m

### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Seven room house and bathroom, furnace, electric light, window and door screens; house and location very desirable, central. Apply, 49 Harmer St.

FOR RENT—The three-story building at No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—A handsome suite of three rooms, with bath room connected; with all other modern improvements; suitable for man and wife; adapted for light housekeeping; located in the heart of the city. D. C. Fisher, 24 West Wayne St. 2113

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

# The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.


READERS OF THE SENTINEL, WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGD AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

### TONIGHT

Street Railway Employes- Regular meeting of Association No 136, at Shamrock hall midnight.

Lodges Queen Esther, No 321, D of R.; Rathbone Sisters, No 31

Now we have reciprocity with Italy. The proclamation having been signed thursday, but just at the moment a reciprocal agreement with China would be more welcome.

Is not our friend Abdul, the Sublime and Indifferent Porte, about due be shocked again by another intimation that the United States wishes to know what he is going to do about that little bill?

Ira D Sankey, the evangelist after taking part at the opening of the Spurgeon Metropolitan theatre in London next September, will visit Turkey as the guest of several Christian missions in that country

Sir Charles Dilke, in a paper read before the Statistical society of London, declared that the normal cost of British armaments in time of peace is £60,000,000 to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, £20,000,000 to India and £1,750,000 to the self-governing colonies

It has been decided to establish at Mayence a permanent museum in connection with, or rather as the outcome of, the 500th anniversary of the birth of printing In addition to this an international Gutenberg society is projected, and ought to be a success. The grand ducal government of Hesse-Darmstadt at Mayence has already done much toward making the establishment of the Gutenberg museum a certainty The constitutions of the museum and of the Gutenberg society only require to be widely known to secure the hearty co-operation of all interested in the greatest invention of the last five centuries.

Already the troubles in China have given rise to reports of a probable increase in the price of tea, and there is little reason to doubt that efforts will be made to induce tea drinkers to pay more for their beverage than they have been doing, even if the disorder now prevailing in the northern part of China does not spread to the south, where the tea fields are But unless the boxers do succeed in inducing the southern provinces to join in the anti-foreign outbreak, it does not seem probable the tea crop of China can be seriously affected The natives who raise tea will be just as anxious to sell it as ever and the home market cannot consume it all even in the most favorable circumstances A other reason why there would be little or no stringency in the tea markets is the fact that India and Ceylon and Japan furnish a large part of the world's supply and would if one vastly larger crops than they do not were it not for the competition of cheap China teas Still if this competition should be removed by the spread of anarchy and war into the tea growing provinces of China there is every probability that prices would advance temporarily at least, and this would probably result in America in a large drop in the consumption of tea for Americans are not great tea drinkers as a whole, anyway, and if they got an idea that dealers were trying to squeeze them unduly they would probably "get square" by drinking more coffee and less tea. Nevertheless, for some reason or other, there has recently been a marked advance in the wholesale price of some grades of tea.

Today is the thirty-ninth anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run, the most important battle, as regards the issues involved, of any battle fought during the war of the rebellion It awoke the nation to a realization of the magnitude of the task before it. When Mr. Lincoln, in April, 1861, called for 75,000 volunteers for only three months' service, the prediction was made by General Scott, then commanding the United States army, that the war would not last more than sixty days, and this opinion was shared by many in high authority The result of this battle changed their opinion and another call for 300 000 more volunteers was immediately made, followed during the next four years by four more calls for volunteers, each of 500,000 the total number enlisted during the war being over 2,500,000 men. Gen Irvin McDowell commanded the union force and Gen G P T Beauregard the confederate forces on that famous battle field No greater slaughter occurred on any battle field during the war, in proportion to the number engaged, than took place here the First Rhode Island and Second Georgia regiments being almost annihilated

Always holding in mind the fact that political managers seldom suit their language to their opinions in matters affecting vital party interests, it is nevertheless important to note what the Hon Charles F Dick has to say about conditions in Ohio at present General Dick was recently transferred from the important post of secretary of the republican national committee to the more responsible position of chairman of the Ohio republican state committee The transfer was made by Hon Mark Hanna avowedly at the behest of Hon William McKinley In the expressive vernacular of the day this of itself indicates to the minds of the initiated that there is "something doing" in Ohio When asked what he thought of the political situation in Ohio General Dick replied with startling frankness "We have a fight on our hands" He added that 'the turning point of the campaign will depend upon the result in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota" Reverting to the subject of Ohio, he said: "As for us here in Ohio we shall get right to work and keep it up until election day We shall flood the state with literature, and the best speakers in the whole country will be brought into the state. The president will make a number of speeches of a political nature to delegations and clubs that come to see him at his residence at Canton, but no others" When General Dick says there is fun on in Ohio it is the real thing, no doubt

### COMMAND OF THE ALLIES.

A curious illustration of the survival of race prejudices in certain spots is the production from Washington of a theory that while the command of the allied troops at Tien Tsin logically belongs to Japan race prejudices will forbid, together with international jealousies, in which case it is expected that General Chaffee will be an acceptable compromise

The fact is that race prejudices do not prevent at all unless it is that Anglo-Saxon race prejudice of superiority so utter that it cannot recognize the virtues of another race One of the great features of Russian progress through Central Asia has been its assimilating of leading Tartars and Calmacks and giving them high position General Alixmoff being the most famous example France has a division general of negro blood commanding white troops on the way to China These government can readily plead a race prejudice against the command of so cultured and famous a soldier as Field Marshal Oyama

Russia will object to his command for the simple reason that she wants the command herself. She has it now and evidently expects to keep it We would be glad to see General Chaffee accepted as a compromise—if he had power to enforce obedience—because then things would happen in rapid succession But there is little reason to suspect that Russia will be any more ready to give up what she wishes to keep to the United States than to any other power.

The W R C. ladies will give a social Saturday evening in the yard at the annex to Rich hotel. 19-3t

Uncle Sam Stamps at Pixley & Co.'s. 17-5t

### LADIES' TAILOR-MADE

Garments to order. Full line of cloths for summer wear. G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry. Phone 510. 27-tf

# OVER THE STATE

## ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL INDIANIANS.

## HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

## WILL FIGHT THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

## HE RETURNS TO RUSHVILLE

## CHARLES F. DALE WILL FACE HIS ACCUSERS.

Rushville, Ind., July 21.—Charles F Dale, who is charged by the Frazer heirs in suit recently filed in this county, with killing four people in order to inherit their portion of the Frazer estate, has returned to Rushville and says he will fight the case to the end. He says the charges brought against him of killing his wife, Ben Frazer, Mr Frazer and Edward Frazer are without foundation

"The suit is simply a mercenary move to get possession of my property, and not to punish me for the fearful crimes charged. When the trouble in Cincinnati presented itself, and the Frazers thought I would not likely return soon, they then thought it an opportune time to spring their case

"Before I finish I propose to have the plaintiffs in that notorious case make ample reparation for the great wrong they have done me."

### BLUFFTON'S STREET FAIR.

Bluffton, Ind., July 21.—Bluffton business men completed their work of soliciting funds yesterday for the third annual street fair this year and report that the necessary money has been subscribed Agricultural stock and poultry exhibits will be larger than ever before. The fairs given by Bluffton in 1898 and 1899 were successes in every way. All premiums and prizes were paid in full. All gamblers and snide games were shut out Last year, on one day, 20,000 people were in Bluffton during the fair The dates set for this year are September 18, 19 and 20, and Bluffton expects to have on those days an aggregate of 60,000 visitors

### A BASE DESERTION.

Elkhart, Ind., July 21.—The young woman who is said to have fled to Los Angeles, Cal., with Charles Andrews, a well known confectionary dealer of this city, last May, is now known to be Miss Minnie Bennett, of Battle Creek, Mich She had been in Andrews' employ some time before the elopement Andrews deserted his wife and son, after inducing her to turn over to him the $600 she had in bank, on the pretense that he intended to buy store fixtures. He is running a shooting gallery in California

### AMY HOUGHTON FOUND.

Logansport, Ind., July 21.—Amy Houghton, slightly demented, who escaped from the Longcliff asylum on the night of July 1, was found in the woods five miles west of this city by two farmers She had wandered in the woods for fourteen days and was badly exhausted She was returned to the asylum.

### GOSHEN MAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Goshen, Ind., July 21.—Frank B DeFrees, of this city, has been appointed to a position in the interior department as forestry inspector at a salary of $1,200 a year and expenses Mr DeFrees is a brother-in-law of Federal Judge John H Baker

### THE FATE OF TWO CHILDREN.

Valparaiso, Ind., July 21.—Arnold, the two year-old son of Charles Erlandson, of Miller, fell down a stairway, fatally fracturing his skull The infant son of P. D Durham, of Whiting, died of carbolic acid, administered by the parents by mistake.

### COCAINE PROVING FATAL

Huntington, Ind., July 21.—Mrs Charles Shiles, of Warren, is dying of blood poisoning, resulting from the use of cocaine administered by a dentist to allay pain Mr and Mrs Charles Shiles were married but a few days ago

### JUMP RESULTING SERIOUSLY.

Huntington, Ind., July 21.—Leota Bigelow twelve years old, of Monument City, suffered internal injuries by jumping from a high elevation in a jumping contest with playmates. The accident may result fatally.

### OSCAR WELTY'S TRIAL JULY 30.

Kokomo, Ind., July 20.—The preliminary trial of Deputy Game Warden Oscar Welty, who is charged with assault with intent to kill Officer Jerry Kirkman, for ten years a cowboy, has been set for July 30. The condition of Welty, who was shot three times by Kirkman, is much improved and friends of the two men fear trouble the first time they come face to face. Both are determined men and are known to possess nerve.

### DROWNED IN WEBSTER LAKE.

Redkey, Ind., July 21.—News came from North Webster, Ind., that Otis Bryant had been drowned while bathing in Webster lake. Bryant was twenty-two years old and a lamp chimney blower by trade. He left here last Tuesday morning with a party of eight on a month's fishing and pleasure trip. He leaves a widowed mother. Parties have gone to North Webster to bring back the remains.

### TRAMPS SEIZE A TRAIN.

Sullivan, Ind., July 21.—A gang of drunken tramps overpowered the conductor of the southbound Evansville and Terre Haute passenger train here last night and took forcible possession of the train. The authorities here were unable to take the men and the police at Vincennes arrested the gang when the train arrived in that city.

### THROWN TO HIS DEATH.

Kendallville, Ind., July 21.—Howard Melvin, living near this city, was thrown from a colt which he was riding and sustained injuries which resulted in his death. He was fifteen years old.

### KILLED BY THE CARS.

Butler, Ind., July 21.—George Elliott, a young man, said to reside at Muncie, was killed last night by the cars east of this city.

### BRYAN TALKS ON CHINA.

Lincoln, Neb., July 21.—Mr. Bryan has given out the following interview in regard to the situation in China:

"Everyone deplores the destruction of life in China, and is horrified at the barbarities practiced Everyone believes that it is the duty of our government to protect the lives and property of American citizens residing in China, and I have no doubt that the administration will do so. I also take it for granted that all American citizens will withdraw from China temporarily or take refuge in some seaport where they can be protected by American ships until the excitement is over.

"If the Chinese government has tried, in good faith, to protect our citizens, suitable punishment for the guilty, and reparation and indemnity for those who have suffered, can doubtless be secured. If, upon investigation, it is found that the Chinese government has not acted in good faith, congress has power to deal with the matter. For several years European nations have been threatening to dismember China, and it is not strange that their ambitious designs should arouse a feeling of hostility toward foreigners

"The feeling, however, ought not to be directed against American citizens, and will not be if our nation makes it known that it has no desire to trespass upon the rights of China A firm adherence to the American policy of justice and fair dealing will not only set an example to other nations, but will give to our citizens residing in China the best promise of security.

"It will be better for our merchants to have it known that they seek trade only when trade is mutually advantageous, and it will be better for our missionaries to have it known that they are preaching the gospel of love, and are not the forerunners of fleets and armies."

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE THOUGHTS.

My God is Omnipresent best
Life Love Truth and Rest
I am the Father's perfect child
Pure, good and undefiled

My heaven is the present home
For now I use Love's mighty power
This Truth attunes Life's harp, and then
The harmony reflects in us

We ask affirm then wait and see,
Then know the Truth and we are free,
No test can disturb, God is my peace,
With every breath my joys increase.

I am not sick God is my health
I am not poor God is my wealth
I am not grieved God is my joy
Abundant free without alloy

Since God is all Omniscient best,
I cannot fine He is my rest
No stay and no support I seek
He is my strength, I am not weak.

I am not blind the Holy Light
Of heaven I see God is my sight,
I need not look beyond the skies
For heaven when it about me lies:
And naught save what is pure and fair
And beautiful can enter there

* * *

Goods that open the purse at Patterson's.

Uncle Sam Stamps at Eagle Laundry. 17-5t

### A CYCLONE

Of low prices that will sweep all opposition before it until August 4th.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

## FARMER'S FRIGHTFUL FALL

## CHARLES BRUDI PAINFULLY INJURED.

## Was Thrown From a Load of Hay—Unconscious Several Hours, But is Improving.

Charles Brudi, one of the well known retired farmers of Allen county, residing near New Haven, was most painfully injured Friday evening and was unconscious for several hours This morning he was reported as resting more comfortably, though he is unable to sit up, and complains of injuries to his chest.

Mr. Brudi is 66 years of age, but on Friday afternoon went to the old homestead south of New Haven to assist his son in completing the haying. Rain was threatened and the workmen were hurrying as rapidly as possible. Mr. Brudi was on top of a big load of hay as it was driven into the barn. A large hay fork was used in unloading, and the implement clutched a much larger load than usual, taking a part of the section on which Mr. Brudi was standing. The unfortunate man was raised some distance off the load and then dropped to the barn floor, at least fifteen feet below. The fall was a terrific one and it was feared for a time that the injuries would prove fatal The attending physicians are of the opinion that no bones were broken and today the case is much more hopeful.

### A PRETTY CEREMONY.

The Red Oak Sun, of Red Oak, Ia., in a recent issue printed the following marriage notice: "Solomon D. Soliday, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Miss Alida Archer were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Archer in Sherman township on Thursday evening, July 5. About seventy guests were present, for whom seats had been arranged in a semi-circle upon the lawn. At 8:30 p m., with Miss Minnie Saunders at the piano, the bridal couple marched to the altar improvised under the leafy branches and the starry canopy and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. C. L. Stratton Hearty congratulations and kindly wishes of relatives and friends were extended, following which an elaborate wedding supper was served. The remainder of the evening was given to social converse. There were many valuable and beautiful presents in token of esteem in which the bride and groom are held. Mr. and Mrs Soliday will make their home in this county."

Mr. Soliday was formerly of the firm of Soliday, Hite & Co., of this city, and removed to Iowa several months ago.

### MRS. PALMER'S NECKLACE GONE

Paris, July 21.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, one of the members of the United States commission to the exposition, today advertises an offer of a reward of $500 for information leading to the return of a necklace valued at $17,000 which is missing. The necklace is composed of emeralds set with diamonds and other jewels, among the emeralds being one of the finest specimens extant and the size of a pigeon's egg. It is not known whether the necklace was lost or stolen, but it is believed that it was stolen, as it was missed by Mrs. Palmer after entering the Palace Elysee hotel from her carriage.

Big bargains at Patterson's.

### THE HORSE SALE

Of the season will be held at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Stock Yards, Fort Wayne, Ind., beginning at 10 a. m. Monday, July 23.

100 MONTANA HORSES.

Consisting mostly of one and two year old mares and colts and general purpose horses. All good size, heavy bone and well bred. These colts are all sired by the best bred English sires, Percheron, Normans and Belgium horses, and when matured will make horses weighing from 1400 to 1600 pounds.

The sale last Tuesday was a success, every horse being sold.

Six month time given to all purchasers giving bankable note bearing six per cent interest. Five per cent. per annum off for cash.

19-3t BEERY & LYNCH.
H. T. STAPLEFORD, Auctioneer.

All fancy neckwear goes at half price during Patterson's sale.

Uncle Sam Stamps at Keystone. 17-5t

Prices that add to your vacation fund at Patterson's.

### JAMAICANS NOT NEEDED.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 21.—The British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, today cabled to the West Indian governments that their militia will not be required for service in Ashanti. The dispatch has caused a feeling of bitter disappointment to the Jamaican contingent.

### PRAISE FOR MISS PELTIER.

Miss Laura Peltier, of this city, who is spending the summer in the Adirondacks, is winning many laurels by her singing at the Riverside assembly. In a recent issue the Riparius News said: "One feature of Sunday's service which deserves especial mention was 'The Holy City,' which was sung with fine effect by Miss Laura Peltier. Miss Fannie Silcox accompanied her on the organ."

Pieces of sponge are utilized in the formation of a new playing ball, the sections being held together by wrapping a cord and covered with a woven fabric, after which the usual cover of hide is put on, making an extremely light and substantial ball for water polo or handball.


# CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Rabbi David Klein, 526 E. Main street, Columbus, O., writes the following to Dr. Hartman in regard to Pe-ru-na: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the curative merits of your medicine. Pe-ru-na is a well-tried and widely used remedy. Especially as a specific for catarrh of the stomach it cannot be excelled. Pe-ru-na will do all that is claimed for it."

Rabbi David Klein.

People afflicted with catarrh of the stomach complain of lassitude, all-tired out feelings, their blood becomes thin, nervous system deranged, food seems to do them no good, continuous and increasing weakness. The unfortunate victim wonders why he should be so weak, why his food gives him no strength, why his blood should be so thin.

Mr. Alex. Carter of Van Buren, Carter Co., Mo., says: "I had been troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion since 1879. The best physicians in the country could do no good.

I visited the Mullanphy hospital in St. Louis and received no benefit. The attending physician told me I had narrowing of the outlet of the stomach, and the only remedy was to have it cut out, which I refused to have done. I then visited West Baden, Ind.; Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico; Sweet Springs, Mo., and Monitou, Col. I also took a great many different kinds of medicine recommended for dyspepsia, but found no relief. Last February I read a testimonial for Pe-ru-na in the Central Baptist that suited my case and I determined at once to try it. I have taken two bottles of Pe-ru-na and four of Man-a-lin, and I feel like a new man. None of my friends believed I would get well. I would not take any money for the good your remedies have done me."

In catarrh of the stomach, as well as in catarrh of any other part of the body, Pe-ru-na is the remedy. As it has often been said, if Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh of one part, it will cure catarrh of any other part of the body.

"Summer Catarrh" sent free by Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.

# C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Have the largest and best selected stock of

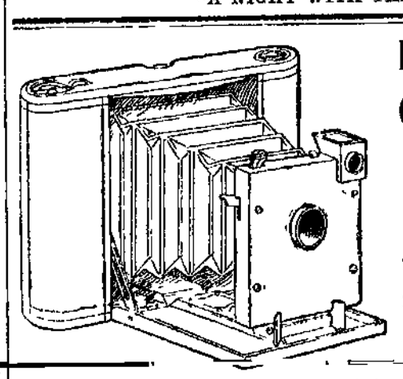
## *Hardware*

in Fort Wayne for you to select your building material from. Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints, White Lead, Threshers' Pure Boiled Oil, Varnishes, and all kinds of Paint Brushes.

**38 and 40 East Columbia Street.**

**Fort Wayne, Ind.**

"A NIGHT WITH THE BOYS"



**Kodaks and Camera's**

**FROM $1.00 TO $10.00. . . .**

And a full line of supplies, developing and printing.

# H. C. GRANNEMAN,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, .... ..... NO. 74 CALHOUN STREET.


### CUBA.

Where old Atlantic rolls her foamy surf,
And billows laugh and toss in sportive glee,
There rests an isle, a tiny mass of earth,
Reposing in the joys of liberty,
It was not ever thus, but fain would be
Parted forever from Spain's unholy power,
But glory came at last, Cuba was free,
For fair America had ruled the hour.

Upon the bosom of the deep
Our gallant warships swiftly plied,
Bidding Cuba no more to weep,
For justice should not be denied.
And with that love of liberty that thrilled
our country since her birth
She entered in the deadly strife where heroes fell no more to rise.
Yet victory but told her worth,
Now on our flag smile Cuba's skies.
—Helen M. Irwin.

Motor cars registered in Paris number 3,071; the suburbs of Paris, 1,219; in the rest of France, 2,445; in the whole of Germany, 1,427; in the whole of England, 600; in the United States, fewer than 300.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

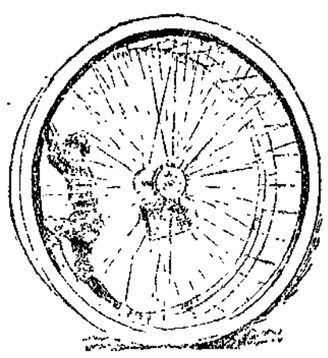
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

**A SUBSTANTIAL MEAL**

that will make good, rich blood, and that will stick to your ribs, you can always enjoy when you buy your meats from our fine stock. The very best beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork for roasting, broiling, stewing or frying you will always find at prices as low as the lowest at

*ECKART MEAT MARKET*

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.



**Large Wheels**

are going out of date. The small bicycle style of a wheel is the proper thing for a carriage. We want to interest more people in that kind. The cost is not great, and the pneumatic tires afford about one hundred per cent. more comfort than the old style.

**WAYNE BUGGY CO.,**

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Repository—Cor. Columbia and Clinton. Factory—49 E. Columbia St.

**ONCE MORE**

We want the public to know that we will give them a benefit. All City Flour, $1.00 per sack. Potatoes, 25c bu. Hand picked Navy Beans, 4 qts 25c. Pure Kettle rendered guaranteed Lard, 8c lb. Breakfast Bacon, [illegible] lb. Fresh Meats of all kinds at same proportionate prices. 4 3-lb can Tomatoes 25c. Crackers, 5c lb. Ginger Snaps, 6c lb. Soda Square Crackers, 6c lb. 3 loaves Bread, 10c. At Mendel Frank, 208 Hanna street. I keep a full line of groceries, provisions, flour and all kinds of feed. Ladies' and Gents' Shoes; Gents' Furnishing Goods at a saving of 25 per cent. Remember the location, 208 Hanna. Home phone 663. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. 9-eod-tf

**F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,**

**Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.**

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.


Albert, King of Saxony, is said to be seriously ill from cancer of the stomach. He is over seventy years of age.

# HAVE TORRID TIME

THE HEAT IN LONDON HAS BEEN UNPRECEDENTED.

FASHIONS YIELD TO COMFORT

CUSTOMS MELT AWAY UNDER OLD SOL'S RAYS.

STRAW HATS IN THE COMMONS

NEW LONDON OPINIONS OF AMERICANS.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, July 21.—"We are requested to state," said the Times, on Thursday, "that the tall hat and frock coat which has hitherto been recognized as the costume from Sandown Park, on the occasion of the royal visit, may be dispenced with tomorrow and Saturday in favor of the straw hat and other costume more suited to the present tropical weather."

A few days of intense heat have done more to break down the established traditions of England than would a dozen reform bills. Long established rules of state, social, business and political etiquette have been swept to the winds, or rather into the humidity, which the lack of wind produces. In a land where a few years ago sunstroke was almost unknown, the hospitals are now crowded with cases of that description.

TRADITION BROKEN.

For the first time in the history of parliament one of the front bench members, Herbert Gladstone, has appeared at St. Stephens wearing a straw hat, to the amusement of the members of the house. Royalty, driven to desperation by the hottest weather England has ever known, and obliged to appear at public functions, has discarded the usual forms of dress. Lord Reynald Gowers' annual letter to the Times inveighing against the tall hat, instead of being a useless protest, this week voices public opinion with remarkable equanimity. Well known men of fashion are frequently to be seen at the west end wearing white duck or flannel trousers, with immaculate frock coats and silk hats. This latitude of dress extends also to servants. The be-powdered flunkeys, thick with gold lace, may be seen gravely sitting upon the boxes wearing sailor hats of varying patterns, and fashionable nurses have given up the hot veil and bonnet in favor of light straw headgear. In brief, this metropolis of the world, with its arbitrary forms of dress and procedure, has, in the short space of a week, been turned topsy-turvy and has become as free and easy as at any town village in the height of summer.

ALARMING DEATH RATE.

The serious phase of the matter is the rapidly increasing death rate and the prophesied continuation of the heat wave. The papers never tire of pointing out how utterly inadequate are the provisions to deal with the present conditions. Ice is a luxury, obtainable by the rich only, and by them in limited quantities.

For the poor there is no allieviation, not even the opportunity to bath. The idea of flooding the heated streets has not yet dawned on England's municipality. The supply of facilities at the London hospital to deal with heat prostrations is absurdly inadequate. Hence it is small wonder that business is practically suspended and social functions are cut short and made as informal as possible, to say nothing of all the military manoeuvres at Aldershot being postponed.

SMALL INTEREST IN CHINA.

Even the ghastly news from China elicits but half-hearted interest in a nation which finds itself suddenly transferred from a temperate to a tropical zone, with all the disabilities of sub-arctic clothes and institutions. London's method of transit underground trains, inside business, etc., never well ventilated, can now only be known as sweat boxes. What with the Christian Endeavor thousands permeating London this week, the American invasion may be said to have reached its zenith.

Socially any event connected with American enterprise has created such general interest in England as the proceedings at Alexandria park. The bishop of London, Rev. Dr. Mandell Creighton, whom the thousands that waited to hear speak, turned to one of the Americans that was on the platform and said:

"How wonderfully you do these things in America." The transportation of such an immense contingent so many thousands of miles has tremendously impressed all prominent Englishmen who have come in contact with the delegates.

LIKE AMERICAN JACKIES.

Another class of visitors to London attracting attention on the streets is the men of the United States training ship Saratoga, who have come up on leave from Southampton. Commenting on these, the Chronicle says:

"They go about in twos and threes and conduct themselves to the admiration of all, although there is no officer in charge. This is in striking contrast with the behavior of many English jackies."

The Saratoga goes to Calais, when the apprentices will have a chance to see Paris. English harbors are dotted with American yachts.

In view of the wars in which the world is engaged, a curious and almost pathetic interest attached to the meeting this week of the parliamentary union for the promotion of international arbitration.

Philip James Stanhope, member of parliament for Burnley, presided. Forty members of the British legislature expressed a willingness to attend the international arbitration conference in the hall of the French senate July 31. Between 400 and 500 members of various European parliaments will on that occasion be received by President Loubet.

GIVEN VICTORIA CROSS.

One of the most touching incidents of the war in South Africa occurred this week, when Captain Towse received the first Victoria cross bestowed by the queen for valor in the veldt.

Captain Towse earned the distinction by attempting to carry off Colonel Downman, who had been wounded, under a hail of bullets. He was unable to do so, and lay beside him and kept off the Boers all night till relief came. By that time Colonel Downman was dead. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by a bullet wound. On Wednesday Captain Towse was taken to Windsor and led into the royal presence by his wife, where he knelt at the feet of his sovereign, who was so much overcome at the sight of the blind hero that her aged hands could scarcely pin on the most prized of all British decorations. The queen's words of simple praise of his gallantry and thanks for his devotion were spoken so low as to be almost inaudible, and when Queen Victoria was led out there was scarcely a dry eye among the officials present.

The marquis of Lansdowne, minister of war, referring in the house of lords to Lord Roberts' telegram announcing the death of the two young Canadian officers, Lieutenants Borden and Birch, in defending the British position in the engagement on July 16, paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian volunteers, saying:

"When we think who writes that telegram and with what feelings he must have written it, I think we may say no more touching tribute could be paid to the memory of the brave young representatives of our colonial forces."

The earl of Carrington compared the patriotism of the colonies to an Australian underground river that disappeared in the bowels of the earth, caught up and rushed onward in a mighty torrent to the ocean. It would always be so, the earl continued, if perfect equality were preserved between British colonial troops.

After a keen election for the vacant associate membership in the Royal academy, Frank Millet, the American artist, was defeated by Joseph Farquharson, the vote being 28 to 20.

All unlined coats and vests will be discounted 10 per cent. at Patterson's.

## WILL GO AFTER THE PRIZES

CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETY WILL ENTER CONTESTS.

Leaves Sunday Morning to Attend Tri-State Saengerbund at Indianapolis.

Among the excursionists to Indianapolis from this city tomorrow will be the Concordia Singing society, twenty-four members, which goes to the capital to participate in the competitive prize contests at the Tri-State Saengerbund. W. H. Gerberding, the leader of the singing society, expects to land some of the prizes. He has been working faithfully for several weeks with that end in view and never was the society in better training than at present. Mr. Gerberding said this morning that the society was going to make an effort to have the Saengerbund meet in this city next year and a partial canvass of the field indicates the success of the effort. The train upon which the society will go to Indianapolis leaves the Lake Shore depot at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Men's and boys' sweaters discounted 10 per cent. during Patterson's sale.

BUILDING NOTES.

Architects Kendrick & Bradley have a good deal of work on hand at the present time and among the more recent buildings for which plans and specifications are being prepared by them are a two-story brick residence for the Misses Graffe, which will contain eight rooms and will be erected on West Jefferson street, and cost $2,500; a two-story frame residence, containing eight rooms, which will be built on the corner of Montgomery and Monroe streets, for the Misses Moering; for the remodeling of and addition to the brick barn owned by Sam Fisher to provide extra room for horses and carriages, which will cost about $900. The plans for the new Third Presbyterian church are being made as rapidly as possible and will be ready in about three weeks.

WIT AND HUMOR.

TRUTH

Is that we commenced one of the greatest bargain sales Wednesday ever known during your

LIFE

Or in your life to come. Good, wholesome bargains, and you will

PUCK

er up your lips and whistle with surprise when you see straw hats, neckwear and linen suits at half price. Come and

JUDGE

for yourself and you will say that when we have a sale—we have a SALE.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

RACE CALLED OFF.

The 1,000-mile race of the Fort Wayne Homing club from a point in Texas today was declared off and no more long flights will be made this year. About the middle of next month a number of this spring's birds will be placed in training and will be given short flights to prepare them for the big race to be held next spring.

FOUGHT THREE ROUNDS.

A few days ago Charles Bott, an employe of the electric works, and a young man named McCarthy, who works on a farm west of the city, engaged in a quarrel about a girl and to settle the matter agreed to fight it out in a prize ring, each putting up a deposit of $20. A few friends were told of the proposed encounter and last night the principles met at Princess rink with these friends. A referee was selected and the battle commenced. It was give and take the first round, but finally McCarthy got the best of the scrap and had Botts so much hors de combat in the third round that the referee stopped the fight and declared McCarthy the winner. The young men shook hands and are supposed to be good friends again. The affair was kept very quiet and the police say they knew nothing of it until the scrap was ended.

All men's and boys' fancy suits discounted 10 per cent. during Patterson's sale.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Clerk A. M. Schmidt, of the board of works, his issued the following building permits:

Charles J. Lancaster, addition to dwelling on lot No. 76, Williams' addition; cost, $500.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran church, parsonage on lot No. 405, Hanna's addition; cost, $1,500.

John Lehnert, dwelling on lots Nos. 331 and 332, Hamilton's fourth addition; cost, $1,000.

Charles Pape, two dwellings on lot No. 45, Bowserville; cost, $1,600.

YOUNG VANDERBILT FINED.

Milton, Mass., July 21.—It developed today, when the case was called in court, that William K. Vanderbilt, the young millionaire who yesterday made a flying trip from New York to Boston in his automobile, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Park Policeman Bernard O'Neill for violating the Blue Hill Park reservation laws concerning the speed of vehicles. Mr. Vanderbilt was taken to the station here and after about an hour's delay a bail commissioner from Quincy appeared and Mr. Vanderbilt was released on $25 bail. In court this morning Lawyer John McKnight appeared for Mr. Vanderbilt and pleaded nolle contendre. A fine of $15 was imposed, which was paid by counsel.

All men's and boys' fancy suits discounted 10 per cent. during Patterson's sale.

$5.00 straw hats go at $2.50.
$2.50 straw hats go at $1.25.
$1.00 straw hats go at 50c.
25c straw hats go at 12½c.
During Patterson's sale.

A snake short circuited the telegraph line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad recently by climbing a pole and twining his body about two wires.


# A NEW DEPARTURE!

Of Great Interest to

## CASH BUYERS

OF

## Furniture and Carpets.

**A REDUCTION IN PRICES.**

In a city composed so largely of mechanics, there is a constant demand on the part of many of the most valued customers of business men for some accommodation in the way of credit upon goods sold.

Our business has always been practically a cash business and when we have accommodated credit buyers, it has always been done at Cash Prices, AND WE PROPOSE TO CONTINUE THAT POLICY and save our railroad employes and mechanics from having to buy goods of the installment houses and pay to them the enormous profits such houses charge.

Yet, on the other hand, customers who buy large bills of goods and pay every cent cash down at the time of purchase, feel they are entitled to some special consideration. We have been working to accomplish such an increase in our trade that we could continue selling our prompt paying mechanics and railway men partly on credit at our present "ROCK BOTTOM" CASH PRICES and yet grant some small concession to customers paying all cash at time of purchase.

**A Six Months' Experiment.**

From March 15, 1900, to Aug. 15, 1900, we shall try the experiment of giving off of our PRESENT LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES AN EXTRA DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. TO ALL CUSTOMERS PAYING THEIR ENTIRE BILL IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE OR AS SOON AS JOB IS DONE AND BILL PRESENTED.

We say to you frankly, we cannot afford to do this, and unless it results in a great increase of our trade, the offer will be withdrawn after Aug. 15, next. It is only in the hope that this extra concession will very largely increase sales, that we have finally decided to try this experiment. It means a loss to us of five per cent. of the profits heretofore made on strictly cash customers.

If all the cash buyers in town will give us their trade because of this extra, special saving they will get, we will then be able to make it pay and shall continue the system indefinitely.

Of Great Interest to

## CREDIT BUYERS

OF

## Furniture and Carpets.

**CREDIT GIVEN AT CASH PRICES.**

There is no class of trade we prize more highly than that of Fort Wayne's prosperous and home-building Mechanics and Railway Men. Our great store has enjoyed almost a monopoly of that class of trade, except where our cash system or short time account methods, made it impossible to accommodate some customers, who by reason of desiring to purchase large bills, were compelled to ask longer time than we could afford to give them. These have been forced to go to Installment Stores and pay Installment Store prices; which have usually been nearly double ours.

Our business has now grown to a point where we feel we can afford to extend the time of payment to a longer period than heretofore, when needed by our patrons, and this too AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES FOR EVERYTHING YOU BUY, just as in the past. In fact prices will be even lower to you than heretofore, if that be possible.

We want you to come to us before you buy a dollar's worth of Carpets or Furniture elsewhere. We represent in Fort Wayne the best manufacturers of Furniture and Carpets in the United States. No one else can show you such a line of goods to select from nor can they match our prices.

**Buy at Headquarters.**

The fact that a piece of Furniture comes from our great store is always a certificate of quality, style and merit, that a Carpet is purchased of us is proof that it is new and up-to-date. Auction and job lots of Carpets we will not touch. Something is always the matter with them. If you buy of us you get only good, regular goods, and no other.

We especially want to sell you your housekeeping outfits. We honestly believe we can save you from $25 to $30 on every $100 worth of goods you have to buy. Come and see for yourselves and you shall be the judge as to whether we can or not. The small stores cannot compete with us, either in style, quality or price. We lead the procession, and that is always a positive indication of greater merit.

Payments will have to be made at our store. Selling you goods at cash prices we cannot afford to send collectors to your house. Stores which do that will have to charge you extra.

**You can buy of us all your Furniture; all your Carpets; all your Window and Door Draperies, Curtains and Shades; all your Lamps; your 100-piece Dinner Sets; your Decorated Bedroom Crockery Sets; your Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, and your Cut Glass, Pictures and Bric-a-Brac. The Most Complete Carpet and Furniture House west of the Alleghenies asks your patronage.**

# Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.


# DETROIT EXCURSION BY BOAT.

Beginning Sunday, July 22d, and continuing during the remainder of the summer, the WABASH will sell tickets to Detroit and return at the very low rate of $1.60. Detroit passengers will leave Fort Wayne at 5:50 a. m. on the WABASH FAST EXPRESS and reach Detroit at 1:30 p. m., where a stay will be made until 5 p. m., giving three and one-half hours in the beautiful city of Detroit. The lake ride between Toledo and Detroit is one of the most attractive on the great lakes. A special train will leave Toledo, returning at 9:30 p. m., for the accommodation of Detroit passengers. This will in no wise conflict with the already popularly established Put-in-Bay and Toledo Sunday trips. 18-tf

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.

Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

Uncle Sam Stamps are permanent. 17-5t

Indianapolis and return, Sunday, July 22d, 1900. Rate, $1.00. Train leaves via L. E. & W. R. R. at 5 a. m. 1913

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® COPYRIGHT

# Kidney Troubles

Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Pains in Side or Back, Blurred Sight, Aching Bones, Swelled Feet, Urinary Disorders and Sallow Complexion, are caused by

WEAK, UNHEALTHY KIDNEYS.

THE CURE IS FOUND IN

JOHNSON'S KIDNEY PILLS

25 PILLS 10 CENTS

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

The popular-priced remedy.

*None so Good and None so Cheap!*

By mail for five 2-cent stamps. Made at THE JOHNSON LABORATORIES, Inc., PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading Druggists.

# Do Your Teeth Need Attention?

Now is the time. We are giving reductions on all kinds of dental work during the hot months.

## You May Need a Plate

Our ZYLONITE (something fine)—the lightest, thinest, most comfortable plate made. Is cooling to the mouth and guaranteed not to break.

## Teeth Without Plates

Broken down teeth and old roots we can restore to beauty and usefulness by the above methods. Call and see samples of our work.

All Work Warranted.

# Arcade Dental Parlors,

7 Arcade.

BURKET & BAKER.

'Phone 627. Open evenings and Sundays.

# Geo. Abdon & Co.,

*Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.*

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

*No. 1 W. Columbia St.*

Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy MAJOR'S CEMENT; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to MAJOR'S CEMENT. Buy once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good; don't believe the substituter.

MAJOR'S RUBBER and MAJOR'S LEATHER.

Two separate cements—the best. Insist on having them.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

15 and 25 cents per bottle at all druggists.

MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.

# Screen Doors—

Screen Windows, Wire Cloth, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Water Filters,

—AT—

# Rock Bottom Prices

—AT—

# F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street,

Old 'phone 690. New 'phone 204.

UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford Conn., the strongest Accident Co., IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy ever thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. K. M'CRACKEN, Agent.

New Telephone No. 222.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.


# REAM AND HARPER

EXCELLENT WORK BY BOTH OF THE TWIRLERS.

## WON AN ELEVEN INNING GAME

BRASHEAR AND BELDEN SCORE HOOSIERS' RUNS.

## BEST GAME OF THE SEASON

DAYTON, TOLEDO AND MANSFIELD WERE WINNERS.

### INTER STATE STANDING.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dayton | 52 | 24 | .684 |
| Toledo | 45 | 33 | .577 |
| Fort Wayne | 46 | 35 | .568 |
| Wheeling | 40 | 33 | .548 |
| Columbus | 34 | 43 | .442 |
| Mansfield | 33 | 43 | .434 |
| New Castle | 34 | 46 | .425 |
| Youngstown | 24 | 51 | .320 |

The Fort Wayne and New Castle teams played a great eleven-inning game in New Castle yesterday, and although the Quakers lost their friends were not displeased with the quality of ball they put up. Ream pitched for Fort Wayne until the ninth inning and Fertsch, a new man, did the twirling for the Quakers. Ream was very effective, allowing three hits and not giving a base on balls or hitting a batsman In the ninth Kleinow batted for Ream, but failed to connect with the ball, and as the score was a tie it was necessary for Harper to pitch out the game. Each side scored in the tenth, Brashear scoring Fort Wayne's run on a wild pitch. In the eleventh the New Castles were retired in order and Belden led off for Fort Wayne with a two-bagger and scored the winning run on Hollingsworth's long hit. A feature of the game was a great play by Charley Babb in the eighth. He fielded an apparent safe hit after a hard run and prevented a run from scoring. Score:

NEW CASTLE.

| | A.B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frank, rf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Keenan, ss | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Van Buren, cf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lawrence, lf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Wright, 1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| F. Miller, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Cargo, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latimer, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Fertsch, p | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 40 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 18 | 2 |

FORT WAYNE.

| | A.B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brashear, 1b | 5 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Krueger, ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Letcher, cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Miller, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Belden, lf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Babb, 3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Holly, 2b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Bergen, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Ream, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| *Kleinow | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harper, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 37 | 4 | 10 | 33 | 12 | 4 |

*Kleinow batted for Ream in ninth.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

N. Castle... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—3
Ft. Wayne.. 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4

Two-base hits—Belden, 2. Stolen bases—Frank, Brashear, Krueger. Bases on balls—Off Fertsch, 2; off Harper, 1. Struck out—By Ream, 2; by Harper, 3. Wild pitches—Harper, 1; Fertsch, 1. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Colgan.

## OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES

TOLEDO, 4; COLUMBUS, 3.

Toledo, O., July 21.—Rain stopped the game in the sixth. Score:

Toledo..... 0 0 0 4 0 0— 1
Columbus..... 0 1 2 0 0 0— 3

Batteries—Stricklett and Arthur; Daniels and Beville. Hits—Toledo, 4; Columbus, 5. Errors—Columbus, 3.

MANSFIELD, 7-3; Y'GSTOWN, 1-2.

Mansfield, O., July 21.—Score (first game):

Mansfield.. 0 2 0 4 0 1 0 0 *— 7
Y'gstown.. 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 1

Batteries—Lee and Fox; Crowe and Murphy. Hits—Mansfield, 10; Youngstown, 4. Errors—Mansfield, 1.

Second game—

Mansfield.. 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 — 3
Y'gstown.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0— 2

Batteries—Ames and Fox; Rosebrough and Murphy. Hits—Mansfield, 10; Youngstown, 6. Errors—Mansfield, 1.

DAYTON, 3; WHEELING, 1.

Dayton, O., July 21.—Score:

Dayton.... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 *— 3
Wheeling.. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1

Batteries—Watkins and Donahue; Skopec and Boyd. Hits—Dayton, 7; Wheeling, 4. Errors—Dayton, 1; Wheeling, 1.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 46 | 26 | .639 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 34 | .534 |
| Pittsburg | 40 | 35 | .533 |
| Chicago | 38 | 35 | .521 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 38 | .486 |
| Boston | 32 | 39 | .451 |
| St. Louis | 31 | 38 | .449 |
| New York | 26 | 43 | .377 |

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 8; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 7.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 4.
New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 45 | 30 | .600 |
| Indianapolis | 41 | 33 | .554 |
| Milwaukee | 44 | 36 | .550 |
| Cleveland | 39 | 36 | .520 |
| Detroit | 36 | 42 | .462 |
| Kansas City | 37 | 46 | .446 |
| Buffalo | 35 | 44 | .443 |
| Minneapolis | 35 | 45 | .438 |

GAMES YESTERDAY.

White Stockings, 9; Cleveland, 5.
Kansas City, 2; Indianapolis, 1 (ten innings).
Buffalo, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

### LET'S QUIT "KNOCKING."

Come, Messrs. Sporting Editors of Inter State league papers, quit your "knocking" and let's all of us try and boost the Inter State along. The league is undoubtedly the best minor league in the country and the writers of the several papers should recognize this fact and stop their crimination and recrimination. There was never a league organized that some city in it was not the best city. It is also a fact that other cities are the worst cities. But in order to make a compact league there must be at least eight cities and it is impossible for them all to be best. While Toledo or Wheeling may be the best cities for attendance in the league the managements of the two teams do not deserve as much credit as the backers of the Mansfield, Youngstown, New Castle and Columbus teams. The attendance in these cities has not been large and all of them are probably loser on the season. Still they stay in the game and keep the league alive. Without them the Inter State would be a "dead one" and the backers of the other clubs would have idle parks on their hands and no ball players to sell at the end of the season. The simple fact is that the backers of the losing teams deserve more credit for staying in the league and keeping it alive than do the backers of the teams which are making money. The Fort Wayne management doesn't regret that it has given to visiting clubs this season more money than ever before. Some of them need it and the management is wise enough to realize that to make base ball a success there must be some assistance rendered clubs which are down in the race. The base ball writers know this. Most of them like the game. Some of them cannot have matters their way, because there is always a diversity of opinion, but there is no just cause for the bickerings that have recently been going on in some of the papers. Of course, Toledo and Wheeling and Dayton are the best cities in the league, but Fort Wayne isn't kicking. The Summit City wants base ball and the base ball writers of this city have done less and will do less "knocking" against the Inter State than the writers in every other city of the league. The Hoosier management doesn't claim that the team will win the pennant and so long as they get a good article of ball for the money expended and the "fans" are satisfied the management will not "holler." The Inter State is all right. The cities are all right and if each will help the other and some of the writers will dip their pens in milk of kindness instead of vitriol the Inter State will remain where it belongs at the head of minor leagues. Now, let's quit "knocking" and "boost" awhile.

### NOTES OF THE GAME.

The Hanna Streets defeated the Young Blues by a score of 12 to 8. Batteries—Hanna Streets, Smith, Allgeir and Shanks; Young Blues, Kruse, Ginter and Weiler.

Third Baseman Shay was fined $50 and suspended by Manager Finn and will finish the season with Greenville. "Pot" Reiman was given the limit for being intoxicated.

The East End Stars would like to play any team composed of players under 14 or 15 years of age. Address John Aubrey, No. 17 Hough street, manager of the Stars.

President Mautner made an effort to sign Weikart, the Ashtabula pitcher, while he was east, but the young man declined to attach his signature to a contract for the balance of the season.

Rain stopped the game between the Bloomingdale Buckeyes and the Trinitys yesterday in the fifth inning with the score 10 to 6 in favor of the Buckeyes. Batteries—Buckeyes, Criley and Rabus; Trinitys, Baade, Lentz and Schaefer.

The Fort Waynes and New Castles will arrive in Fort Wayne early in the morning and play two games at League park in the afternoon. It is possible Manager Miller may give Hahn, the new twirler, a chance to display his ability.

Tim Flood is suffering with an attack of rheumatism and has been out of the game for two weeks. Manager McAleer says that he is a tower of strength to the Forest Citys and gets ground hits that no other infielder touches. Tim is about with a cane and wants to get back into the game, but the manager will not allow him to play until he has completely recovered.

## REVEALS NO CAUSE OF DEATH

POST MORTEM ON REMAINS OF ABRAM FRANS.

He Died Suddenly Friday Evening Without Speaking—Had Been Romping With Children.

The post mortem examination on the remains of Abram Frans, held this morning by Dr. C. E. Barnett under the direction of the coroner. Dr. W. W. Barnett, fails to reveal a cause of death. There was slight traces of uramic trouble in the kidneys, but not sufficient, in the opinion of physicians, to cause death. The dead man's stomach, heart, kidneys and other internal organs will be subjected to a microscopical examination, and if necessary, to a chemical analysis, to establish a cause for his sudden death.

Frans was 52 years of age and resided with his family on Brooklyn avenue, near the Pennsylvania pumping station. He has been employed at a brickyard and worked yesterday as usual. Returning in the evening, apparently feeling as well as usual, Mr. Frans ate supper and enjoyed a romp with his children. Shortly before 8 o'clock he retired to a bed made on the floor and other members of the family also retired. An hour later Mrs. Frans heard her husband groan and hurried to his side. There was but a slight convulsive gasp and the patient expired without speaking. Coroner Barnett and Sheriff Melching went to the home and after an examination the coroner ordered the remains removed to the Peltier undertaking rooms, where the post mortem was held this morning.

Frans had been feeling somewhat indisposed for several weeks and occasionally complained of shortness of breath. He had been taking medicine for several days. Mr. Frans leaves a wife and five children in poor leaves a wife and fivec hildren in poor circumstances, and the case is a very sad one.

### AMATEUR DRIVING.

The directors of the Amateur Driving club have completed arrangements for another race matinee to be held at the mile track on August 2. The event of the day will be the free-for-all trot and pace. Harry C., owned by Charles MacDougall, won the race on July 4, and ever since Frank Gruber, owner of Red Elgin and William McKinnie, owner of Mary Centlivre, have been desirous of trying again. These horses will start in the race and Herman Tapp may also enter his mare, Lestie. The entries for the day are as follows:

Free-for-all trot and pace—Harry C., Mary Centlivre, Red Elgin and Lestie.

Pace—John Draker's Cartoon, Tom Snook's Billy C., Charley Lehr's Helen K., C. D. Tillo's The Major, Rheinhart's Pat Gilmore, Henry Braun's Harry Noble and Mart Ankenbruck's Busy Bell.

Trot—Rudy Krull's Paragon, John N., owned by Fred Grummon, and a green mare with a mark of 2:27, owned by Will Rastetter and driven by John Wilkins. Paul Strieder will also probably enter his horse.

There will be a third pace, in which are entered Bessie O., owned by James O'Ryan; Red Hill, owned by John Wilkins; Roxie, owned by Will Pape; Indian Chief, owned by Fred Tapp, and a four-year-old gelding, owned by John Griebel and driven by A. B. Tousley.

Think of it—straw hats at half price during Patterson's sale.

## ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAINS.

Commencing Sunday, July 1st, two trains will run to Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 a. m. and at 8:30 a. m. 2 tf

The very latest style of "horseless carriage" has appeared in Topeka. It was seen on Kansas avenue. Two babies in a baby carriage hitched on behind a bicycle with papa on the wheel furnished power.

All unlined coats and vests will be discounted 10 per cent. at Patterson's.

# THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 21.—The wheat market opened strong and during the forepart of the session today received good support. Liverpool was higher and a private cable from that city reported no Argentine wheat offered, while American wheat was cheaper than the Russian and Danubian. September opened ⅜c over yesterday at 78½c to 78⅜c, sold to 78⅝c, dropped on commission house selling to 77⅞c and then recovered to 78⅜c. Trade was fairly active. Receipts here amounted to 72 cars, 28 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 265 cars, against 244 last week and 409 a year ago.

The remainder of the session was fairly active. Fluctuations were narrow, September closing ⅜c over yesterday at 78¼@78⅜c.

Corn was firm, despite good weather, as cables were higher, receipts light and the cash situation was strong. The week's business is put at 4,000,000 bushels. September opened ⅛@¼c up at 39⅜@39½c, touched 39½c, dropped on profit-taking to 39⅛c and then recovered to 39½c. Receipts here were 362 cars

The trade was firm, September ¼c up at 39¼c.

Oats were quiet and firm, with wheat and corn. September opend ⅛c better at 23¾@23⅞c, sold at 23⅞c and then eased to 23⅝@23¾c, where the market steadied. Receipts were 146 cars.

Provisions were quiet but steady, helped by the grain strength. September pork opened 2½c up at $12.00 to $12.05 and to $11.92½; September lard opened 2½c better at $6.80 and September ribs 5c higher at $6.92½@6.95.

### THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 77@77⅛c; Aug., 77⅜c; Sept., 78¼@78⅜c.

Corn—July, 39⅜@39½c; Aug., 39⅜@39½c; Sept., 39½c.

Oats—July, 23⅛c; Aug., 23⅜c; Sept., 23¾c.

Pork—July, $12.00; Sept., $12.15.

Lard—July, $6.82½; Sept., $7.87½; Oct., $6.90@6.92½; Nov., $6.85; Dec., $6.82½.

Ribs—July, $6.95; Sept., $7.02½; Oct., $7.00; Jan., $6.12½.

Flax—Cash, $1.70@1.75; Sept., $1.40; Oct., $1.31½.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.00@5.65; poor to medium, $4.40@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75; cows, $3.00@4.50; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.00@2.85; bulls, $3.00@4.65; calves, $4.50@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.15; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 9,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 5,701. Market 5@10c higher; top, $5.35. Mixed and butcher's $5.10@5.35; good to choice heavy, $5.15@5.35; rough heavy, $5.00@5.10; light, $5.15@5.35; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.30.

### THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 1.—The opening dealings showed the stock market unchanged in character from yesterday. The same Industrials which advanced yesterday were strong this morning. Sugar led with a gain of 2 points, but reacted 1¾. The railroads in the absence of a London market were hesitating and irregular. The market became dull immediately after the opening.

Important upward movements were under way in a few active stocks, but their effect was not very general. Heavy buying of Southern Pacific and Leather benefited them a point. An effective advantage was scored by Manhattan, Metropolitan Street Railway, Anaconda, Glucose and Consolidated Gas. Sugar, on the other hand, dropped downwards to 127. Toward 11 o'clock there was a more general inquiry for the Grangers and Pacifics, St. Paul rising a point.

Metropolitan rose an extreme 2½, Tennessee Coal 2. But the profit-taking in Sugar, which fell 3½ from the top, held the market back. Pennsylvania reacted 1⅜ and other railroads a large fraction. The market was extremely narrow and dull. Efforts were made to rally the market on the bank statement, but they had little success. The closing was dull and easy at unimportant net changes.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 21.—Money on call nominal, no loans; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½c; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½ for demand and at $4.83⅞@4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84¼ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84½; bar silver, 61⅛c; silver certificates, 61½@62⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48¼c.

### NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 21.—Cheese—Receipts, 3,596 pkgs; market weak; large white, 9@9¼c; large colored, 9@9¼c; small white, 9⅝@9⅞c; small colored, 9⅝@9⅞c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,825 pkgs; market firm; western at mark, 11@13½c for average lots; western, loss off, 15½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅞c; molasses sugar, 4⅛c.

Coffee—Market easy; No. 7 Rio, 9¼c.

Butter—Receipts, 3,763 pkgs; market firm; current packed factory, 14@16c; creamery, 16½@19½c.

### THE BOND MARKET.

New York, July 21.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds irregular:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refunding 2s, when is., reg | 104 |
| Refunding 2s, when is., coup | 104 |
| U. S. 2s registered | 100 |
| U. S. 3s registered | 109½ |
| U. S. 3s coupon | 110¼ |
| U. S. 4s registered (new) | 132⅜ |
| U. S. 4s coupon (new) | 133⅝ |
| U. S. 4s registered (old) | 115½ |
| U. S. 4s coupon (old) | 115½ |
| U. S. 5s registered | 113¼ |
| U. S. 5s coupon | 114½ |

### WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 21.—The weekly bank statements today show the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus reserve, inc | $4,121,775 |
| Loans, dec | 3,381,100 |
| Specie, inc | 1,681,100 |
| Legal tenders, inc | 2,111,900 |
| Deposits, dec | 1,315,100 |
| Circulation, inc | 747,100 |

The banks now hold $24,081,900 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

# FIGHTS FOR LIBERTY

BEGINS HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS IN WHEELING.

Requisition Papers Are Delayed and Detective Coling Has His Troubles.

William Morton, under arrest at Wheeling as a suspect for robbing the Heersche saloon in this city, is making a desperate fight for his liberty. Detective Coling sent word to Fort Wayne this morning that the requisition papers had been delayed and Morton had employed an attorney and begun habeas corpus proceedings. Coling has a warrant for his arrest certified by County Clerk Belot, and it is believed that Morton will fail to gain his liberty before the arrival of requisition papers. A telegram from Indianapolis indicates that the application for papers has been delayed and new papers will be ordered at once.

There is no longer any doubt that Morton was one of the men who visited the Heersche place and the evidence now in the possession of Superintendent Gorsline is convincing enough for the most skeptical. It will not be disclosed, however, until Morton is returned to Fort Wayne.

### LEASED HEADQUARTERS.

Friday evening the republican central committee closed a lease for the City Y. M. C. A. building and will utilize it for headquarters during the coming campaign. Workmen will at once begin arranging the rooms to suit the convenience of the lessees, and early next week the secretary, Col. C. B. Oakley, will take up his official quarters there.

### TAKEN TO RICHMOND.

Ida Nolton, who was declared to be of unsound mind a few days ago, was taken to the Richmond asylum by Charles Cook and Mrs. John Kinerk. Mrs. Susan Bogenschentz will be taken to Richmond next Monday.

### DELEGATES HAVE GONE.

Delegates from every Walther league in the city left today for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the national convention of that society. There were about twenty in the party and the sessions will last until Thursday next.

### BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

London, July 21.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated to-day, says:

"Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg in force, and a big battle is in progress. President Kruger is with the burghers, directing the defense."

### GIVEN A DIVORCE.

Judge Vesey this morning granted Emma Koerper a divorce from John Koerper. F. H. Kleekamp was plaintiff's attorney and the petition was granted on publication.

### GERMAN BARBERS.

The Barbers in some towns in Germany are compelled by law to cleanse and disinfect their combs, brushes and razors immediately after use and before they are applied to the hair or head of another customer.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

# GOLF CLUB BEGINS

FIRST GAMES OF THE SEASON TODAY.

## LINKS ON HAMILTON GREEN

GROUNDS ARE PLACED IN GOOD CONDITION.

## GOOD CROWD SAW THE PLAY

CLUB NOW HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF SIXTY.

The recently organized Fort Wayne Golf club held their first meeting this afternoon on Hamilton's links, on Wells street, north of the city. Quite a large crowd went out to witness the games, and they were rewarded by seeing some fine exhibitions of skill.

Workmen have been engaged for some time past in preparing the ground where the meet is being held and the green is in very good condition, notwithstanding the fact that the ground was in poor condition a few weeks ago. The golf ground contains about 150 acres and when the work of smoothing it is completed it will be one of the best in the country.

The membership of the club is about sixty and a large number have signified their intention of joining within a few weeks. The organizers are enthusiastic over the prospect of success, and say that next year, if the association is sufficiently strong, they will erect a club house.

Next Friday evening there will be a meeting of members in the rooms of the Wayne club, at which time the organization will be perfected. A number of ladies and gentlemen, candidates for membership, will be received and officers will be elected. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted at this meeting.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

A PHYSICIANS' GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Organized for Purpose of Protecting Physicians and Surgeons in Malpractice Suits.

Articles of incorporation of the Physicians' Guarantee company were filed with the county recorder today. The company was organized on May 21, 1900, but the filing of articles was delayed until today. The promoters of the company are Drs. A. P. Buchman, E. H. Merrit and Robert S. Taylor, and the purpose of the company is to protect physicians and surgeons who may be sued for malpractice by guaranteeing trial expenses and judgment up to a certain amount of money. The capital stock is fixed at $100,000, with 1,000 shares of $100 each. The principal offices are to be located in Fort Wayne. The officers shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and board of three directors, which board may be increased to eleven by a two-thirds vote of the members. The election shall be held annually on the second Tuesday in March.

The new company is not a local organization, but is believed to be the nucleus of a national organization patterned after one now in existence in England, which has proven to be a big success.

### AEROLITE WRECKS A HOUSE.

An aerolite, or meteoric stone, fell out of the heavens last night at Bellefontaine, and completely wrecked the large storehouse of Hodge & Mabry, and destroyed the stock of goods it contained. The fall of the aerolite occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock. It was a clear moonlight night. The destruction of the building was preceded by the appearance of a large ball of fire passing swiftly through the air. It gave off during its passage enough light to greatly increase the light from the moon, and attracted the attention of a party of gentlemen who were standing near the storehouse of Hodge & Mabry. As it came near a loud explosion was heard, and a shower of fire burst forth from all sides of the blazing mass, having the appearance of hundreds of falling stars. The wrecked store has been visited by thousands of curious people. The debris is being cleared away in search of the aerolite. Many cinders of a gray, gritty, melted appearance have been found in the wreckage.—Coffeyville (Miss.) Correspondent St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—Boarders at 78 Barr street. 21-2t

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

# Backaches of Women

**are wearying beyond description and they indicate real trouble somewhere.**

**Efforts to bear the dull pain are heroic, but they do not overcome it and the backaches continue until the cause is removed.**

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetble Compound

**does this more certainly than any other medicine. It has been doing it for thirty years. It is a woman's medicine for woman's ills. It has done much for the health of American women. Read the grateful letters from women constantly appearing in this paper.**

**Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.**

Headache may be called a woman's ailment. Some men suffer from it. But almost all women have to endure its pain with each recurring month. This fact points at once to the intimate relation between the health of the delicate womanly organs, and the general health of the whole body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes headache by banishing its cause. It cures the diseases which irritate the delicate womanly organs, fret the nerves and waste the strength. It increases the vitality and builds up the nervous system. "Favorite Prescription" contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

"I want to praise your medicine," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Burney, of Crescent City, Putnam Co., Fla. "I have been sick for twenty years, and have been almost in bed five years, and now I am able to work all day. I have taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of 'Pellets.' I praise your medicine to all. I had the headache but it is gone. My throat is well and cough gone, and all my old troubles are better. I tried many other kinds of medicine and four doctors."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.


### SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 2,738.

In the Superior Court of Allen County, State of Indiana.

Emmett Martin vs. George W. Klingman, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of said court, in the above entitled cause, I have levied upon and will expose for public auction, at the court house door, in said county, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., of the 11th day of August, 1900, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, viz:

Commencing four and one-half (4½) feet west of the northeast corner of lot number ninsteen (19), Maples' addition to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana; thence west twenty-four (24) feet; thence south to the south line of said lot number nineteen (19); thence east twenty-four (24) feet; thence north to the place of beginning.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgment, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time, and in the manner aforesaid, offer for sale the fee simple of the above described premises. Taken as the property of the defendants to satisfy said order of sale.

A. E. MELCHING,
Sheriff Allen County.

Robert B. Dreibelbiss, Attorney for Plaintiff. 7-d3t

### DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main Street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.


**DR. S. H. HAVICE,**
Practice Limited to
***Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat***
Office Hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and 1 to 4 p. m.
26 W. Wayne St. Telephone 252.


# WORK IN HARMONY

## EASTERN TRUNK LINES CEASE TO CUT RATES.

## A WABASH MAN PROMOTED

## JOE SUNDERLAND CALLED TO A HIGHER POSITION.

## NEWS OF SHOP AND RAIL

## SEVERAL MEN MEET WITH MISFORTUNE IN THE SHOPS.

All the deals that have been announced by the Pennsylvania railroad have been accomplished, and the officers of the company are now putting on the finishing touches to the last acquisition, the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, says the Philadelphia Press. In acquiring this road the Pennsylvania has now a direct line into what was once forbidden territory—that of the New York Central. Now these two great roads, as well as all the leading railroads in the east, are working in harmony, and cutting of rates and passenger fares are things of the past. An official, in speaking of the business at the present time, says that it is not as great as it was last year, and, while the volume is less, the revenues are greater, caused by the increase in freight rates and the living up to the tariffs by all the great trunk lines. It is stated that President Cassatt has been ably assisted in the work by Fourth Vice President Samuel Rea, who is not only a civil engineer of national reputation, but one of the best financiers and organizers in the country. To Mr. Rea were intrusted the many complex matters in relation to the different deals, and he went about his work in such a manner that no one knew anything of it until the deal was consummated.

### KILLING SCALPERS' BUSINESS.

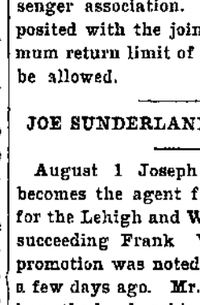
Of the 30,000 people who annually visit Niagara Falls, it is estimated that 20,000 are sightseers and the others traveling men and women who buy the excursion tickets expecting to sell the return portion of them to scalpers in Niagara and Buffalo. This is the reason why there have always been more ticket scalpers in Buffalo than in any other city of equal size in the United States. They reap a harvest during the summer on Niagara Falls tickets sufficient to support them during the balance of the year. The railways reaching the falls have decided to break up this traffic and hereafter will use only tickets of the iron-clad, signature form, good only for the transportation of the original purchaser. In case any excursionist wishes to stay at the falls longer than two days he must on arrival deposit his ticket with a joint agent of the Central Passenger association. On tickets deposited with the joint agent a maximum return limit of twelve days will be allowed.

### JOE SUNDERLAND PROMOTED.

August 1 Joseph E. Sunderland becomes the agent for this territory for the Lehigh and Wabash Dispatch, succeeding Frank Woulffe, whose promotion was noted in The Sentinel a few days ago. Mr. Sunderland has been the local cashier of the company for a number of years. His successor in that office has not been named. It is believed that the position will be filled by promotion of one of the clerks now employed in the office.

### IMPROVING THE PLANT.

The Belden-Larwill Electric Manufacturing company is having the interior of its factory remodelled with a view of making more room for machinery and men. The business of the company has grown beyond the capacity of the present shop and an increase in plant is necessary. At present the improvements will consist of fitting the third story with machinery and providing for the employment of more men. Other improvements may be decided upon later.

**This Picture**

tells a story that thousands of women will recognize—a story of monthly suffering just before and during menstruation—a story of aches, darting pains, torture in back, head, limbs and abdomen.

***BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR***

will cure these sufferers—regulate their menses and drive out all "female troubles." **Druggists sell it for $1 a bottle.**

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.


### CHANGE IN SURGEONS.

Bulletins have been posted by the Pennsylvania company, announcing the appointment of Dr. E. J. McOscar a surgeon of the company to succeed Dr. G. C. Stemen, the appointment becoming effective August 1. Dr. R. Parks White has been appointed special surgeon for the company, his services commencing also August 1. Dr. C. B. Stemen will remain with the company, the above changes not affecting him.

### THREE MEN HURT.

A pinion in the hoisting part of a crane gave way at the Kerr Murray works yesterday, allowing a heavy casting to drop in the midst of a lot of men and three of them were injured, none very seriously. The men had hoisted the heavy piece of metal and were standing about it, waiting for the signal to push it along, when it dropped without warning. Andrew Fink's foot was caught and pressed into the sand which covered the floor at that place, badly bruising the toes. Adam Fuller and William Meyers were struck glancing blows and knocked over, the latter sustaining painful bruises and a sprain of the hips, while Mr. Fuller escaped with some abrasions and bruises of a minor character. It was an exceedingly lucky accident, if such a thing can occur, inasmuch as none of the men were killed or more seriously injured.

### BIG ENGINES EASILY CRIPPLED.

Indianapolis Journal: "While the large class L engines recently received by the Panhandle are meeting expectations as to power and speed, the results from their service between Pittsburg and Dennison, where there are short curves, has been disappointing. Four of these engines are now in the shop with broken frames, and it will take weeks to repair them, the frames breaking in each case in much the same place. The greater surprise is that between Dennison and Indianapolis and Chicago it is perfectly practical to use them, as there are no curves sharp enough to strain the frames of this class of engines, and they do such good work that as soon as track and bridge conditions will admit they will be put in service west of Dennison hauling the fast heavy express trains."

### ELECTRIC BOYS AT THE PARK.

One of the jolliest crowds ever assembled at the resort is enjoying a picnic at Robison park this afternoon. The occasion is the fifth annual outing of the Fort Wayne Electric Relief union and the participants are the employes at the Electric works, the members of their families and their friends. Owing to the hour at which the various athletic events occur, The Sentinel is unable to give the results today. There is a fine program and no lack of contestants.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Wabash pay car will arrive here one week from today, July 28.

C. C. Scott, of the Pennsylvania, will spend Sunday at Winona lake.

Master Car Builder J. A. Graham is looking after business in Chicago today.

Conductor Harry Oberholser, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a lay off for pleasure.

A. C. Davis, the electrician, is in Chicago today on business for the Pennsylvania company.

F. G. Fry, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, is attending the funeral of John McIntosh, at Hoagland, today.

Foreman Joseph Slater, of the Bass 'smith shop, is looking after some business for the company at Lima today.

The Wabash earned in the second week of July $298,322, an increase over the corresponding week of 1899 of $25,148.

Mrs. Ebner, wife of George Ebner, the Pennsylvania wreck foreman, is quite sick and that getnleman is detained at home in consequence.

W. H. Phelps, formerly superintendent of the Fort Wayne Iron works, is now managing a large automobile factory in Indianapolis.

John Disser, stenographer in Supt. D. F. Crawford's room, is taking a ten days' vacation, which he will spend with friends in Muskegon.

Next Monday, Joseph Bryant, engine inspector at the Pittsburg round house, accompanied by his wife, will go to Rome City to remain two weeks.

E. F. Kearney, general roadmaster of the Indianapolis division of the Panhandle, yesterday removed with his family from Richmond to Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Campbell have returned from their wedding trip and he reported for duty on the road today. He is an engineer on the Pittsburg road.

Passenger Conductor George Bonter and his wife have gone west for a two weeks' visit with friends. In the meantime Conductor Thomas McArdle will have charge of Mr. Bonter's run, Nos. 9 and 30, on the Pittsburg road.

Walter Elliott, of the Electric works, is sick and off duty.

Harry A. Pierce, a yard fireman on the Wabash, will go to Toledo tomorrow to visit his parents.

S. T. Blizard, superintendent of the Michigan division of the Big Four, has returned from the Klondike.

John Rist, a tinner from Danville, Ill., is visiting his brother, Ed Rist, a boilermaker in the Wabash shops.

Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash, went down the road this morning on business connected with his calling.

Daniel B. Worthington, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, will on August 1 retire from that position.

John Cleary and Frank Morris, boilermakers at the Wabash shops, were sent to Peru this morning to do some work for the company.

Supt. E. A. Gould, of the Wabash, who was very sick a few weeks ago, has recovered his health and is attending to business as usual.

Conductor J. Hibinger and Brakemen James Hamilton and S. Stephenson are taking a lay off, the two latter for the purpose of fishing a few days.

Conductor Frank Maxwell and Conductor Samuel Deahl, of the Nickel Plate, have resumed their duties on the road after a few days' absence.

C. D. Whitney, traffic manager of the Ohio Southern, will succeed W. S. Weed as freight traffic manager of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City on August 1.

C. A. Leneke, who has charge of the puzzle switch in the Pittsburg yards, and his wife, will go to Ludington, Mich., next Monday, to spend a few days with friends.

R. H. Kamm, a tinner at the Pittsburg shops, fell yesterday, striking his side upon an iron and inflicting a painful bruise which will keep him from work a few days.

Frank Closs, of the Electric works, received a bump on the head yesterday and today is wearing a lump about the size of a goose egg. A heavy brass fell on him.

John McDorman, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, had the back of one of his hands badly cut by an iron falling upon it yesterday. He will be unable to work for a few days.

The Pittsburg shops, during the week ending today, turned out seven engines, which had receivd repairs, included being engine 63, which belongs to the Grand Rapids and Indiana road.

Foreman James Murray, of the Wabash boiler shop, has moved his family here from Indianapolis and is preparing to go to housekeeping on West Creighton avenue, near Fairfield avenue.

The failure in the wheat crop in Indiana and Ohio will result in wheat being hauled a greater distance than ever for mills in those states. There is already a great demand for cars for that purpose.

Conductor Kinzie Kimmell, of the Pittsburg, is fishing in Sylvan lake today. He has invented a hook which is supposed to possess the merits of Davy Crockett's coon trap and he is giving it a trial.

Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick is in Bay City on business for the Pennsylvania company today. The company is having two steam derricks built in that city and Mr. Fitzpatrick is inspecting the work.

Engineer Tony Kelker brought westbound train No. 21, on the Pittsburg, from Van Wert to Fort Wayne yesterday in thirty-three minutes. The distance is thirty-two miles and in the trip three stops were made.

The Pennsylvania company, controlling the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus, has a number of construction trains at work. Much will be done in filling trestles, renewing bridges, etc., to bring the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus up to the Pennsylvania standard.

Thomas Williams and F. C. W. Meyers, Pittsburg shopmen, are sick and the following shopmen are off duty for other reasons: Paul Kinley, F. Kohlenburg, Charles Yohey, A. Burchard, John Stanford, S. B. Kleber, C. Weisenburg, W. Miller, Joseph Weidman and L. Knobb.

Joseph Disses, the upholsterer in the Pittsburg shops, accompanied his wife to Petoskey today. The lady has been sick for some weeks and the journey is made in the hopes that she may receive physical benefit from the change of climate it affords. Mrs. Disser may remain north all summer.

J. S. Schlauterbeck, a brakeman who resigned a position on the Nickel Plate a few weeks ago for the purpose of taking a position on a road in Mexico, has returned here. He don't like the Mexicans' method of running railways and would not stay there. He re-entered the Nickel Plate's employ.

In deciding to discontinue the payment of commissions to tourist agencies after this year the western presidents have struck a vital blow to these agencies, which have grown up under the fostering care of railroads. Their average commission has been 5 per cent., and if it is true, as has been stated, that Cook's agency alone sold 7,000,000 tickets last year it can be readily understood what a profitable thing these institutions have had.

Charles Thomas, a boilermaker who came here from Tilton three or four weeks ago to work in the Wabash shops, has been returned to that place and given a steady job in the company's shops. He had not moved his family here and the change was welcomed by him.

The Wabash executive committee has authorized Vice President and General Manager Ramsey to subscribe in the name of the Wabash Railroad company $15,000 for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo in 1901. With the $65,000 subscription to the St. Louis world's fair the Wabash is doing handsomely by the terminal cities on its line.

Next October the joint committee from the International Association of Car Accountants, Eastern, Central, Western and Southwestern Associations of Car Service Officers and the Railway Transportation association will meet at Cincinnati, with a view to consolidation of all the above associations into one association of car service officers and car accountants.

The Kerr Murray works is so crowded with orders at present that instructions have been given to run the factory thirteen hours per day until the shop catches up with the orders. The force was recently increased, but it is still inadequate to the demands without working overtime. The latest additions to the force are Ed Pottliff and Ed Kramer, who began work yesterday.

It is claimed that the Pennsylvania railroad has recently taken up $40,000,000 of its stock which has been floating about in the hands of speculators. Big capitalists have been watching the market close for several months and it is said that they have taken up many shares of New York Central and Pennsylvania stock and that very little of that kind of paper is afloat at present.

Indianapolis Journal: "The General Passenger association lines have been asked to make half rates for everybody wishing to go from points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan to Indianapolis August 8 to observe the formal notification of Bryan and Stevenson of their nomination for president and vice president of the democratic party. It is probable the roads will make the rates requested."

Some of the American roads are considering an English system of a code for official business, the objects of which are to insure secrecy and to relieve the telegraph lines. So impatient is the average American railroad man that he can hardly endure the slow process of the mails, and must send his letters by wire. There are frequently orders issued by the heads of systems against the practice of burdening the wires with unimportant matter that can as well be handled by mail, and for a few weeks there is a cessation. Old habits are hard to break, however, and in a short time letters burden the wires as before.

### MISS JESSIE MORRISON HELD.

Eldorado, Kas., July 21.—Miss Jessie Morrison, whose preliminary trial for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle has been in progress for several days, was last evening held without bail to answer the charge of murder in the first degree before the next term of the district court. Miss Morrison will be confined in the county jail at Wichita, as the jail here is not provided with apartments for women. Just before the young prisoner was taken back to the jail she embraced her father, and both wept bitterly. The scene was most pathetic, and there were few dry eyes in the courtroom. Several times during the day Miss Morrison broke down under the strain. When County Attorney Brumback, in his closing argument, related the story of the tragedy and declared that in the heart of Olin Castle, husband of the slain woman, there was an utter absence of love for Miss Morrison, the prisoner leaned her head on her brother's arm and wept. Again, when Attorney Cramer, speaking for the defense, referred to the deep sympathy felt for the two afflicted families, Miss Morrison covered her face and cried.

### FOR RENT.

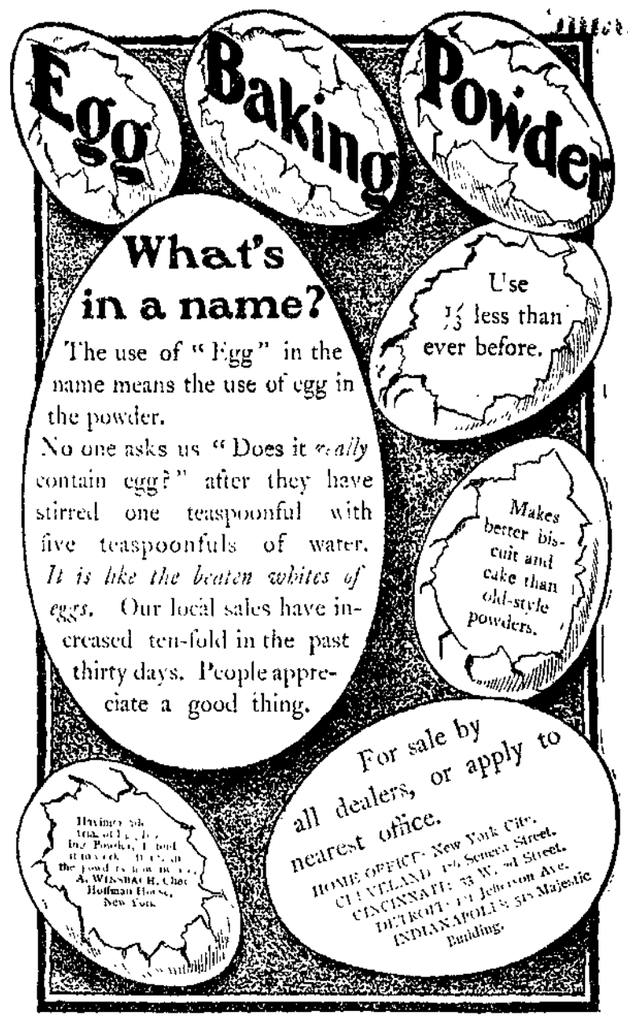
**The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf**

The Rathbone Sisters will give an ice cream social Tuesday evening, July 24, at Swinney park. 20-3t

**G. SCHMIDT,**

**Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry, has the finest line of Summer Suitings in the city at lowest prices. 27-tf**

The Chinese have on the inside walls of most of their house large colored pictures showing the eight stages of purgatory to which they may be consigned for committing various crimes. One represents the fate of the Chinaman who gives false weights and measures. He is taken by demons and hung on huge hooks.



Egg
Baking
Powder
What's in a name?
The use of "Egg" in the name means the use of egg in the powder.
No one asks us "Does it really contain egg?" after they have stirred one teaspoonful with five teaspoonfuls of water. It is like the beaten whites of eggs. Our local sales have increased ten-fold in the past thirty days. People appreciate a good thing.
Use ⅓ less than ever before.
Makes better biscuit and cake than old-style powders.
For sale by all dealers, or apply to nearest office.
HOME OFFICE: New York City.
CLEVELAND: 15 Seneca Street.
CINCINNATI: 33 W. 3d Street.
DETROIT: 71 Jefferson Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS: 5th Majestic Building.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

**REFRIGERATORS.**

Yes, Illinois Refrigerators are the most convenient and economical in the market and will nearly save their cost in ice saved the first season.

Its walls have eight thicknesses of heat excluders, the most important being a wall of mineral wool which absorbs neither heat, cold, or moisture, and does not settle like charcoal filling.

**The Pape Furniture Co.**
26 TO 30 EAST BERRY ST

THE QUALITY STORE.


NO MORE.

Little Girl—Oh, mama, I don't like to go to sleep with the moon shining in my face.

Mama—Oh, that's all right, dearie, that's your popa's head on the front porch.


**Dental Work---Installment Plan.**

A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

**BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,**
74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

**MANSON BICYCLES, $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.**

S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $1 to $10.

**BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.**


The latest arrival in the Philadelphia Zoological gardens is an alligator measuring eight feet in length and weighing over 135 pounds. The big saurian is a native of Santiago, Cuba, and was consigned to the gardens by Major Scott, an aide on the staff of Governor General Wood, of Cuba.

There is a promise in Oregon of the largest fruit crop ever harvested.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

# THE NEW YORK STORE.

## THE STORE THAT KEEPS FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE.

There are many price reasons why you should trade here.

Every department offers special values.

**WASH GOODS.**

The selling of Wash Goods ought to be lively at these prices.

Corded Dimities that have been 10c now 6½c a yard.

Lawns and Dimities that have been 12½c, now 7c a yard.

Shamrock and other fine Dimities down to 12½c a yard.

Corded Batiste in women colors; extra wide; was 25c, now 15c a yard.

All our fancy imported Piques down from 35c to 19c a yard.

**PARASOLS.**

We have too many. They must be sold. We sacrifice all profit on this season's best styles. Plenty of sunny days to come. You can be protected at little cost.

**SHIRT WAISTS.**

We didn't figure just right; bought too many Shirt Waists; now you get the benefit and we the loss. Our entire stock of Waists at speedy selling prices.

29c, 48c, 73c, 98c, $1.38 and $1.98 for Waists worth double.

Children's Hats and Caps at cost.

All Dress Trimmings at cost.

## *The Rurode Dry Goods Co.*

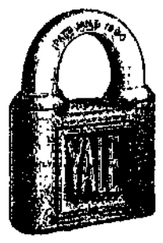


# YALE LOCKS

...AND...

**General Hardware.**

**Builders' Hardware.**




Yale & Towne and P. F. Corbin's Fine House Hardware Trimmings.

ORNAMENTAL AND PLATE GLASS.
TOOLS AND CUTLERY.
WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.
LOWE BROS.' PAINT.

## *H. PFEIFFER & SON,*

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. 'Phone 484.

WIRE AND IRON LAWN FENCES.



## *Sacrifice Sale of Fine Vehicles.*

As we must vacate our sales rooms at an early date, we will sell any vehicle in the house at SACRIFICE price.

The stock is the largest and best selected ever shown in Fort Wayne.

**Pneumatic Tire Runabouts = = $125**
**Full Leather Top Buggy = = $60.00**
**Stick Seat Concord Wagon = = $55.00**

Everything else at proportionately low prices.

## *ROACH & ALBANUS,*

31 E. Berry St. -:- 62 Clinton St.



# CLOSING OUT SALE!

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

## *Bicycles, Bicycle Lamps and Sundries.*

**Second Hand Bicycles from $1.00 up.**

## KATT'S OLD STAND,

84 Clinton St. -:- Opp. Postoffice.



# Fine Suits To Measure.

Since first advertised on Saturday we've been doing a big business on these suitings. And no wonder. They are $28.00 values bought by us at a bargain, and sold at one.

New spring weights, fancy worsteds and cheviots—made up to your measure as you prefer—single-breasted, sack, double-breasted sack or cutaway style to measure, $23.00. See window display.

## I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.



# The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.


### OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

### THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 21.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer; northerly winds, becoming southerly.

### THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

| | Degrees. |
|---|---|
| 6 a. m. | 60 |
| 7 a. m. | 60 |
| 8 a. m. | 62 |
| 9 a. m. | 63 |
| 10 a. m. | 65 |
| 11 a. m. | 67 |
| 12 m. | 70 |
| 1 p. m. | 83 |
| 2 p. m. | 77 |

### LOCAL LINES.

Miss Mae Fitch is visiting friends in Huntington.

Park G. Frazier is visiting friends in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. O. L. Wilmot has gone to Chicago to attend her brother's wedding.

Judge E. C. Vaughn, of Bluffton, was a Fort Wayne visitor yesterday.

Miss Sadie Reiter has gone to Kendallville to visit friends for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanar have gone to Chicago to visit friends for a week.

Rev. J. L. Leeper and family are at Clear Lake enjoying a few week's outing.

F. C. Baade and family are enjoying the pleasures of Clear Lake for a few weeks.

Rev. Boester, of Tipton, Ind., is in the city, the guest of his parents for a few weeks.

Fred Scheimann and family went to Rome City this afternoon for a week's outing.

Miss Maggie Kelley, of South Harrison street, went to Grand Rapids today to visit her sister.

William Lawson went to Rome City this afternoon and will remain over Sunday with his family.

Mrs. Fred Kohler and two children, of Tipton, Ind., are the guests of Rev. J. C. Evans and family for a few days.

Mrs. A. E. Sawyer, accompanied by her grandchildren, sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hunting, went to Clear Lake today for an outing.

Mrs. H. J. Norris returned last evening from Wooster, Ohio, where she has been making an extended visit with relatives and friends.

Rev. S. H. Cain went to Dana, Ind., on Friday, and will officiate at the Baptist church in that town on Sunday. He returns home on Monday.

Rev. L. J. Motschmann went to Hoagland Friday and in the evening preached at the Lutheran church in that town. He returned home this afternoon.

Dr. Carrithers-Calvin has received a letter from Miss Fannie Sabin, formerly teacher of Latin in the High school, who went to Germany a few weeks ago. Miss Sabin is in Hamburg and will shortly go to Berlin, where she will study during the summer.

Owing to the fact that a number of persons have been using the driveway in the rear of the postoffice between Berry street and the first alley south Postmaster Page has caused signs to be placed at each end of the driveway stating that it is a private way.

Mrs. J. H. Bosch returned Friday evening from Terre Haute, where she attended the funeral of a relative a few days ago. Mrs. Bosch is accompanied by her father, Dr. F. R. Scwedes, who will make an extended visit here in the city with Rev. and Mrs. Bosch.

At a recent congregational meeting of members of Christ's church it was decided to erect a parsonage on the property south of the church building and the sum of $1,500 was appropriated for the purpose. The plans for the house are being prepared by Architects Kendrick & Bradley. Work will commence in a few weeks.

Dr. McKenzie, head of Howe school at Lima, Ind., will officiate at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday. The rector, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, is in Michigan City and is filling the pulpit of Bishop John Hazen White, during the latter's absence in the north. Bishop White is much improved in health and expects to return home soon.

The salesmen and office men of the city wholesale houses met this afternoon in the Commercial club rooms and completed arrangements for the picnic to be given by them in honor of the jobbers next Saturday. Among the star attractions that will appear at this picnic is a quartet composed of traveling men and jobbers and the fact that Frank Safford is tenor soloist of this aggregation is sure to insure a big attendance. This peerless company will sing at the banquet.

Frank Green went to Warsaw this afternoon on a business trip.

Miss Martha Horstmeyer is in Hoagland on an extended visit with friends.

Ben F. Heaton has gone to Wawasee, where he will spend a few days with friends.

Miss B. L. Wenrick, of Chicago, is visiting George W. Bearinger, of 9 Masterson avenue.

Miss Edith Noble entertained a number of friends most charmingly on Thursday evening.

The Spiritualists will hold a meeting at their hall in the Elektron building Sunday evening at 7:45.

H. F. Robinson has returned from a five weeks' trip west in the interests of A. L. Johns & Co., harness dealers.

Mrs. Edwin Hollister and children have gone to Defiance, O., for a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends.

Ora Seaney has returned from visits with friends and relatives in Richmond, Ridgeville, Decatur and other towns.

Page Wingrove has returned from Bluffton, where he has been working in the interests of the Modern Yeomen of America.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. France went to Rome City this morning to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. K. France over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, of Elkhart, Ind., are the guests of relatives in the city. Mr. Douglas is engaged in the mercantile business in Elkhart and is enjoying a fine trade.

William W. Nutting has gone to Grand River, Mich., where he will spend several weeks hunting and fishing. Mr. Nutting will camp on an island "a long ways from nowhere."

The social by the Anti-Cigarette league, which was to have been given last evening at Bush's corner, east of the I. S. F. M. Y., has been postponed until Monday evening. The grounds will be prettily decorated and illuminated by acetylene gas.

Mrs. G. W. Parry, of 331 South Harrison street, has returned from Mansfield, Ohio, where she visited her parents. She will leave Monday for Racine, Wis., to join her husband, who is engaged there in erecting a large gas plant for the Kerr Murray works.

## ON HIS WHEEL.

FRANK RICHARDSON ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THE WORLD'S RECORDS.

A SENSATIONAL RIDE TO FORT WAYNE — HIS BICYCLE BREAKS DOWN NEAR COLUMBIA CITY, BUT HE IS STILL AHEAD OF ALL THE RECORDS.

Fort Wayne had as a guest last evening one of the nerviest riders who ever bestrode a bicycle. Two weeks ago Frank Richardson left San Francisco to ride a bicycle across the continent in three weeks, and he will succeed in his record breaking undertaking. He passed Columbia City last evening, and rode to within twelve miles of this city when he punctured a tire, the first accident on the trip. The young rider was compelled to walk the balance of the distance to Fort Wayne, and arrived here at 8:30. For an hour he was the cynosure of all eyes at a. c. aurentz's candy store, on West Berry street, where he drank several glasses of his refreshing soda water and pronounced it the finest in the country. And everybody can have some of it, too, for a few cents.

"Outward acts indicate the inner secrets." Thus when we offer "Your money back if you want it," it is an outward act which indicates that inwardly we are confident our goods are worth the money.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

**Prof. H. W. Owens, Principal of the Music Department of the Ohio Normal University of Ada, Ohio, Pays the Following High Compliment to the Packard Piano:**

Ada, O., July 19th, 1900.

The Packard Company:

Gentlemen:—We are pleased to say that we used the Packard Piano for our Oratorio, "The Last Judgment," last evening, and we find it worthy of special praise. The tone is remarkably resonant and the touch elastic. We consider it unsurpassed by many higher priced instruments which we have used.

Respectfully yours,
PROF. H. W. OWENS.

### IT WAS A DRAW.

Our last game of ball and our sale, and it will draw the people to it no matter what the weather is.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

A. Thompson and son, Frank, of East Creighton avenue, went to Rome City this afternoon to spend a few days.

Our summer shirts at $1.00 are the best made and best wearing that 100 penniss can crowd into them.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

### AUCTION.

I will offer the finest lot of furniture ever sold in the city on Wednesday, July 25, commencing at 10 a. m., at 250 West Washington, consisting of 1 fine Upright Piano, 18 pair of fine Lace Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, 1 very fine Bed Room Suit, Dishes and everything you can think of. Goods can be seen on Tuesday.

21-3t H. T. STAPLEFORD.

The weather man is telling us what we may expect in the way of warm weather—hot, blazing hot, and lots of it. He ought to wind up by telling how cool and comfortable is the summer underwear and negligee shirts at Patterson's.

### YOUNG MEN GOING WEST.

Twenty-three young men left Fort Wayne yesterday for Green River, Wyo., to work on the Union Pacific railroad. They saw letters from the party that went the week before and were well pleased. Another party goes Monday, July 23. O. M. Quick, of 132 Calhoun street, had charge of the party.

Have you seen the blue serge suit that Patterson sells at $12? As a suit it is really excellent; as a $12 suit it is really wonderful.

**THE GREAT OUTING POINT, THE OLDEST WESTERN CHAUTAUQUA, ISLAND PARK, ROME CITY, IND.**

The Chautauqua program opens July 25 and will continue 21 days, closing Aug. 16. The very low rate of $1.00, with one-day assembly privilege on ground, is made from this station.

J. E. ROSS, Agent, G. R. & I.
Ju21Stf

When you are spending good money, get good clothing in return for it. Trade with Patterson.

### MONEY TO LOAN

**On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.**

FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod-tf 5 Bass Block.

We have placed our prices for the next two weeks where the shortest man, financially speaking, can reach the prize.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Uncle Sam Stamps at Loos' Grocery. 17-5t

Bathing suits at shrunken prices at Patterson's.

### MEATS DOWN.

Finest Quality Sugar Cured Hams, 12c lb.
No. 1 Picnic Hams, 8½c.
English Breakfast Bacon, 12c lb.
Best Country Butter, 20c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 12c dozen.
Choice Broken Rice, 3c lb.
Columbia River Red Salmon, 12½c can.
Choice New Onions, 20c peck.

BURT ROSS,
1-3t 27 W. Columbia St.

We are top-to-toe outfitters for men and boys. We have everything to keep you cool.

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For the above occasion Wabash will sell tickets to Kokomo and return on July 24th and 25th, good to return until July 26th, at rate of $2.30 round trip. Three trains daily making connections at Peru, as follows: 5:50 a. m., 9:37 a. m. and 5:40 p. m. 19-5t

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**On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf**

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The U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., of New York, offers to loan an unlimited amount of money in Fort Wayne at 5 per cent. Owen N. Heaton, attorney for the company, will receive applications at his office, corner Court and Berry streets. No delay in closing loan. Repay at any time, any amount desired.

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Are celebrated for their artistic excellence; are finished in Mahogany, Walnut and Oak, and are sold at reasonable prices.

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Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

A FEW BARGAINS.

Men's 10c Handkerchiefs, 4c each.
Men's socks, 4c pair.
Men's overshirts, 19c each.
Men's overalls, 34c and 37c a pair.
Men's $1.00 pants, 59c a pair.
25c suspenders, 19c pair.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. GANZER, Prop.
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PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $500,000.

## BRUSH UP!

A really good brush, whether for teeth, nails or hair, always shows when it has become time-worn. In the selection of such an article price

should not be the only factor. We have an unsurpassed lot, in which the curing of the bristles and working in of other parts are of the best. These brushes are in numerous styles and lengths, bleached and unbleached, and for the quality are very low priced.

Kid Gloves cleaned 15c per pair.

**NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,**
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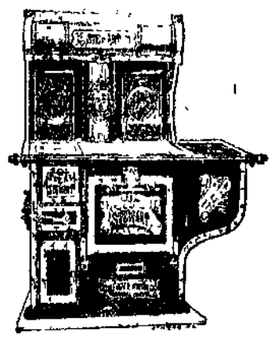
## Have You an Idea



Of buying a steel range? The STEWART RANGE cooks the kind of a meal that every good cook should want to serve. It bakes the quickest and best of any range made. It heats water more quickly. It is heavier and more strongly constructed than others and lasts longer. It costs less to maintain it than other makes; it keeps fire day and night the year round if you want it; is always ready; in fact, it is less troublesome than any old-time stove. The best cooking range isn't too good for you, is it, if it costs no more than poorer stoves.

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# The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# ABANDON TIEN TSIN

## Admiral Seymour Cables That the Chinese Have Left Scene of War.

## WARSHIP AFTER LI HUNG CHANG

LONDON, JULY 21.—THE ADMIRALTY THIS AFTERNOON RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM FROM ADMIRAL SEYMOUR: "TIEN TSIN AND NEIGHBORHOOD ENTIRELY EVACUATED BY CHINESE."

## IN PURSUIT OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Shanghai, July 20.—Friday—The British cruiser Bonaventure left Woo Sung early this morning, it is reported, to seize Au Ping, with Li Hung Chang on board. A triumphal arch erected in Li Hung Chang's honor has been ordered to be removed.

## TERMS ON WHICH FRANCE WILL ACT.

Paris, July 21.—At the council of ministers today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from the emperor of China asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers. The telegram was signed by Kwang-Su, and not by Puh-Chun, the son of Prince Tuan. The reply given by M. Delcasse was that the request would be considered on the absolute knowledge that the following acts had been accomplished:

First. That efficacious protection and absolute freedom of communication had been assured between the French minister at Pekin and his colleagues of the diplomatic corps and their respective governments.

Second. When Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for the actual events had been dismissed by the government to await inevitable punishment.

Third. When the authorities and bodies of troops throughout the entire empire shall have received an order to cease hostilities against foreigners.

Fourth. When measures have been taken for the rigorous repression of the boxers.

So long as these necessary guarantees are not furnished there is room for military action.

M. Delcasse notified the cabinet that all the powers had responded favorably to the proposition to prevent the exportation of arms to China.

## AN AMERICAN MARINE'S HEROISM.

New York, July 21.—A special to the Herald from Che Foo, via Shanghai, says:

The Americans engaged at Tien Tsin Friday and Saturday were the Ninth infantry and 430 marines. The army casualties were eighteen killed, seventy-seven wounded and two missing. The marine casualties were four killed and twenty-three wounded. Major Regan was wounded in the leg, Captain Bookmiller in the leg, Captain Lemley in the arm, and Lieutenant Lang in the foot. Lieutenant Leonard carried Lieutenant Butler under a fierce flanking fire and was shot in the leg and arm. He swam a ditch under fire, still carrying Butler. Lieutenant Leonard's arm has been amputated. Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen and died in half an hour. His last words were: "Keep up the firing." Then the Americans, with the Japanese, advanced against a flanking fire, but were forced to lie in the mud all day, unable to help their wounded and compelled to drink canal water. They could not drive the foe, or charge, or do anything except fire a few rounds.

The American hospitals at Tien Tsin are crowded, and surgeons are needed. Colonel Liscum's body was escorted to the burial place by two battalions of the Ninth.

The Japanese were the heroes of the battle, fighting with remarkable bravery. They charged through the breach and fought the Chinese hand to hand. Their conduct after the battle was equally good.

Fifty guns were captured by the allies.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN CHECK TO RUSSIA.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Active diplomatic negotiations are passing between the powers regarding a coalition against China. England and the United States foreign offices are arranging a close accord on the question of partition. These two governments probably will declare openly against it in a few days. Numerous dispatches are passing between Hay and Salisbury, with the idea of the two countries forming identical policies.

When the proposition was made to allow Japan, owing to her proximity to the scene of trouble, to land more than her quota of troops in China and take the lead in the advance on Pekin all the powers agreed to it. Russia was most hearty in her approval of the scheme. Then England, between whom and Japan there exists a secret treaty of alliance, proposed to the powers that Japan be given mandatory power to settle the China difficulty. To this Russia did object and objected most strenuously.

England then appealed to Germany to use her influence to secure Russia's consent to Japanese supremacy in the operations and settlement of the outbreak. Germany replied in diplomatic language, but with a strong accent that she would do nothing of the kind.

Japan, not being given mandatory powers, has held back and some even hint that England is holding her back.

Now that the United States is leaguing with England, Russia may be forced, in the interest of humanity, to waive her objection to Japanese authority and save the ministers, the women and children and their brave defenders from the fury of the Chinese mobs.

### LONDON HAS DOUBT FOR GUIDE.

London, July 21.—The unreserved credence given to Minister Conger's message by officials at Washington continues to occasion surprise in London. The absence of any date and the absence of acknowledgement of receipt of the telegram from the state department are considered here as fatal drawbacks to acceptance of the message as a reply to Secretary Hay or as anything but a spontaneous appeal for help—sent off long prior to the alleged date of the message. This all-absorbing topic is fully canvassed in its pros and cons, but all theories admittedly present difficulties which only add to the obscurity of the situation and render the unraveling of the puzzle harder. The announcement of the British cruiser Bonaventures' departure from Woo Sung, as alleged, in pursuit of Li Hung Chang, comes somewhat as a surprise after the honors paid the Chinese viceroy at Hong Kong, but confirmatory news will meet the approval of a large majority as Li Hung Chang's present attitude is regarded as being characteristically dubious. As Li Hung Chang was booked for Shanghai, the departure of the warship from the near-by port of Woo Sung seems to indicate a suspicion on the part of the government that real objective point may be elsewhere, where he would not be so easily reached by representatives of the powers.

The Chinese invasion of Siberia appears to have been checked so promptly that probably it will not be continued.

It is reported from Che Foo that the international commanders have concluded that it will be useless to try to advance on Pekin before the middle of August.

### BOXER REBELLION SPREADS.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says:

The boxer rebellion is spreading to the northwest to Shan Si, Shensi and Kansu provinces and southwest to the province of Hanan.

In conjunction with Tung Fuh Siang's troops, the boxers have endeavored to recover their ground in Shan-Tung province, where the boxer movement originated and was fostered by Yuh Sien, the governor, but since transferred to Shensi.

The boxers suffered a severe reverse on July 8 from Yuan Shikai at Changcow. On the southern border of Chihli, adjoining Shan-Tung and crosses the Yellow river into Kiangsu. All provinces south of the Yellow river are so far undisturbed.

The provinces affected are Chihli, Shensi, Shansi, Hanan, Kansu and Shan-Tung, the last two only slightly.

Viceroys Li Yun Yi and Chang Chi Tung are pro-foreign and maintain order from the Yangtse valley to the eastern portion of the Yellow river.

## COUNTRY CHURCH IS BURNED

### UNITY CHURCH AT HUNTERTOWN A TOTAL LOSS.

Lightning's Flash Started the Blaze —Loss Will be $2,000—Will be Rebuilt.

Unity church, a well known house of worship, which stood at the cemetery, one mile east of Huntertown was totally destroyed by fire Friday afternoon. The blaze occurred during a furious fall of rain and originated in a bolt of lightning which struck the edifice about 3 o'clock.

Residents of the vicinity soon saw the blaze and hurried to the scene, but there was no chance of saving the building. The organ, the pulpit stand and a few of the pews were removed, but the structure itself was soon burned.

Unity church was erected about fifteen years ago by the cemetery association, and was about 30x50 feet in size. It was undenominational and was utilized principally for funeral services. The loss will reach about $2,000, and it is not known whether any insurance was carried or not. It is said the church will be rebuilt within a short time.

### A BRISK RUNAWAY.

A horse attached to a buggy driven by Fred C. Myers became frightened on Calhoun street today and ran north at a speedy clip. In front of the Patterson clothing house another rig was hitched, and as Mr. Myers' horse reached this point the wheels of the vehicles locked, throwing Mr. Myers out upon the pavement. His horse tore loose and jumped entirely over the low wagon hitched there, alighting on the sidewalk. Mr. Myers escaped with a few bruises.

### FOREST FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

Sandwich, Mass., July 21.—The great fire which has been sweeping through this section of the Cape Cod district for two days was finally placed under control at midnight last night. Extensive fire backing and an advantageous direction of the wind accomplished the result. This is the greatest forest fire this section has ever known and the burned section included a tract of about thirty square miles. The loss is not yet estimated.

### FUNERAL TOMORROW.

Funeral services of Mrs. Rudisill, who died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Waters, five miles north of the city, will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, conducted by Rev. W. E. Murray, of Huntertown, and Rev. A. K. Zartman, of this city.

Letter Carrier Charles Rau is back at work after a vacation. Mr. Rau now occupies his new home on South Winter street.

## DETAILS OF FIGHT

### HOW THE BATTLE OF TIEN TSIN WAS WAGED.

### THE PART TAKEN BY NINTH

### HEROIC DEATH OF COLONEL LISCUM.

### BLAMED FOR THE BLUNDER

### JAPANESE GENERAL DID NOT SCOUT HIS GROUND.

New York, July 21.—The Evening World publishes the following from its Tien-Tsin correspondent, under date of Che Foo, July 19, via Shanghai, July 21:

The attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin on July 13 resulted in the narrowest escape of what seemed up to midnight would be a terrible disaster for the allies.

The Russians swinging north and the other allies south, at daybreak the Russians were to take the forts near the native city wall and the other allies the city itself.

General Fukishima, the Japanese commander, promised that the Japanese engineers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would cross the bridge over the moat before the wall, and blowing up the great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter.

Upon this depended everything. General Fukishima had not scouted the bridge and in twenty-four hours had not scouted the ground over which the charge on the bridge had to be made.

The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. The allies' shell fire in no wise subdued the Chinese rifle fire from the loopholed wall, which was thirty feet high, with a moat twenty feet in depth around it.

An outer wall of mud made it impossible for the infantry and marines coming from the field to reply to the Chinese fire. They lost fifty men in ten minutes, then rushed back from the mud wall which they had reached.

General Dorward, the British commander, hastened forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish line.

The American marines and the Welsh fusiliers, together under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. The British marines and the French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate in the mud wall. Dorward's plan for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth United States infantry. Dorward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Liscum, but Dorward's chief of staff was heard to say when Liscum moved:

"Get in down the road anywhere, quickly."

Colonel Liscum hurriedly led his men through the gate in as open order as possible. They were immediately under fire. The staff saw them pass over the bridge leading to the field which proved to be a cul de sac. Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves they were subjected, besides the fire from the loops in the fort, to a fierce fire from the Chinese in a line of fortified mud houses on their flank.

Three thousand rifles probably were turned on them with an accuracy which has amazed every officer among the allies. The blue shirts of the American troops made them distinct marks where the khaki uniforms of the other allies could not be seen. Colonel Liscum, guiding his men, walked up and down the line, not even ducking his head while the bullets fell around.

The Americans charged into the flank fire with rushes. The ground over which they charged was marshy and lined with ditches. It was evidently Colonel Liscum's intention to rush the houses, from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall. At 12:30 the line had just reached the shore of the canal and thus a few yards separated them from the houses when the color bearer fell. Colonel Liscum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford.

"Better get down or they'll hit you," shouted Major Regan.

"I guess not," was Liscum's reply.

The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the brave colonel's abdomen.

"I've got it," he said as he fell. "Get at them if you can," the dying officer said, and added as his last word: "Don't retreat, boys, keep on firing."

Major Regan was hit immediately afterward. All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun was beating down on them and they had nothing to drink but the salty marsh water. Meanwhile the wounded came struggling and crawling through the gate in the mud wall. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry the litters.

The doctors were hit by the sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded of the Ninth. They could not attempt to carry off the wounded from the bloody field.

Major Regan, Captain Bookmiller and Captain Noyes were all hit twice. Noyes, who was adjutant, was hit in the arm before going into the field and then hit in the leg. He crawled back through the ditch with the water to his neck to report the situation to General Dorward.

At 1 o'clock General Fukishina reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in the city. I could see the loopholes blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in the face of this fire from 1 o'clock to 3.

Though acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Fukishima knew each other's whereabouts. Under cover of the darkness the men of the Ninth crept back from their dangerous position bearing their wounded. They executed this movement with a loss of one man killed. The casualties were ninety-one men and five officers out of 426.

The marines lost thirty, including Captain Davis, who was shot through the heart while talking to Colonel Meade on the night of July 13. It was decided to withdraw when news came that the Chinese were evacuating.

The Russians were not so successful as hoped during the day, and the total loss of the allies was 700.

The Japanese losses were severe. The Japanese were most gallant in the fight. But for the Americans stopping the flank fire the Japanese loss would have been much heavier.

The French, Japanese, Americans and British entered the city at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 14. Their entry was unopposed.

The American flag at half mast was hoisted over the south gate. The walls were strewn with the corpses of Chinese soldiers killed by the shell fire which caused their flight.

None apparently were hit by bullets, the damage being done by lyddite shells.

There is a terrible row over the burning of the town. Several foreign officers are reported lost. The soldiers remained on the walls. The natives went looting through the Chinese town. The bank and the arsenal were heavy sufferers.

An advance movement on Pekin is not contemplated soon.

The American wounded crowd the hospitals, but all are doing well. The flags of the allied armies are all half masted.

Colonel Liscum was buried at Tongku.

## MUSICIANS HAVE SETTLED

### BOTH UNIONS HAVE VOTED TO AMALGAMATE.

### New Union Will be Organized and Officers Elected on August 1 —Vote Was Unanimous.

The fight between the two local Musicians' unions has been settled and after August 1 there will be only one Musicians' union in Fort Wayne and that will be under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Musicians. The committee of the Trades and Labor council met with committees of both unions Wednesday evening and presented a plan of amalgamation, which provided that there should be a reorganization of all the musicians of the city on August 1, at which time officers are to be elected. Slight changes were agreed to in the scales of prices and a deposit of a certain sum of money was made by the independent union to protect the A. F. of M. charter now held by Local No. 58. The committee of the independent union accepted the plan of amalgamation Wednesday evening and at a meeting of the members of the A. F. of M. union held in the City band hall last evening the members thereof voted unanimously to accept the agreement prepared by the committee of the Trades and Labor council. The result of the settlement means that on August 1 the one hundred musicians of Fort Wayne will, for the first time in years, begin working under one charter supported by the allied trades of the city.

# AN IMPERIAL EDICT

## Announces to the Nations That the Ministers in Pekin Are Alive.

## BELIEVED HERE; LONDON DOUBTS

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the secretary of state this morning two important telegrams.

The first is from Sheng, the director of posts and telegraphs in Shanghai, and says:

"Fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come. Imperial decree of the 22nd, this moon, (corresponding to July 18), stated that all ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang in proceeding northward to suppress riot; will find it difficult to go."

The second telegram is from Li Kui Yi, viceroy of Nanking, dated the 21st of July and received by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock the same day. It is as follows:

"According to edict of 22nd of this moon (July 18), with the exception of the German minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed."

Li Kui Yi, the viceroy of Nanking, is one of the great officers of China and stands next in rank among the diplomats to Li Hung Chang.

## IMPERIAL EDICT RECEIVED IN EUROPE

Paris, July 21.—Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, today handed to the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, an imperial edict dated July 18, giving the assurance that all the foreign ministers in Pekin except Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, were then safe and sound under the protection of the imperial court.

The edict, which, as stated above, is dated July 18, was transmitted by the viceroy of Nankin under date of today, and is as follows:

"For a month past, with the exception of the German minister, who was assassinated by rebels who are under apprehension of severe punishment, we have ordered all other foreign ministers well protected by the court, and happily they are safe and sound."

### BRITONS DO NOT BELIEVE IT.

London, July 21.—Sir Chin Chin Lo Feng Loh, the Chinese minister to Great Britain, visited the foreign office this afternoon and communicated what purported to be an imperial edict giving assurances that on July 18 all the foreign ministers at Pekin except Baron Von Ketteler were safe and sound under the protection of the imperial court. The Chinese minister did not see the British minister of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury. The alleged edict was received without comment. The correspondent of The Associated Press has the highest authority for saying that not the slightest credence is attached by the British government to this latest statement and the government is also quite unable to understand the credence which is accorded at Washington to Minister Conger's message to the state department there.

Lord Salisbury, according to this authority, is convinced of the truth of the original reports of the massacre of foreigners at Pekin.

### BELGIUM MAKES A DEMAND.

Brussels, July 21.—The charge d' affaires at the Chinese legation here this morning received a telegram from Sir Hen Loh Fang, the Chinese minister at London, saying he had just received a telegram from the governor Shan Tung, transmitted by Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that all the foreign representatives at Pekin were safe. This dispatch having been communicated to the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, M. Paul De Favrua, that official demanded that he be put in communication with the Belgian minister at Pekin and informed as to the situation of Belgian refugees in that city.

## DOUBT NOT CONGER'S MESSAGE.

Washington, July 21.—After twenty-four hours' deliberation, and after giving due consideration to the incredulous criticisms of the European authorities as to the Conger message, the state department remains unshaken in its first conclusion, that the message was authentic, and that Mr. Conger was alive on July 18.

Corroborative evidence came to the department this morning through Minister Wu from two widely-removed sources, the one from Sheng at Shanghai and the other from the viceroy of Nanking.

They make it clear that an edict certainly has been issued relative to the condition of the foreign ministers and contain other matters of information of the greatest value and interest, if they be true.

It may, however, be mentioned, and that consideration was duly discussed by Secretaries Hay, Root and Long this morning, that all of these communications from Pekin at two points passed through the same channel. At Shanghai, Sheng receives everything; at Washington, Mr. Wu is the medium. The point of this is that this additional evidence is deprived of a good deal of its corroborative value.

Notwithstanding this fact, our government is proceeding upon the presumption that these communications are authentic. It has not been influenced in this attitude by European criticism, but convinced that it had everything to gain and nothing to lose by reposing confidence in the Chinese minister here, the state department has felt it to be, not only good policy, but a duty, to make use of the friendly disposition of the pro-foreign Chinese officials, to alleviate the condition of the legationers, if they are still alive. It certainly has lost nothing by acting on this plan, for, so far from abating the execution of its military program, the government has sought to infuse additional energy into the commanders of its forces in China, as was exhibited in Secretary Long's cablegram yesterday to Admiral Remy.

Therefore, the Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang is to be detained and prevented from going to Pekin is received here with foreboding of evil. It cannot be conceived how Li could materially add to the boxers' strength even if he were so disposed by going to Pekin. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that to interfer forcibly with his freedom of movement would precipitate a crisis in the southern provinces of China and certainly would prevent him from doing anything for the foreign ministers, if he is acting in good faith. Feeling that the powers themselves are now willing to admit the error made by their naval commanders in not following Admiral Kempff's advice at Taku, the officials here deprecate the adoption by any of the powers of further measures in the same wrong direction. Possibly this subject may form the basis of some rapid diplomatic exchanges.

Beside Mr. Wu, who came with his two cable messages, Secretary Hay this morning saw Senator Burrows and succeeded in converting that senator in a half an hour's talk from a pessimist into an optimist regarding the Chinese situation. The senator frankly stated that he had

(Continued on Second Page.)

## HERE AT HOME

FORT WAYNE CITIZENS GLADLY TESTIFY.

It is testimony like the following that has placed "the little conqueror" so far above competitors. When people right here at home raise their voice in praise there is no room left for doubt. Read the public statement of a Fort Wayne citizen.

Mr. C. J. Null of 113 Barthold street, butcher employed at H. Strodel's meat market, says: "When I was working in Frenchtown an attack of kidney disorder got hold of me and though I tried every known remedy I was unable to get rid of it. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Meyer & Co.'s drug store. Before I took these pills I was greatly troubled with backache. I could not rest at night in only one position and when I was up it was almost impossible to stoop. The kidney secretions were disordered, had a bad odor and at times I grew very dizzy. I commenced feeling better as soon as I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills and by the time I had finished the first box I was entirely cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases. Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing, any irritations and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

$10. $20. $50. $100.00
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or any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, storage or other responsible security; no publicity; everything is left as you now have it and you have the use of both. Money may be paid back in full at any time, or in small payments to suit the convenience of borrower. You get the full amount in cash. No charges taken out in advance. Loans also made to salaried people on their personal notes only, responsible and well established corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on all applications at our office. Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we can surely save you money. It pays to borrow of us.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.
Room 3, Arcade upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

A REAL
GRAPHOPHONE
—FOR—
$5.00

Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN.

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Records this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder $7.50. Records on all the standard Records. Send order and money to our nearest office.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. 30
NEW YORK, 353 to 359 Broadway.
CHICAGO, 89 Wabash Ave.

A. C. KATT,
84 Clinton St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

NIAGARA FALLS
EXCURSION.

Wait for the Old Reliable

Lake Erie & Western R. R

personally conducted

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION

in connection with the

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

leave Fort Wayne 7:10 a. m.

Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900

Rate, $6.50 for round trip.

Also.

SANDUSKY AND PUT-IN-BAY

with side trips to

Lewiston, Toronto, Thousand Islands, Etc.

For tickets, rate, time and pamphlet containing general information, call on any ticket agent of the above route, or address

General Passenger Agent,
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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3and 4.
Hours—8 to 12; 1 to 5, Monday, 8 to 10.30; 2 to 5 At Warsaw Monday's.


# PIONEER IS DEAD

WILLIAM KEMP EXPIRED THIS MORNING.

CAME TO FORT WAYNE IN 1850

DEATH FOLLOWED AN ILLNESS OF FOUR WEEKS.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN

THE DEATHS AND FUNERALS OF THE DAY.

William Kemp, for more than half a century a respected resident of Fort Wayne, died this morning at his residence, 17 High street, at the age of seventy-two years. Death was due to obstruction of the bowels and came after an illness of about four weeks.

Mr. Kemp was born at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, and came to Fort Wayne in 1850, since which time he had been continuously a resident of this city. He was a member of Trinity German Lutheran church. Surviving are the wife and seven children—William J. Kemp, Mrs. John Schreiber, Mrs. Anna Mertz, Mrs. Henry D. Kaiser, Charles F. Kemp, Victor H. Kemp and Miss Emma Kemp.

The funeral announcement will be made later.

### KINLEY.

Emerson C. Kinley, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kinley, of 138 Francis street, died at 3 o'clock this morning from cholera infantum, at the age of three years and nine months.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lindenwood.

### MANET.

Luella, the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manet, of 55 Oliver street, died Friday afternoon from cholera infantum at the age of one year.

Funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lindenwood.

### ALLGEIER.

Wilhelmina, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Allgeier, of Adams township, died Friday afternoon at the age of one day, from exhaustion.

Funeral services will be held from St. Mary's Catholic church Sunday afternoon at 1:30.

### FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fry.—Funeral services of Virginia Fry will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence 675 South Calhoun street, and at 1:30 from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

### RATES ARE TOO LOW

George F. Thiel, general manager of the National Telephone and Telegraph company, was at Sturgis, Mich., yesterday inspecting his company's exchange in that city. When seen by a reporter for the Sentinel this morning Mr. Thiel stated that he could not recommend that the improvements now being undertaken at other exchanges be extended to Sturgis, because of the low rates prevailing there. "In fact," said Mr. Thiel, "it is doubtful if we make any money at all there. The people who constructed the Sturgis exchange introduced rates below actual cost of the service, and that is why they do not now own the exchange."

### COMPLETES THE SURVEY.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 31.—General Alexander, who was appointed by President Cleveland boundary arbitrator between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, has arrived at Managua with his engineers, having completed the boundary survey. General Alexander is receiving great attention from the government of Nicaragua. The government has given the port commissioners full power in ordering constant vigilance against the bubonic plague.

### PEACHES FOR CHARITY.

New York, July 21.—Nearly $1000 was realized from the sale of crated peaches auctioned today at the piet of the Pennsylvania railroad, North river, for the benefit of the Georgia industrial home at Macon, Ga. A car load of about seven hundred crates was contributed by the fruit growers of Georgia for this purpose.

### CARELESS TARGET PRACTICE.

New York, July 21.—Captain Burg, of the Savannah line steamer City of Birmingham, reports that when passing Sandy Hook shortly after noon yesterday, bound from Savannah, a shell was fired from the Sandy Hook proving grounds, struck the water between his vessel and the shore about one hundred and fifty feet from the vessel, and ricochetting, passed over his vessels about mid-ships. There was great excitement aboard the vessel at what was considered a very narrow escape and many of the passengers were very much frightened.

## COL. HOAGLAND WILL SPEAK

TWO ADDRESSES BY THE GIFTED KENTUCKIAN.

He is the Newsboys' Friend and the Author and Founder of the Curfew System.

Tomorrow the people of Fort Wayne will have two opportunities of hearing a gifted Kentucky orator, Col. Alexander Hogeland, of Louisville. Colonel Hogeland has been at Winona delivering a lecture and has consented to come to the city to deliver two talks. He is known all over the United States as the newsboys' friend and the father of the curfew.

At 2 o'clock tomorrow Colonel Hogeland will speak at the city hall and the meeting will be in charge of the Newsboys' union. All persons, young and old, are invited to be present. In the evening at 7:45 he will speak at the Wayne street M. E. church. The newsboys will attend this meeting in a body and the speaker will be introduced by Charles Phelps, president of the Newsboys' union. Colonel Hogeland's lectures are illustrated by charts and pictures and are intensely interesting.

Colonel Hogeland has been working with the newsboys for twenty years and goes from city to city trying to lead the newsboys to a higher and better life. He is the author and founder of the modern curfew, which is now a law in many cities, but which is almost a dead letter in Fort Wayne.

### COURT NEWS.

The R. G. Marcy Manufacturing company sues Michael Spitz and others to foreclose mechanics lien. Demand, $100.

The case of Samuel Cary vs. the Phoenix Accident and Sick Benefit association has been appealed from Justice Huser's court. Ryan & Ryan are attorneys.

### WILL READ PAPER.

The Ministerial association will meet in the Berry street M. E. church on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time Rev. D. T. Williams will present a paper on "The Ministering Church Financially."

### LIFE STATISTICS.

A statistician has estimated that a man 30 years old has worked 6,500 days, has slept 6,000, has amused himself 1,000, has walked 12,000 miles, has been ill 500 days, has partaken of 30,000 meals, eaten 15,000 pounds of meat and 4,000 fish, eggs and vegetables and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid.

### REV. ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

The subject of Rev. Allen's address on Sunday evening at the Masonic Temple will be "The Story of an Attempted Suicide." The large audiences every Sunday evening appreciate the old-time narratives clothed in modern dress and applied to the experience of today. There will be special music in addition to the large chorus, a male quartet and several solos.

### TRAVELING MEN.

Fort Wayne members of Post A, T. P. A., are hustling the sale of tickets for the base ball game to be played on August 11 between the members of Post A and the members of Post C, of Indianapolis.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ray B. Cameron, jr., and Myrtle Crance.

Edward N. Call and Pearl M. Miller.


E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Man wants but little here in July, but he wants that little quickly. Hot weather goods at Patterson's.

Al fancy neckwear goes at half price during Patterson's sale.


A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Herber, of 94 East Lewis street.


ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Its use is economical and assures the most healthful and appetizing food.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. Your cream tartar biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.


# ARE READY TO GO

BATTERY BOYS LEAVE SUNDAY MORNING.

ATTEND STATE ENCAMPMENT

AT FAIRVIEW PARK NEAR INDIANAPOLIS.

G. R. AND I. ROUTE SELECTED

EQUIPMENT STARTED THIS AFTERNOON.

Capt. W. F. Ranke and his Fort Wayne light artillery will leave the city at 2:05 o'clock Sunday morning to attend the annual encampment of the Indiana national guard at Indianapolis. They will be absent one week.

The route selected is over the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad by way of Richmond, and the artillerymen are ordered to meet at the armory, 140 Calhoun street, at 1 o'clock tomorrow morning. Rations will be issued on the route, and C. L. Locklin goes with the battery as cook. It is thought at least forty men will make the trip. Indianapolis will be reached at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

The equipment left this afternoon over the Lake Erie and Western road in charge of Corporal C. M. Ramsey. William H. Gibson, Chris Hahn and William Dolan.

### VETERANS TO GET JEWELS.

On Monday evening, July 30, Fort Wayne lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., will present to eleven members of that lodge the veteran jewel. These members who are to be so honored each united with the lodge prior to 1860. The committee in charge is sparing no pains to make the event one long to be remembered by Odd Fellows. An interesting program has been prepared and a splendid time is assured.

### LAWTON LODGE INSTALLS.

Lawton lodge, No. 2170, Knights and Ladies of Honor, have installed officers for the ensuing term as follows: E. F. Comparet, past protector; W. H. Ward, jr., protector; Miss Luella Bartley, vice protector; H. S. Oates, secretary; Mrs. E. M. Conover, financial secretary; Mrs. Cora Rabus, treasurer; Mrs. A. B. Henkenius, chaplain; Mrs. D. E. Oates, guide; Mrs. Pearl Knowlton, guardian; A. Schultz, sentinel; Miss Frances Gothe, chaplain of the guard.

### THE PRESIDENT'S DAY.

Canton, Ohio, July 21.—President McKinley took his usual airing today, driving about the city and country roads for several hours, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. All of the China advices he has had since he reached the city have been favorable in tone. Senator Hanna and Mrs. Hanna and Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, are expected here this afternoon. Senator Hanna will hold an extended conference with the president.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Haller—a daughter.

Dr. J. M. Rosenthal returned today from Cincinnati.

Miss Nettie Frazure has returned from a visit at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gumpper leave tomorrow for a visit at Detroit.

C. A. Wood left this morning to spend Sunday at Lake Wawasee.

Mrs. Winthrop, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. Meyer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tressell and family leave today for a visit at Saginaw and Bay City, Mich.

Miss Loretta Logan has returned from Bluffton, where she was the guest of Miss Nellie Daly.

Miss Mamie Lower left Friday for a month's visit with friends and relatives in Lima and Sidney, Ohio.

George B. Aldrich and Frank J. Rahe have returned from Rome City, where they were guests of the Anuca club.

The Sunday school of Calvary U. B. church enjoyed a most pleasurable outing at Swinney park Thursday afternoon.

Milo Weber, who is employed at the Fort Wayne Box factory, left this afternoon for his home at Montgomery, Mich., where he will spend his vacation.

A crowd of young people enjoyed a 'bus party to the Helmick farm, two miles east of New Haven, on Friday evening. They had a most enjoyable time and returned at an early hour this morning.

A very pleasant social evening was spent by the A. C. L.'s and their friends last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, near the Driving park. The lawn was illuminated with Jenne's acetylene lamps. There was a fine musical program and refreshments were generously served to all.

George W. Hartman, the well known clerk at Rastetter's drug store, has taken his vacation and has gone to Detroit and Toledo to visit friends. He will do some fishing in Lake Erie and will be prepared to entertain his friends with wonderful tales on his return home.

Richard Hurd, secretary of the United States Mortgage and Trust company, of New York, and Mr. Evers, the company's architect, are in the city, the guests of Attorney O. N. Heaton. The gentlemen are inspecting their loans in the city and making arrangements to extend their business.

A fine bird dog, the property of Dr. W. V. Ruhl, of the south side, died last evening from having eaten some poisoned food. It is thought that the animal, which was a valuable one, was poisoned by some person or persons maliciously inclined. The doctor is making an investigation.

The man who is dressed by us is the man at whom people look twice.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

# DE BONI'S SWORD

PUNCTURED THE THORAX OF COUNT ORLOWSKI.

DE CASTELLANE IN A DUEL

GOT SATISFACTION FOR A ROW WITH THE VICTIM.

FOUGHT IN PARIS PURLIEUS

LATEST AFFAIR OF HUSBAND OF ANNA GOULD.

Paris, July 21.—Count Boni De Castellane (who married Miss Annie Gould, of New York) fought a duel with swords today with Count Orlowski in the outskirts of Paris.

In the first assault Count Orlowski was wounded in the thorax and the duel was stopped by the doctors.

The conditions of the duel were that the contestants should continue until one of the combatants was absolutely unable to continue.

The cause of the duel was a newspaper article reciting a quarrel between the two occurring in Count De Castellane's house.

Count Orlowski charged Castellane with responsibility for the article.

The seconds failed to reach a satisfactory arrangement and decided that a meeting was necessary.

### ABUSED HIS WIFE.

Chris. Classen, of New Haven, is confined in the Allen county jail. He was arrested for drunkenness and taken before 'Squire Crippen. The evidence showed that Classen abused his wife and the justice sentenced him to serve twenty-two days in jail.

### COLUMBUS WILL STAY IN.

A telegram in the morning papers announcing that President Riley had abandoned the Columbus franchise does not mean that Columbus will drop out of the Inter-State league. President Mautner says that it was understood at the league meeting Wednesday that Riley wanted to quit and President Power had made all arrangements for another Columbus man to take the franchise. Mr. Mautner has advices this afternoon which indicate that Riley may retain control.

Hannah Wilson has commenced proceedings against George Morton to replevin a crop of hay. H. I. Smith is plaintiff's attorney.

Nanking was originally the seat of government of the Ming dynasty in China. Emperor Yungloh, however, made Pekin the capital in 1411, and it has retained that position ever since. The population is estimated at 2,000,000. The northeast gate of Pekin commands the city, and it was by this gate that the allied troops entered Pekin in 1900.

# AN IMPERIAL EDICT

(Continued from First Page.)

all along felt that the legationers had been killed, but he was now satisfied that they were alive and being protected by the Chinese officials.

General Leonard Wood also saw Secretary Hay. He is deeply concerned over the fate of Miss Mary Condit Smith, his sister-in-law, who was in the United States legation in Pekin, but he also is now disposed to believe that she has been saved with the others.

There have been no fresh orders to the troops over night, and, in fact, there is nothing new in the military or naval situation, save the brief casualty list from Admiral Remy.

### ADMIRAL REMEY REPORTS.

Washington, July 21.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey, dated Taku, July 20:

"Tien Tsin quiet. Latest report, Russian sources, July 13. Legations Pekin still holding out. Reliability of this information uncertain. Major Regan, Captains Noyes and Bookmiller, First Lieutenants Lawton and Schoefel, wounded. Ninth infantry officers, and Second Lieutenant Jolly, marine corps, sick, now aboard Solace. Expect about thirty wounded men. Will then send all to Yokohama hospital."

The Lieutenant Schoefel who is given among the wounded for the first time by Admiral Remy, is Francis H. Schoefel. He was born in New York and was appointed second lieutenant of the Seventeenth infantry June 12, 1891; was transferred to the Ninth infantry June 10, 1892. He was made first lieutenant September 16, 1897, and assigned to the Fifth infantry, but later was transferred to the Ninth, and was with that regiment in the Philippines when it was ordered to China.

### FORCE WILL MARCH TO PEKIN.

Washington, July 21.—The secretary of the navy received a cable message from Admiral Remy this afternoon in response to his instructions to use and urge every effort for the relief of the beleaguered ministers at Pekin, but for some unexplained reason declined to make it public. From other sources it was learned, however, that Admiral Remy's dispatch related to the military conditions at Tien Tsin and Taku and the prospects of a forward movement on the part of the allied forces in the direction of Pekin. It is understood that Admiral Remy says a strong expedition composed of representatives of all the powers will start from Tien Tsin on the 30th inst. for the rescue of the foreigners imprisoned at the Chinese capital. The strength and composition of this force as well as the personality of the officers in command are not definitely known.

Save money—buy your suit during Patterson's sale.

Patterson's sale will attract more attention that ever this season.

"An Ounce of Prevention . . .

Is worth a pound of cure"—so much for your teeth having the minor defects promptly sighted prevents greater trouble. We've the experience, the "know how," and facilities for the best results at the least cost.

E. W. DODEZ, D. D. S.,
Schmitz Block. Room 8.

CITRATE ..... OF MAGNESIA

THAT YOU CAN DEPEND ON.

Citrate of Magnesia is made by the chemical action of Citric Acid on Magnesia Carbonate. The better the magnesia used, the better the finished product will be. We use only the best, made by Jennings in Cork, Ireland. It is famous the world over. It costs a little more than the inferior kinds, but gives the best results. Our citrate is always fresh and can be relied upon. Keep the bottle on ice for a little while before using, and it will be found as pleasant as lemonade.

25 CENTS.

5 cents returned for empty bottle.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
DRUGGISTS.
88 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

17 W. WAYNE ST.

MONARCH Sewing Machine OIL. For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fine Arms, etc. The highest Grade. Get it from your dealer.
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W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Fine line of Spring Suitings and trouserings.
Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.
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We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.
Write for Catalogue.

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Consultation free from 12 to 2 p. m

Osteopathy: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CORRECT by the thousands of people who have tried it.
Suite 69 and 70 Pixley-Long Building.

FOR DYSPEPSIA FORMULAN

When the stomach goes wrong, the whole body suffers. The stomach is the great laboratory of the human system, the workshop where the material is prepared to feed every organ, gland, tissue and nerve of the body. There is nothing so easily righted when the proper remedy is applied. Formulan Bar Ben digests the food before it has had time to ferment, thus keeping the body free from the poisonous products of undigested food. It insures perfect assimilation, thus furnishing rich blood to nourish every organ in the body. Formulan N is compounded from Malt Diastase, Pepsin, Ext. Hydrastis and pure Ext. of Bar Ben, the great nerve tonic. It will cure nervous dyspepsia in its worst forms, and will soon restore the patient to perfect health and vigor. Price, 50 cents at all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. Bar Ben Restorative, the great nerve tonic and blood builder, 50 tablets 50 cents. 4 bottles $2.00. Ives, Barton and Benson, 528 Bar Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

Sold only by the following druggists:

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
68 Calhoun St.
A. C. GOCKE,
96 Broadway.
H. F. BEVERFORDEN,
280 Calhoun St.
WEFEL'S PHARMACY,
314 S. Hanna St.

CELERY KING NATURE'S CURE

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. A year ago I began using Celery King. The very first day's use was surprising, my headache ceased at once. The improvement from day to day was wonderful, and in every seventy-two hours I felt like a new woman. I have not had one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Kouwen, Saugerties, N. Y.

Celery King cures constipation and all Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 25

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100

can be had on your furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. Some better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. Second Floor.

Money to Loan

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you. Business confidential. No publicity.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 (second floor) 44 Calhoun St.
Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store.

Dr. Franke's Golden Relief. 50c
A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL INFLAMMATIONS
A SURE CURE Grip
25 For any PAIN Inside or out.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St
Specialty:—Diseases of Women
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

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DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

CHEAP MONEY.

CHEAP MONEY—Eastern and local money to loan on first mortgage security at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent interest, at the Dreibelbiss Abstract Office, No. 25 Court St.
11-1m

LOST.

LOST A certificate of deposit for $20.00 on Old National bank in favor of Hannah L. Stocking. Finder will please return to No. 13 West Wayne street and receive reward.

LOST Strayed or Stolen A small black poodle, with white breast and feet; answers to name of Tinker. A reward will be paid for his return or for any information that will lead to his recovery. Address No. 200 E. Jefferson St., or call up Home phone No. 758. 20-2t

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.


## LOCAL LINES.

Louis Frankel is at home from Cincinnati.

Joseph Lohman has returned from Cincinnati.

G. W. Mills has gone to Gull lake to visit his family.

Harry Brady, of Wabash, is the guest of city friends.

Miss Rena Nelson, of Racine, Wis., is visiting friends in the city.

Harry Beuret, of DeWald & Co., has gone to Rome City for an outing.

E. H. Flynn, of Chicago, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. P. E. Dresnahan.

Miss Jessie Campbell has returned home to Lima, Ohio, after a visit with friends.

Mrs. William Hagan and daughter, Anna, spent Sunday with relatives at Toledo.

E. H. Flynn, of Chicago, is in the city visiting his daughter, Mrs. P. E. Dresnahan.

Mrs. Nancy McDermott has returned from a visit with relatives in Ada, Ohio.

Frank Gilmartin will occupy the Gilmartin cottage at Rome City for a few weeks.

Mrs. Phoebe Hamilton and family leave soon for Badeck, N. S., their summer home.

Miss Lucy Bearss and Miss Catherine Hall, of Peru, are visiting Miss Alice Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Holdsworth and daughter, Maud, are at Rome City for two weeks.

Miss Schrock, of Decatur, who has been visiting the Misses Hanna, has gone to Winona.

Peter Snitzler, who has been living on a farm near Monroeville, has removed to this city.

Arthur Lane has returned from Ada, Ohio, where he attended a college commencement.

William Graw, president of the First National bank, Huntington was in the city Friday.

George Henry has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives at Canton, Ohio.

Miss Gertrude Goring, of Huntington, is visiting Miss Minnie Tegtmeyer, of 77 West Superior street.

The Misses Laura and Margaret Muirhead left yesterday for Toledo, where they will visit friends a few days.

L. R. Geseman was in Huntington yesterday and settled the life insurance policy held by the late Hon. H. B. Styler.

Dr. Maurice Rosenthal has returned from Cincinnati, where he attended the funeral of Mrs. Charles Rosenthal.

After an absence of nine weeks Mr. Frank Stapleford, of 208 East Wayne street, has resumed his position in the Fruit house.

Miss Maggie Foster is in Huntington visiting her parents. Rumor has it that she is to marry a Fort Wayne young man on July 31.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Cherry and baby, Hazel, are in Rome City, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Holdsworth, at the Cadwallader cottage.

Dr. J. W. Younge will leave tomorrow for Boston to attend a meeting of the American Association of Medical and Surgical Specialists.

Gus Hilleke and family, of Augusta, Ga., are visiting relatives in the city. Mr. Hilleke leaves soon for Boston to take a position with a gas company.

Mrs. Mary Hughes and daughter, Miss Emma, will go to Pittsburg on Monday, where they will visit, afterwards going to New York, Washington, Boston and other eastern cities.

The Ladies' society of Beaver Chapel, South Wayne, will give an ice cream social at the chapel next Tuesday evening, July 24. The grounds will be lighted with electric lamps.

Miss Bertha Scott, of East Butler street, has one for a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. O'Rourke, of Lima, O. Before returning Miss Scott will also visit Upper Sandusky and Dayton.

Messrs. Harry and Ralph Smith, Edward Shaphirst and Clem Lauer, former employes of the White fruit house, leave Monday for Wyoming, where they will accept lucrative positions in the railroad offices.

Miss Clara Porter gave a charming reception between the hours of 8 and 11 last evening, in honor of her guests, Miss May Yeatts, of St. David's, Pa.; Miss Margaret Mobleyhouse, of Danville, Ill., and Miss May Shively, of Fichmond. The rooms were beautifully decorated and delicious refreshments were served. The music during the evening was furnished by Alexander's orchestra. Those who assisted Miss Porter in entertaining were Miss Sperry and Miss Maud Sperry, Miss Winch, Miss Phoebe Ellison, Miss Wilding, Miss Study, Miss Gertrude Wilding, Miss Agnes Fairbanks, Miss Clara Hall, Miss Almana Beebe, Miss Jessie Campbell, of Ada, Ohio; Miss Kern, Miss Alice Foster, Miss Anna Newton, Miss Mabel Newton, and Mrs. A. E. Balsan. The out-of-town guests who were present were Miss Crume, of Peru; Miss Kauffman, of Canton, Ohio; Miss Shedd, of Danville, Ill.; Miss Edna Franklin, of Peoria, Ill.; Miss Barkus, of Indianapolis, and the Misses Skilling, of Philadelphia. Two hundred invitations were issued.

Miss Ethel Pierce visited in Columbia City yesterday.

Mrs. Allen Zollars and daughter Clara, are at Winona.

Miss Stella McComb, of this city is visiting in Columbia City.

Miss Dollie Garrison, of Bourbon is visiting with Fort Wayne friends

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Jontz, of Columbia City, visited in Fort Wayne Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, of this city, visited friends in Wabash on Thursday.

Charles Day and Adolph Beckstein of Huntington, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Mrs. Charles B. Lane is in Richmond visiting with the W. B. Hadley family for a few days.

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, of Columbia City, was the guest of Fort Wayne friends Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Homer E. Robinson has returned to Bluffton, after a pleasant two weeks' visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Mrs. W. Scott Dingman, residing north of the city, on the St. Joe road, who underwent a critical operation about two weeks ago, is now able to be about.

### COTTAGERS' MEETING.

The cottagers at Rome City will hold a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon at the Tabernacle for the purpose of making arrangements for the big Venetian night to be given by them in about three weeks. The meeting will be called to order sharp at 4 o'clock and the managers hope for a big attendance. It is proposed to make the celebration this year eclipse anything of the like ever seen before in this part of the country and to this end the interest of all the cottagers is hoped for.

### REV. BUTLER WILL SPEAK.

Rev. G. T. Butler, of Albion, the district evangelist for the prohibitionists, will give a gospel temperance lecture at Calvary U. B. church on East Lewis street Sunday evening at 7:45.

### MONROEVILLE MOVES.

In keeping with their characteristically progressive spirit the people of Monroeville are now moving to secure an electric light and waterworks plant. The town board recently made an inspection of the systems in other towns of similar size, and are enthusiastic in favor of the improvement. A public meeting will be called to get the sentiment of the citizens.

### GREAT WHEAT YIELD.

Monroeville Breeze: "On the Pershada farm in Jackson township, near Smith's mill, 102 bushels of wheat was threshed from not quite two acres of ground. The wheat was measured from the machine and then weighed, and it held out. But three bushels was sown to produce this amount. This certainly entitles Jackson township to the prize, as we doubt if another such yield will be produced in this or any other state. However, Jackson is the garden spot of Indiana as no better farms lay out doors.

### MEN OF AFFAIRS.

Need Proper Food to Supply the Brain.

The "Medical Sentinel" comments on the restless brain worker of our large cities and refers to the fact that he thinks he knows as much about the needs of the brain, when he is tired and shows brain fag, as a trained practitioner.

He is inclined to spur up the tired organs by some stimulant or perhaps quiet its complaints with the narcotic of tobacco, and this plan goes on until suddenly he collapses, for brain fag is a sure sign that the elements that compose the brain are being more rapidly used up than replaced by the food.

There is really a choice of but two pathways for an active brain worker—a man of affairs—when he shows symptoms of breaking down. Either he must quit work or he must have food that will replace the structure of brain and nerve centers as rapidly as they are used up each day.

Chemical analysis of the particles thrown out through the pores of the body shows that after continued brain work, a large portion of excreta contains phosphate of potash. It is known that when this element is furnished by the food in proper quantities, the system unites it with albumen and from that compound makes the gray matter that fills the nerve centers and the brain.

This is an especial feature of the food known as Grape Nuts, a delicious, ready-cooked and predigested breakfast food.

A definite and well understood gain in brain power and physical strength will set in after Grape-Nuts have been used eight or ten days, and sustained and continued brain work can be carried on if a reliance is placed upon this food in connection with the ordinary food of the day.

Grape-Nuts Food is sold at all first-class groceries.


## WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply, 86 Wells. 2112

WANTED TO RENT—A farm, from 40 to 80 acres, within ten miles of city. Address Farm, Sentinel. 21-2t

WANTED A first class clerk that can speak German; must come well recommended; no other need apply. No. 18 Harrison St.

WANTED Man to travel; $18 per week and expenses; young men and ladies to learn our business; $50 per month. 38 W. Superior. 21-2t

WANTED Reliable Catholic man to appoint agents. References required; $18 per week; office of Catholic Publications, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. 21-28-a-4-11

WANTED Agents—$50 weekly selling Tug or Shaft Carrier and Life Saver. Exclusive territory; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., B. 39, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED Two A1 fraternal insurance solicitors to represent large fraternal order in this county; liberal terms offered to such men. See Wells, Kock House, 25 W. Washington St. 21-2t

WANTED Several trustworthy persons to manage our business in their own and nearby counties; mainly office work conducted at home; salary $900 a year and expenses; mention reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion company, Department I, Chicago. 21-28-a-4-11

WANTED Men to learn barber trade; only 8 weeks required. Special offer of board, tools, transportation and scholarship continued until August on account of demand for our graduates. Splendid chance for applicants from distance. Catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 21-6t

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; rooms 25c and 50c, at Tremont Hotel. 6-20-1m

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished room, with alcove and all conveniences; also suite for light housekeeping. Address Box 6, Sentinel. 28-tf

FOR RENT—No. 609 Calhoun street; 8 rooms and bath; $14.00; also No. 142 East Berry. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; also suitable for lady and gentleman; at 39 W. Washington St. 4-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; also a side room. 29 East Washington street. 16-1mo

FOR RENT Furnished rooms with table board; finest rooms and best location in the city; 32 E. Wayne St., opposite White National bank 20-2t

FOR RENT—One handsome furnished room in private family; all modern conveniences; references required. Address, Room, care Sentinel. 19tf

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, with bath and all modern conveniences; centrally located; will be vacant July 2d. Inquire at 49 Harmer street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property at 278 W. Berry, will be fitted with modern improvements to suit prospective tenant. Swayne & Swayne, 15 W. Main. 3-22-tf

FOR RENT Double flat, 22 and 24 W. Berry; furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; suitable for roomers and boarders. Mrs. Marry G. Keel. 19-6t

FOR RENT—In the Tri-State building, the second floor, above Jaxtheimer & Son's Merchant Tailor Store. Call at the Safety Valve Works on Barr street. 17-12t

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house and bath room, with hot and cold water; furnace; electric lights, etc.; newly built, on West Wayne street; nice neighborhood; pleasant surroundings. Apply to College Place Improvement Co., Room 7, Pixley Block. 18 1mo

## WANTED.

WANTED—Two or three carpenters. Call 101 Barr street, Foley & Eme. 20-2t

WANTED—A girl for general housework; also a nurse girl. 101 Lake avenue. 20-tf

WANTED—Four stone cutters at new Court House. Inquire James Stewart & Co. 19 3t

WANTED—Girl to run sewing machine. Apply at the City Carriage Works, cor. Barr and Main Sts.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED Furnished room for rent; 167 Clinton St., three blocks from postoffice, four blocks from court house; price reasonable. 20-2t

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper or office man; several years' experience; am married and can furnish first-class reference. Address Box 15, Sentinel. 19-6t

WANTED—First-class carpenters or cabinetmakers to set up court house furniture at the new court house. Call between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. W. H. Bruns. 20-2t

WANTED—New ideas. A good living can be made at labor. Fortunes are made in patents. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-tf

WANTED Roof repairing and painting; shingle, gravel and metal roofs repaired and repainted; all work guaranteed. Write or call T. B. Woodward, 124 Fletcher avenue. 18-1mo

WANTED—Special tools and machinery made to order at the South Wayne Novelty Works; also all kinds of machine repairing. Lawn mowers called for, sharpened and delivered. Phone 514 south. 39 Minor St. 27tf

WANTED—Professional and business men who do not employ stenographer full time, to give me five hours' job work at $1.25. Address by mail or 'phone 99, Stenographer, Wayne Hotel. 19-2t

WANTED TO LOAN—I have several sums of home money to loan at a low rate of interest on first mortgage security; also plenty of money to loan in small sums on good personal security. C. Scarlet, Room 2, Tri-State Building. 19-1mo

WANTED General agents in every locality in the United States to represent large concern and appoint agents on a salary basis of $85.00 per month and all traveling expenses paid. Address Dept. 730, 1070 Park Ave., New York. J14,sat6t

WANTED—Agents: Steady employment for ladies and gentlemen right at home; no soliciting outside of Fort Wayne; agents are making from $1.50 to $5.00 per day. Call at Room 20, Schmitz Block, between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 4 p. m. 14 tf

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 23tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have a man wants work as stationary fireman or janitor. 16-tf

WANTED Ladies I make big wages the year round and you can readily do the same for the work is very pleasant and will easily pay $18 weekly. I have often made $6 a day, and anyone who will work can do as well. I speak from experience and know that even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. Address Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Benton Harbor, Mich. 14-21-28-A-4

WANTED—1,000 teamsters, laborers, rock and tunnel men for Union Pacific railroad in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah; $2.00 day up; teamsters, $30 month and board; two years' work; 2,000 miles; fare, $15.25; 500 men for C. & N. W., and C. M. & St. P. R. R. in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota; $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 week; fare, $7.50; next shipment, Monday, July 23. Railroad employers' office, 132 Calhoun street. O. M. Quick, Union Pacific R. R. Employer. 7-6-1mo.

WANTED Salesmen for all lines of business (Splendid Side Line) to sell our Calendars, 150 different styles, newest, latest patterns; just the things customers want; 25 to 40 per cent commission. Many of our men give their entire time to our line and make from $75 to $125 every week; guaranteed best side line ever offered. Write promptly with references. Commission paid on acceptance of orders. American Novelty Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the handsomest pony outfit in the city. Call 31 East Berry. 18-4t

FOR SALE Grocery stock and fixtures; well located in city. Address Box 10, care Sentinel. 21-6t

FOR SALE—Four room cottage, on easy payments; price, $600, at 116 Chestnut ave. Inquire at same. 20-1mo

FOR SALE One fresh milch cow; two and one-half miles on the St. Joe gravel road. James Y. Craig. 20-2t

FOR SALE Good residence and full lot on East Second street very desirable for home. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New seven-room house with improvements, on South Broadway. Address Box 5, this office. 22-1m

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—A No 1 80 acre farm, good buildings, black soil; price, $2,000. Inquire of Ben R. Barva, Room 22 Bank block. 21&24

FOR SALE A desirable residence and 50 foot lot on Douglas Ave.; bargain price, confidential. W. E. Doud, over Over National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE Nice modern cottage residence, 6 rooms; bath room and electric lights. Price, $2,300. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $10.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE Fine 50-foot corner lot and 7-room cottage; most desirable location. West Jefferson street; $2,850. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE The elegant new modern residence and grounds of M. E. Beal, at 75 per cent, of cost, on account of leaving city. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE One acre of good land near city; six-room house and barn; small fruit; $530.00 if sold this week. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Minde block Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National Bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 8tf

FOR SALE Either of five modern houses between Reservoir park and Williams grove, from $2,500 to $3,800. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well improved, lots of fruit, six miles from city; also one house and lot on Huestis avenue. R. C. Niswonger, 18 Harrison St. 6-26t&wtf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address E. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Old doors, sash, window blinds, rope, blocks, hand forge, tooth chisel, cutting machines, derricks, stone setters' grabs, brick hoisting machine, etc. Inquire, 37 Blackenridge St. 2112

FOR SALE—Two small brick dwellings, 230 and 232 Walton avenue; each lot 40 feet frontage; also three dwellings on Maumee avenue, opposite Concordia college; well improved; will sell cheap if taken in 30 days. Inquire at 152 Maumee avenue. L. Bechtold. 19-1m

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Seven room house and bathroom, furnace, electric light, window and door screens; house and location very desirable, central. Apply, 49 Harmer St.

FOR RENT—The three-story building at No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—A handsome suite of three rooms, with bath room connected, with all other modern improvements; suitable for man and wife; adapted for light housekeeping, located in the heart of the city. D. C. Fisher, 24 West Wayne St. 2113

# The Evening Sentinel.

BY W. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.


READERS OF THE SENTINEL, WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGD AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

## TONIGHT

Street Railway Employes' Regular meeting of Association No. 136, at Summers' hall tonight.

Lodge Queen Esther, No. 321, D. of R., Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

Now we live temporarily with Italy, the proclamation having been read at Leghorn, but just at the moment a reciprocity agreement with China would be more welcome.

Is it not time for Abdul, the Sublime and Individual Pot, whom the shocked realm by another outrage such as the United States minister to Turkey is charged with doing to about one little boy.

J. D. Rockefeller, the evangelist, after having sent to the opening of the Lyceum Metropolitan theatre in London next September, will visit Turkey with the gift of a Social Center, to a man in that country.

Sir Charles Dilke, in a paper read before the Statistical society of London, declared that the annual cost of British armaments in time of peace is £60,000,000 to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, £20,000,000 to India and £1,750,000 to the self-governing colonies.

It has been decided to establish at Mayence a permanent museum in connection with, or rather in the outcome of, the 500th anniversary of the birth of printing. In addition to this an international Gutenberg society is projected, and ought to be a success. The grand ducal government of Hesse-Darmstadt at Mayence is already done much toward making the establishment of the Gutenberg museum a certainty. The conditions of the museum and of the Gutenberg society only require to be widely known to secure the hearty co-operation of all interested in the greatest invention of the last five centuries.

Already the troubles in China have given rise to reports of a probable increase in the price of tea, and there is little reason to doubt that efforts will be made to induce tea drinkers to pay more for their beverage than they have been doing, even if the discount now prevailing in the northern part of China does not extend to the south, where the tea is sold in the open ports. But even if the anti-foreign outbreak does not prevent the tea crop of China being as large as usual, it does not seem probable that the price of tea can be seriously affected. The [illegible] will be just as [illegible] and the [illegible] it all. [illegible] China continues to [illegible] the anti-foreign outbreak, it does [illegible] the tea crop of China can be seriously affected. The [illegible] will be just as [illegible] and the [illegible] it all. [illegible] China continues to join the anti-foreign outbreak, it does not seem probable that the crop of China can be seriously affected. The [illegible] will be just as [illegible] and the [illegible] it all. [illegible] China continues to join the anti-foreign outbreak, it does not seem probable that the crop of China can be seriously affected. The tea

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

BUY THE GENUINE—MANF'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE KY. SAN FRANCISCO CAL. NEW YORK N.Y.

FOR SALE BY LEADING DRUGGISTS FOR 50c PER BOTTLE

**A SUBSTANTIAL MEAL**

that will make good, rich blood, and that will stick to your ribs, you can always enjoy when you buy your meats from our fine stock. The very best beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork for roasting, broiling, stewing or frying you will always find at prices as low as the lowest at

*ECKART MEAT MARKET*

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

**Large Wheels**

are going out of date The small bicycle style of a wheel is the proper thing for a carriage. We want to interest more people in that kind. The cost is not great, and the pneumatic tires afford about one hundred per cent. more comfort than the old style.

**WAYNE BUGGY CO.,**

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Repository—Cor. Columbia and Clinton. Factory—49 E. Columbia St.



**ONCE MORE**

We want the public to know that we will give them a benefit. All City Flour, $1.00 per sack. Potatoes, 25c bu. Hand picked Navy Beans, 4 qts 25c. Pure Kettle rendered guaranteed Lard, 8c lb. Breakfast Bacon, 8@9c lb. Fresh Meats of all kinds at same proportionate prices. 4 3-lb can Tomatoes 25c. Crackers, 5c lb. Ginger Snaps, 6c lb. Soda Square Crackers, 6c lb. 3 loaves Bread, 10c. At Mendel Frank, 208 Hanna street. I keep a full line of groceries, provisions, flour and all kinds of feed. Ladies' and Gents' Shoes; Gents' Furnishing Goods at a saving of 25 per cent. Remember the location, 208 Hanna. Home phone 663. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. 9-eod-tf



**F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,**

**Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.**

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.


Albert, King of Saxony, is said to be seriously ill from cancer of the stomach. He is over seventy years of age.

# HAVE TORRID TIME

THE HEAT IN LONDON HAS BEEN UNPRECEDENTED

FASHIONS YIELD TO COMFORT

CUSTOMS MELT AWAY UNDER OLD SOL'S RAYS.

STRAW HATS IN THE COMMONS

NEW LONDON OPINIONS OF AMERICANS.

London, July 21. "We are requested to state," said the Times, on Thursday, "that the tall hat and frock coat which has hitherto been recognized as the costume from Sandown Park, on the occasion of the royal visit, may be dispenced with tomorrow and Saturday in favor of the straw hat and other costume more suited to the present tropical weather."

A few days of intense heat have done more to break down the established traditions of England than would a dozen reform bills. Long established rules of state, social business and political etiquette have been swept to the winds, or rather into the humidity, which the lack of wind produces. In a land where a few years ago sunstroke was almost unknown, the hospitals are now crowded with cases of that description.

TRADITION BROKEN.

For the first time in the history of parliament one of the front bench members, Herbert Gladstone, has appeared at St. Stephens wearing a straw hat, to the amusement of the members of the house. Royalty driven to desperation by the hottest weather England has ever known, and obliged to appear at public functions, has discarded the usual forms of dress. Lord Reynald Gowers' annual letter to the Times inveighing against the tall hat, instead of being a useless protest, this week voices public opinion with remarkable equanimity. Well known men of fashion are frequently to be seen at the west end wearing white duck or flannel trousers, with immaculate frock coats and silk hats. This latitude of dress extends also to servants. The be-powdered flunkeys, thick with gold lace, may be seen gravely sitting upon the boxes wearing sailor hats of varying patterns, and fashionable nurses have given up the hot veil and bonnet in favor of light straw headgear. In brief, this metropolis of the world, with its arbitrary forms of dress and procedure has, in the short space of a week been turned topsy-turvy and has become as free and easy as at any town village in the height of summer.

ALARMING DEATH RATE.

The serious phase of the matter is the rapidly increasing death rate and the prophesied continuation of the heat wave. The papers never tire of pointing out how utterly inadequate are the provisions to deal with the present conditions. Ice is a luxury obtainable by the rich only, and by them in limited quantities.

For the poor there is no allievation, not even the opportunity to bath. The idea of flooding the heated streets has not yet dawned on England's municipality. The supply of facilities at the London hospital to deal with heat prostrations is absurdly inadequate. Hence it is small wonder that business is practically suspended and social functions are cut short and made as informal as possible, to say nothing of all the military manoeuvres at Aldershot being postponed.

SMALL INTEREST IN CHINA.

Even the ghastly news from China elicits but half-hearted interest in a nation which finds itself suddenly transferred from a temperate to a tropical zone, with all the disabilities of sub-arctic clothes and institutions. London's method of transit underground trains, inside business etc., never well ventilated, can now only be known as sweat boxes. What with the Christian Endeavor thousands permeating London this week, the American invasion may be said to have reached its zenith.

Socially any event connected with American enterprise has created such general interest in England as the proceedings at Alexandria park. The bishop of London, Rev. Dr. Mandell Creighton, whom the thousands that waited to hear speak, turned to one of the Americans that was on the platform and said:

"How wonderfully you do these things in America." The transportation of such an immense contingent so many thousands of miles has tremendously impressed all prominent Englishmen who have come in contact with the delegates.

LIKE AMERICAN JACKIES.

Another class of visitors to London attracting attention on the streets is the men of the United States training ship Saratoga, who have come up on leave from Southampton. Commenting on these, the Chronicle says:

"They go about in twos and threes and conduct themselves to the admiration of all, although there is no officer in charge. This is in striking contrast with the behavior of many English jackies."

The Saratoga goes to Calais, when the apprentices will have a chance to see Paris. English harbors are dotted with American yachts.

In view of the wars in which the world is engaged, a curious and almost pathetic interest attached to the meeting this week of the parliamentary union for the promotion of international arbitration.

Philip James Stanhope, member of parliament for Burnley, presided. Forty members of the British legislature expressed a willingness to attend the international arbitration conference in the hall of the French senate July 31. Between 400 and 500 members of various European parliaments will on that occasion be received by President Loubet.

GIVEN VICTORIA CROSS.

One of the most touching incidents of the war in South Africa occurred this week, when Captain Towse received the first Victoria cross bestowed by the queen for valor in the veldt.

Captain Towse earned the distinction by attempting to carry off Colonel Downman, who had been wounded, under a hail of bullets. He was unable to do so, and lay beside him and kept off the Boers all night till relief came. By that time Colonel Downman was dead. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by a bullet wound. On Wednesday Captain Towse was taken to Windsor and led into the royal presence by his wife, where he knelt at the feet of his sovereign, who was so much overcome at the sight of the blind hero that her aged hands could scarcely pin on the most prized of all British decorations. The queen's words of simple praise of his gallantry and thanks for his devotion were spoken so low as to be almost inaudible, and when Queen Victoria was led out there was scarcely a dry eye among the officials present.

The marquis of Lansdowne, minister of war, referring in the house of lords to Lord Roberts' telegram announcing the death of the two young Canadian officers, Lieutenants Borden and Birch, in defending the British position in the engagement on July 16, paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian volunteers, saying:

"When we think who writes that telegram and with what feelings he must have written it, I think we may say no more touching tribute could be paid to the memory of the brave young representatives of our colonial forces."

The earl of Carrington compared the patriotism of the colonies to an Australian underground river that disappeared in the bowels of the earth, caught up and rushed onward in a mighty torrent to the ocean. It would always be so, the earl continued, if perfect equality were preserved between British colonial troops.

After a keen election for the vacant associate membership in the Royal academy, Frank Millet, the American artist, was defeated by Joseph Farquharson, the vote being 29 to 20.

All unlined coats and vests will be discounted 10 per cent. at Patterson's.

## WILL GO AFTER THE PRIZES

CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETY WILL ENTER CONTESTS.

Leaves Sunday Morning to Attend Tri-State Saengerbund at Indianapolis.

Among the excursionists to Indianapolis from this city tomorrow will be the Concordia Singing society twenty-four members, which goes to the capital to participate in the competitive prize contests of the Tri-State Saengerbund. W. H. Gerberding, the leader of the singing society, expects to land some of the prizes. He has been working faithfully for several weeks with that end in view and never was the society in better training than at present. Mr. Gerberding said this morning that the society was going to make an effort to have the Saengerbund meet in this city next year and a partial canvass of the field indicates the success of the effort. The train upon which the society will go to Indianapolis leaves the Lake Shore depot at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Men's and boys' sweaters discounted 10 per cent. during Patterson's sale.

BUILDING NOTES.

Architects Kendrick & Bradley have a good deal of work on hand at the present time and among the more recent buildings for which plans and specifications are being prepared by them are a two-story brick residence for the Misses Graffe, which will contain eight rooms and will be erected on West Jefferson street, and cost $2,300; a two-story frame residence, containing eight rooms, which will be built on the corner of Montgomery and Monroe streets, for the Misses Morring; for the remodeling of and addition to the brick barn owned by Sam Fisher to provide extra room for horses and carriages, which will cost about $900. The plans for the new Third Presbyterian church are being made as rapidly as possible and will be ready in about three weeks.

WIT AND HUMOR.

TRUTH

Is that we commenced one of the greatest bargain sales Wednesday ever known during your

LIFE

Or in your life to come. Good, wholesome bargains, and you will

PUCK

er up your lips and whistle with surprise when you see straw hats, neckwear and linen suits at half price. Come and

JUDGE

for yourself and you will say that when we have a sale—we have a SALE.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

RACE CALLED OFF.

The 1,000-mile race of the Fort Wayne Homing club from a point in Texas today was declared off and no more long flights will be made this year. About the middle of next month a number of this spring's birds will be placed in training and will be given short flights to prepare them for the big race to be held next spring.

FOUGHT THREE ROUNDS.

A few days ago Charles Bott, an employe of the electric works, and a young man named McCarthy, who works on a farm west of the city, engaged in a quarrel about a girl and to settle the matter agreed to fight it out in a prize ring, each making a deposit of $20. A few friends were told of the proposed encounter and last night the principles met at Princess rink with these friends. A referee was selected and the battle commenced. It was give and take the first round, but finally McCarthy got the best of the scrap and had Bott so much hors de combat in the third round that the referee stopped the fight and declared McCarthy the winner. The young men shook hands and are supposed to be good friends again. The affair was kept very quiet and the police say they knew nothing of it until the scrap was ended.

All men's and boys' fancy suits discounted 10 per cent. during Patterson's sale.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Clerk A. M. Schmidt, of the board of works, has issued the following building permits:

Charles J. Lancaster, addition to dwelling on lot No. 76, Williams' addition; cost, $500.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran church, parsonage on lot No. 405 Hanna's addition; cost, $1,500.

John Lehnert, dwelling on lots Nos. 331 and 332, Hamilton's fourth addition; cost, $1,000.

Charles Pape, two dwellings on lot No. 45, Bowserville; cost, $1,600.

YOUNG VANDERBILT FINED.

Milton, Mass., July 21.—It developed today, when the case was called in court, that William K. Vanderbilt, the young millionaire, who yesterday made a flying trip from New York to Boston in his automobile, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Bernard O'Neil for violating the Blue Hill Park reservation laws concerning the speed of vehicles. Mr. Vanderbilt was taken to the station here and after about an hour's delay [illegible] commissioner [illegible] of passengers. This will in no way interfere with the already popularly established Put-in-Bay and Toledo Sunday trips. 18-tf

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.

Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

Uncle Sam's stamps are permanent. 17-3t

Indianapolis and return, Sunday, July 22d, 1900. Rate, $1.00. Train leaves via L. E. & W. R. R. at 5 a. m. 19t3


# A NEW DEPARTURE!

Of Great Interest to

## CASH BUYERS

OF

## Furniture and Carpets.

### A REDUCTION IN PRICES.

In a city composed so largely of mechanics, there is a constant demand on the part of many of the most valued customers of business men for some accommodation in the way of credit upon goods sold.

Our business has always been practically a cash business and when we have accommodated credit buyers, it has always been done at Cash Prices, AND WE PROPOSE TO CONTINUE THAT POLICY and save our railroad employes and mechanics from having to buy goods of the installment houses and pay to them the enormous profits such houses charge.

Yet, on the other hand, customers who buy large bills of goods and pay every cent cash down at the time of purchase, feel they are entitled to some special consideration. We have been working to accomplish such an increase in our trade that we could continue selling our prompt paying mechanics and railway men partly on credit at our present "ROCK BOTTOM" CASH PRICES and yet grant some small concession to customers paying all cash at time of purchase.

### A Six Months' Experiment.

From March 15, 1900, to Aug. 15, 1900, we shall try the experiment of giving off of our PRESENT LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES AN EXTRA DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. TO ALL CUSTOMERS PAYING THEIR ENTIRE BILL IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE OR AS SOON AS JOB IS DONE AND BILL PRESENTED.

We say to you frankly, we cannot afford to do this, and unless it results in a great increase of our trade, the offer will be withdrawn after Aug. 15, next. It is only in the hope that this extra concession will very largely increase sales, that we have finally decided to try this experiment. It means a loss to us of five per cent. of the profits heretofore made on strictly cash customers.

If all the cash buyers in town will give us their trade because of this extra, special saving they will get, we will then be able to make it pay and shall continue the system indefinitely.

Of Great Interest to

## CREDIT BUYERS

OF

## Furniture and Carpets.

### CREDIT GIVEN AT CASH PRICES.

There is no class of trade we prize more highly than that of Fort Wayne's prosperous and home-building Mechanics and Railway Men. Our great store has enjoyed almost a monopoly of that class of trade, except where our cash system or short time account methods, made it impossible to accommodate some customers, who by reason of desiring to purchase large bills, were compelled to ask longer time than we could afford to give them. These have been forced to go to Installment Stores and pay Installment Store prices; which have usually been nearly double ours.

Our business has now grown to a point where we feel we can afford to extend the time of payment to a longer period than heretofore, when needed by our patrons, and this too AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES FOR EVERYTHING YOU BUY, just as in the past. In fact prices will be even lower to you than heretofore, if that be possible.

We want you to come to us before you buy a dollar's worth of Carpets or Furniture elsewhere. We represent in Fort Wayne the best manufacturers of Furniture and Carpets in the United States. No one else can show you such a line of goods to select from nor can they match our prices.

### Buy at Headquarters.

The fact that a piece of Furniture comes from our great store is always a certificate of quality, style and merit, that a Carpet is purchased of us is proof that it is new and up-to-date. Auction and job lots of Carpets we will not touch. Something is always the matter with them. If you buy of us you get only good, regular goods, and no other.

We especially want to sell you your housekeeping outfits. We honestly believe we can save you from $25 to $30 on every $100 worth of goods you have to buy. Come and see for yourselves and you shall be the judge as to whether we can or not. The small stores cannot compete with us, either in style, quality or price. We lead the procession, and that is always a positive indication of greater merit.

Payments will have to be made at our store. Selling you goods at cash prices we cannot afford to send collectors to your house. Stores which do that will have to charge you extra.

**You can buy of us all your Furniture; all your Carpets; all your Window and Door Draperies, Curtains and Shades; all your Lamps; your 100-piece Dinner Sets; your Decorated Bedroom Crockery Sets; your Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, and your Cut Glass, Pictures and Bric-a-Brac. The Most Complete Carpet and Furniture House west of the Alleghenies asks your patronage.**

# Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.


$5.00 straw hats go at $2.50.

$2.50 straw hats go at $1.25.

$1.00 straw hats go at 50c.

25c straw hats go at 12½c.

During Patterson's sale.

A snake short circuited the telegraph line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad recently by climbing a pole and twining his body about two wires.

## DETROIT EXCURSION BY BOAT.

Beginning Sunday, July 22d, and continuing during the remainder of the summer, the WABASH will sell tickets to Detroit and return at the very low rate of $1.60. Detroit passengers will leave Fort Wayne at 5:50 a. m., on the WABASH FAST EXPRESS and reach Detroit at 1:30 p. m., while a stay will be made until 5 p. m., giving three and one-half hours in the beautiful city of Detroit. The lake ride between Toledo and Detroit is one of the most attractive on the great lakes. A special train will leave Toledo, returning at 8:30 p. m., for the accommodation of Detroit passengers. This will in no way interfere with the already popularly established Put-in-Bay and Toledo Sunday trips. 18-tf

# Kidney Troubles

Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Pains in Side or Back, Shattered Nerves, Aching Bones, Swollen Feet, Urinary Disorders and Sallow Complexion, are caused by

WEAK, UNHEALTHY KIDNEYS.

THE CURE IS FOUND IN

JOHNSON'S KIDNEY PILLS

25 PILLS 10 CENTS

POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

The popular-priced remedy.

*None so Good and None so Cheap!*

By mail for five 2-cent stamps. Made at

THE JOHNSON LABORATORIES, Inc., PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading Druggists.

## Do Your Teeth Need Attention?

Now is the time. We are giving reductions on all kinds of dental work during the hot months.

### You May Need a Plate

Our ZYLONITE (something fine)—the lightest, thinest, most comfortable plate made. Is cooling to the mouth and guaranteed not to break.

### Teeth Without Plates

Broken down teeth and old roots we can restore to beauty and usefulness by the above methods. Call and see samples of our work.

All Work Warranted.

## Arcade Dental Parlors,

7 Arcade.

BURKET & BAKER.

'Phone 627. Open evenings and Sundays.

## Geo. Abdon & Co.,

*Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.*

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND DEEP PUMP WORK.

*No. 1 W. Columbia St.*

Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy MAJOR'S CEMENT; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to MAJOR'S CEMENT. By once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good; don't believe the substitutes.

MAJOR'S RUBBER and MAJOR'S LEATHER.

MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.

# Screen Doors—

Screen Windows, Wire Cloth, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Water Filters,

—AT—

Rock Bottom Prices

—AT—

## F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 Calhoun Street,

Old 'phone 600. New 'phone 204.

UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford Conn., the strongest Accident Co., IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy ever thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. K. M'CRACKEN, Agent.

New Telephone No. 222.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.


# REAM AND HARPER

EXCELLENT WORK BY BOTH OF THE TWIRLERS.

WON AN ELEVEN INNING GAME

BRASHEAR AND BELDEN SCORE HOOSIERS' RUNS.

BEST GAME OF THE SEASON

DAYTON, TOLEDO AND MANSFIELD WERE WINNERS.

INTER STATE STANDING.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dayton | 52 | 21 | .681 |
| Toledo | 45 | 33 | .577 |
| Fort Wayne | 40 | 35 | .568 |
| Wheeling | 40 | 33 | .548 |
| Columbus | 34 | 43 | .442 |
| Mansfield | 33 | 43 | .431 |
| New Castle | 31 | 40 | .425 |
| Youngstown | 21 | 51 | .320 |

The Fort Wayne and New Castle teams played a great eleven inning game in New Castle yesterday, and although the Quakers lost their friends were not displeased with the quality of ball they put up. Ream pitched for Fort Wayne until the ninth inning and Fertsch, a new man, did the twirling for the Quakers. Ream was very effective, allowing three hits and not giving a base on balls or hitting a batsman. In the ninth Kleinow batted for Ream, but failed to connect with the ball, and as the score was a tie it was necessary for Harper to pitch out the game. Each side scored in the tenth, Brashear scoring Fort Wayne's run on a wild pitch. In the eleventh the New Castles were retired in order and Belden led off for Fort Wayne with a two-bagger and scored the winning run on Hollingsworth's long hit. A feature of the game was a great play by Charley Babb in the eighth. He fielded an apparent safe hit after a hard run and prevented a run from scoring. Score:

NEW CASTLE.

| | A.B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frank, lf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Keenan, ss | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Van Buren, cf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lawrence, lf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Wright, 1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| F. Miller, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Cargo, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latimer, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Fertsch, p | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 40 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 18 | 2 |

FORT WAYNE.

| | A.B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brashear, 1b | 5 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Krueger, ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Letcher, cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Miller, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Belden, lf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Babb, 3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Holly, 2b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Bergen, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Ream, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Kleinow | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harper, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 37 | 4 | 10 | 33 | 12 | 4 |

Kleinow batted for Ream in ninth.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

N. Castle... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1— 3
Ft. Wayne.. 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1— 4

Two-base hits—Belden, 2. Stolen bases—Frank, Brashear, Krueger. Bases on balls—Off Fertsch, 2; off Harper, 1. Struck out—By Ream, 2; by Harper, 3. Wild pitches—Harper, 1; Fertsch, 1. Time of game—2.10. Umpire—Colgan.

## OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES

TOLEDO, 1; COLUMBUS, 3.

Toledo, O., July 21.—Rain stopped the game in the sixth. Score:

Toledo..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 1
Columbus..... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0— 3

Batteries—Strickett and Arthur; Daniels and Baville. Hits—Toledo, 1; Columbus, 5. Errors—Columbus, 3.

MANSFIELD, 7-3; YOUNGSTOWN, 1-2.

Mansfield, O., July 21.—Score (first game):

Mansfield.. 0 2 0 4 0 1 0 0 *— 7
Y'gstown.. 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 1

Batteries—Lee and Fox; Crowe and Murphy. Hits—Mansfield, 10; Youngstown, 4. Errors—Mansfield, 1.

Second game—

Mansfield.. 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 — 3
Y'gstown.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0— 2

Batteries—Ames and Fox; Rosebrough and Murphy. Hits—Mansfield, 10; Youngstown, 6. Errors—Mansfield, 1.

DAYTON, 3; WHEELING, 1.

Dayton, O., July 21.—Score:

Dayton.... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 *— 3
Wheeling.. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1

Batteries—Watkins and Donahue; Skopec and Boyd. Hits—Dayton, 7; Wheeling, 4. Errors—Dayton, 1; Wheeling, 1.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 40 | 26 | .639 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 34 | .534 |
| Pittsburg | 40 | 35 | .533 |
| Chicago | 38 | 35 | .521 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 39 | .486 |
| Boston | 32 | 39 | .451 |
| St. Louis | 31 | 36 | .149 |
| New York | 26 | 43 | .377 |

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 8; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 7.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 4.
New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 45 | 30 | .600 |
| Indianapolis | 41 | 33 | .554 |
| Milwaukee | 44 | 36 | .550 |
| Cleveland | 39 | 36 | .520 |
| Detroit | 36 | 42 | .462 |
| Kansas City | 37 | 46 | .446 |
| Buffalo | 35 | 44 | .443 |
| Minneapolis | 35 | 45 | .438 |

GAMES YESTERDAY.

White Stockings, 9; Cleveland, 5.
Kansas City, 2; Indianapolis, 1 (ten innings).
Buffalo, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

## LET'S QUIT "KNOCKING."

Come, Messrs. Sporting Editors of Inter State league papers, quit your "knocking" and let's all of us try and boost the Inter State along. The league is undoubtedly the best minor league in the country and the writers of the several papers should recognize this fact and stop their criminations and recrimination. There was never a league organized that some city in it was not the best city. It is also a fact that other cities are the worst cities. But in order to make a compact league there must be at least eight cities and it is impossible for them all to be best. While Toledo or Wheeling may be the best cities for attendance in the league the managements of the two teams do not deserve as much credit as the backers of the Mansfield, Youngstown, New Castle and Columbus teams. The attendance in these cities has not been large and all of them are probably loser on the season. Still they stay in the game and keep the league alive. Without them the Inter State would be a "dead one" and the backers of the other clubs would have idle parks on their hands and no ball players to sell at the end of the season. The simple fact is that the backers of the losing teams deserve more credit for staying in the league and keeping it alive than do the backers of the teams which are making money. The Fort Wayne management doesn't regret that it has given to visiting clubs this season more money than ever before. Some of them need it and the management is wise enough to realize that to make base ball a success there must be some assistance rendered clubs which are down in the race. The base ball writers know this. Most of them like the game. Some of them cannot have matters their way, because there is always a diversity of opinion, but there is no just cause for the bickerings that have recently been going on in some of the papers. Of course, Toledo and Wheeling and Dayton are the best cities in the league, but Fort Wayne isn't kicking. The Summit City wants base ball and the base ball writers of this city have done less and will do less "knocking" against the Inter State than the writers in every other city of the league. The Hoosier management doesn't claim that the team will win the pennant and so long as they get a good article of ball for the money expended and the "fans" are satisfied the management will not "holler." The Inter State is all right. The cities are all right and if each will help the other and some of the writers will dip their pens in milk of kindness instead of vitriol the Inter State will remain where it belongs at the head of minor leagues. Now, let's quit "knocking" and "boost" awhile.

## NOTES OF THE GAME.

The Hanna Streets defeated the Young Blues by a score of 12 to 8. Batteries—Hanna Streets, Smith, Allgeir and Shanks; Young Blues, Kruse, Ginter and Weiler.

Third Baseman Shay was fined $50 and suspended by Manager Finn and will finish the season with Greenville. "Pot" Reiman was given the limit for being intoxicated.

The East End Stars would like to play any team composed of players under 14 or 15 years of age. Address John Aubrey, No. 17 Hough street, manager of the Stars.

President Mautner made an effort to sign Weikart, the Ashtabula pitcher, while he was east, but the young man declined to attach his signature to a contract for the balance of the season.

Rain stopped the game between the Bloomingdale Buckeyes and the Trinitys yesterday in the fifth inning with the score 10 to 0 in favor of the Buckeyes. Batteries—Buckeyes, Crilly and Rabus; Trinitys, Baade, Lentz and Schaefer.

The Fort Waynes and New Castles will arrive in Fort Wayne early in the morning and play two games at League park in the afternoon. It is possible Manager Miller may give Hahn, the new twirler, a chance to display his ability.

Tim Flood is suffering with an attack of rheumatism and has been out of the game for two weeks. Manager McAleer says that he is a tower of strength to the Forest Citys and gets ground hits that no other infielder touches. Tim is about with a cane and wants to get back into the game, but the manager will not allow him to play until he has completely recovered.

## REVEALS NO CAUSE OF DEATH

POST MORTEM ON REMAINS OF ABRAM FRANS.

He Died Suddenly Friday Evening Without Speaking—Had Been Romping With Children.

The post mortem examination on the remains of Abram Frans, held this morning by Dr. C. E. Barnett under the direction of the coroner, Dr. W. W. Barnett, fails to reveal a cause of death. There was slight traces of uremic trouble in the kidneys, but not sufficient, in the opinion of physicians, to cause death. The dead man's stomach, heart, kidneys and other internal organs will be subjected to a microscopical examination, and if necessary, to a chemical analysis, to establish a cause for his sudden death.

Frans was 52 years of age and resided with his family on Brooklyn avenue, near the Pennsylvania pumping station. He has been employed at a brickyard and worked yesterday as usual. Returning in the evening apparently feeling as well as usual, Mr. Frans ate supper and enjoyed a romp with his children. Shortly before 8 o'clock he retired to a bed made on the floor and other members of the family also retired. An hour later Mrs. Frans heard her husband groan and hurried to his side. There was but a slight convulsive gasp and the patient expired without speaking. Coroner Barnett and Sheriff Melching went to the home and after an examination the coroner ordered the remains removed to the Peltier undertaking rooms, where the post mortem was held this morning.

Frans had been feeling somewhat indisposed for several weeks and occasionally complained of shortness of breath. He had been taking medicine for several days. Mr. Frans leaves a wife and five children in poor circumstances, and the case is a very sad one.

## AMATEUR DRIVING.

The directors of the Amateur Driving club have completed arrangements for another race matinee to be held at the mile track on August 2. The event of the day will be the free-for-all trot and pace. Harry C., owned by Charles MacDougall, won the race on July 4, and ever since Frank Gruber, owner of Red Elgin and William McKinnie, owner of Mary Centilivre, have been desirous of trying again. These horses will start in the race and Herman Tapp may also enter his mare, Lesie. The entries for the day are as follows:

Free-for-all trot and pace—Harry C., Mary Centilivre, Red Elgin and Leslie.

Pace—John Draker's Cartoon, Tom Snook's Billy C., Charley Lehr's Helen K., C. D. Tillo's The Major, Rheinhart's Pat Gilmore, Henry Braun's Harry Noble and Matt Ankenbruck's Rosy Bell.

Trot—Rudy Krull's Paragon, John N., owned by Fred Grummon, and a green mare with a mark of 2.27, owned by Will Rastetter and driven by John Wilkins. Paul Strieder will also probably enter his horse.

There will be a third pace, in which are entered Bessie C., owned by James O'Ryan; Red Hill, owned by John Wilkins; Roxie, owned by Will Pape; Indian Chief, owned by Fred Tapp, and a four-year-old gelding, owned by John Griebel and driven by A. B. Tousley.


Think of it—straw hats at half price during Patterson's sale.


## ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAINS.

Commencing Sunday, July 1st, two trains will run to Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 a. m. and at 8:30 a. m. 2 tf

The very latest style of "horseless carriage" has appeared in Topeka. It was seen on Kansas avenue. Two babies in a baby carriage hitched on behind a bicycle with papa on the wheel furnished power.


All unlined coats and vests will be discounted 10 per cent. at Patterson's.


# THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 21.—The wheat market opened strong and during the forepart of the session today received good support. Liverpool was higher and a private cable from that city reported no Argentine wheat offered, while American wheat was cheaper than the Russian and Danubian. September opened ⅜c over yesterday at 78⅛c to 78⅜c, sold to 78½c, dropped on commission house selling to 77⅞c and then recovered to 78⅞c. Trade was fairly active. Receipts here amounted to 72 cars, 28 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 265 cars, against 241 last week and 409 a year ago.

The remainder of the session was fairly active. Fluctuations were narrow, September closing ⅜c over yesterday at 78¼@78⅜c.

Corn was firm, despite good weather, as cables were higher, receipts light and the cash situation was strong. The week's business is put at 4,000,000 bushels. September opened ⅛@¼c up at 39⅛@39½c, touched 39½c, dropped on profit-taking to 39⅛c and then recovered to 39½c. Receipts here were 362 cars.

The trade was firm, September ⅛c up at 39¼c.

Oats were quiet and firm, with wheat and corn. September opened ⅛c better at 23¼@23⅜c, sold at 23⅜c and then eased to 23⅜@23¼c, where the market steadied. Receipts were 146 cars.

Provisions were quiet but steady, helped by the grain strength. September pork opened 2½c up at $12.00 to $12.05 and to $11.92½; September lard opened 2½c better at $6.80 and September ribs 5c higher at $6.92½@6.95.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 77@77⅛c; Aug., 77⅜c; Sept., 78¼@78⅝c.

Corn—July, 39⅜@39½c; Aug., 39¼@39½c; Sept., 39½c.

Oats—July, 23⅛c; Aug., 23⅛c; Sept., 23¼c.

Pork—July, $12.00; Sept., $12.15.

Lard—July, $6.82½; Sept. $7.87½; Oct., $6.90@6.92½; Nov., $6.85; Dec., $6.82½.

Ribs—July, $6.95; Sept., $7.02½; Oct., $7.00; Jan., $6.12½.

Flax—Cash, $1.70@1.75; Sept., $1.40; Oct., $1.31½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.00@5.65; poor to medium, $4.40@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75; cows, $3.00@4.50; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.00@2.85; bulls, $3.00@4.65; calves, $4.50@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.15; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 9,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 5,701. Market 5@10c higher; top, $5.35. Mixed and butcher's $5.10@5.35; good to choice heavy, $5.15@5.35; rough heavy, $5.00@5.10; light, $5.15@5.35; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.30.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 1.—The opening dealings showed the stock market unchanged in character from yesterday. The same industrials which advanced yesterday were strong this morning. Sugar led with a gain of 2 points, but reacted 1⅝. The railroads in the absence of a London market were hesitating and irregular. The market became dull immediately after the opening.

Important upward movements were under way in a few active stocks, but their effect was not very general. Heavy buying of Southern Pacific and Leather benefited them a point. An effective advantage was scored by Manhattan. Metropolitan Street Railway, Amalgamated, Glucose and Consolidated Gas. Sugar, on the other hand, dropped downwards to 127. Toward 11 o'clock there was a more general inquiry for the Granges and Pacifics. St. Paul rising a point.

Metropolitan rose an extreme 2½, Tennessee Coal 2. But the profit-taking in Sugar, which fell 3⅛ from the top, held the market back. Pennsylvania reacted 1⅜ and other railroads a large fraction. The market was extremely narrow and dull. Efforts were made to rally the market on the bank statement, but they had little success. The closing was dull and easy at unimportant net changes.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 21.—Money on call nominal, no loans; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½ for demand and at $4.83⅞@4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84½; bar silver, 61½c; silver certificates, 61½@62½c; Mexican dollars, 48¼c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 21.—Cheese—Receipts, 3,500 pkgs; market weak; large white, 9@9½c; large colored, 9@9½c; small white, 9⅛@9⅜c; small colored, 9½@9⅝c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,825 pkgs; market firm; western at mark, 11@13½c for average lots; western, loss off, 15½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅞c; molasses sugar, 4⅛c.

Coffee—Market easy; No. 7 Rio, 9¼c.

Butter—Receipts, 3,763 pkgs; market firm; current packed factory, 14@16c; creamery, 16½@19½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, July 21.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds irregular:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg....104
Refunding 2s, when is., coup...104
U. S. 2s registered.....100
U. S. 3s registered.....109½
U. S. 3s coupon.....110¼
U. S. 4s registered (new).....132⅝
U. S. 4s coupon (new).....133⅝
U. S. 4s registered (old).....115½
U. S. 4s coupon (old).....115½
U. S. 5s registered.....113½
U. S. 5s coupon.....114½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 21.—The weekly bank statements today show the following changes:

Surplus reserve, inc.....$4,121,775
Loans, dec..... 3,381,100
Specie, inc..... 1,681,100
Legal tenders, inc..... 2,111,000
Deposits, dec..... 1,315,100
Circulation, inc..... 747,100

The banks now hold $24,081,300 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

## FIGHTS FOR LIBERTY

BEGINS HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS IN WHEELING.

Requisition Papers Are Delayed and Detective Coling Has His Troubles.

William Morton, under arrest at Wheeling as a suspect for robbing the Heersche saloon in this city, is making a desperate fight for his liberty. Detective Coling sent word to Fort Wayne this morning that the requisition papers had been delayed and Morton had employed an attorney and begun habeas corpus proceedings. Coling has a warrant for his arrest certified by County Clerk Belet, and it is believed that Morton will fail to gain his liberty before the arrival of requisition papers. A telegram from Indianapolis indicates that the application for papers has been delayed and new papers will be ordered at once.

There is no longer any doubt that Morton was one of the men who visited the Heersche place and the evidence now in the possession of Superintendent Gorsline is convincing enough for the most skeptical. It will not be disclosed, however, until Morton is returned to Fort Wayne.

LEASED HEADQUARTERS.

Friday evening the republican central committee closed a lease for the City Y. M. C. A. building and will utilize it for headquarters during the coming campaign. Workmen will at once begin arranging the rooms to suit the convenience of the lessees, and early next week the secretary, Col. C. B. Oakley, will take up his official quarters there.

TAKEN TO RICHMOND.

Ida Nolton, who was declared to be of unsound mind a few days ago, was taken to the Richmond asylum by Charles Cook and Mrs. John Kinnick. Mrs. Susan Bogenschentz will be taken to Richmond next Monday.

DELEGATES HAVE GONE.

Delegates from every Walther league in the city left today for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the national convention of that society. There were about twenty in the party and the sessions will last until Thursday next.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

London, July 21.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated to-day, says:

"Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg in force, and a big battle is in progress. President Kruger is with the burghers, directing the defence."

GIVEN A DIVORCE.

Judge Vesey this morning granted Emma Koerper a divorce from John Koerper. F. H. Kieckamp was plaintiff's attorney and the petition was granted on publication.

GERMAN BARBERS.

The Barbers in some towns in Germany are compelled by law to cleanse and disinfect their combs, brushes and razors immediately after use and before they are applied to the hair or head of another customer.


Subscribe for The Sentinel.


# GOLF CLUB BEGINS

FIRST GAMES OF THE SEASON TODAY.

LINKS ON HAMILTON GREEN

GROUNDS ARE PLACED IN GOOD CONDITION.

GOOD CROWD SAW THE PLAY

CLUB NOW HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF SIXTY.

The recently organized Fort Wayne Golf club held their first meeting this afternoon on Hamilton's links, on Wells street, north of the city. Quite a large crowd went out to witness the games, and they were rewarded by seeing some fine exhibitions of skill.

Workmen have been engaged for some time past in preparing the ground where the meet is being held and the green is in very good condition, notwithstanding the fact that the ground was in poor condition a few weeks ago. The golf ground contains about 150 acres and when the work of smoothing it is completed it will be one of the best in the country.

The membership of the club is about sixty and a large number have signified their intention of joining within a few weeks. The organizers are enthusiastic over the prospect of success, and say that next year, if the association is sufficiently strong, they will erect a club house.

Next Friday evening there will be a meeting of members in the rooms of the Wayne club, at which time the organization will be perfected. A number of ladies and gentlemen, candidates for membership, will be received and officers will be elected. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted at this meeting.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

A PHYSICIANS' GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Organized for Purpose of Protecting Physicians and Surgeons in Malpractice Suits.

Articles of incorporation of the Physicians' Guarantee company were filed with the county recorder today. The company was organized on May 21, 1900, but the filing of articles was delayed until today. The promoters of the company are Drs. A. P. Buchman, E. H. Merrit and Robert S. Taylor, and the purpose of the company is to protect physicians and surgeons who may be sued for malpractice by guaranteeing trial expenses and judgment up to a certain amount of money. The capital stock is fixed at $100,000, with 1,000 shares of $100 each. The principal offices are to be located in Fort Wayne. The officers shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and board of three directors, which board may be increased to eleven by a two-thirds vote of the members. The election shall be held annually on the second Tuesday in March.

The new company is not a local organization, but is believed to be the nucleus of a national organization patterned after one now in existence in England, which has proven to be a big success.

AEROLITE WRECKS A HOUSE.

An aerolite, or meteoric stone, fell out of the heavens last night at Bellefontaine, and completely wrecked the large storehouse of Hodge & Mabry, and destroyed the stock of goods it contained. The fall of the aerolite occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock. It was a clear moonlight night. The destruction of the building was preceded by the appearance of a large ball of fire passing swiftly through the air. It gave off during its passage enough light to greatly increase the light from the moon, and attracted the attention of a party of gentlemen who were standing near the storehouse of Hodge & Mabry. As it came near a loud explosion was heard, and a shower of fire burst forth from all sides of the blazing mass, having the appearance of hundreds of falling stars. The wrecked store has been visited by thousands of curious people. The debris is being cleared away in search of the aerolite. Many cinders of a gray, gritty, melted appearance have been found in the wreckage.—Coffeyville (Miss.) Correspondent St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED Roasters at 78 Barr street. 21-2t

# Backaches of Women

***are wearying beyond description and they indicate real trouble somewhere.***

***Efforts to bear the dull pain are heroic, but they do not overcome it and the backaches continue until the cause is removed.***

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

***does this more certainly than any other medicine. It has been doing it for thirty years. It is a woman's medicine for woman's ills. It has done much for the health of American women. Read the grateful letters from women constantly appearing in this paper.***

***Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.***

Headache may be called a woman's ailment. Some men suffer from it. But almost all women have to endure its pain with each recurring month. This fact points at once to the intimate relation between the health of the delicate womanly organs, and the general health of the whole body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes headache by banishing its cause. It cures the disease which irritate the delicate womanly organs, fret the nerves and waste the strength. It increases the vitality and builds up the nervous system. "Favorite Prescription" contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

"I want to praise your medicine," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Bonney, of Crescent City, Putnam Co., Fla. "I have been sick for twenty years, and have been almost in bed five years, and now I am able to work all day. I have taken eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery,' and one vial of Pellets. I praise your medicine to all. I had the headache but it is gone. My throat is well and cough gone, and all my old troubles are better. I tried many other kinds of medicine and four doctors."

**FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION**
**MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.**


### SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 2,738.

In the Superior Court of Allen County, State of Indiana.

Emmett Martin vs. George W. Klingman, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of said court, in the above entitled cause, I have levied upon and will expose for public auction, at the court house door, in said county, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m. of the 11th day of August, 1900, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, viz:

Commencing four and one-half (4½) feet west of the northeast corner of lot number nineteen (19), Maples' addition to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana; thence west twenty-four (24) feet; thence south to the south line of said lot number nineteen (19); thence east twenty-four (24) feet; thence north to the place of beginning.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgment, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time, and in the manner aforesaid, offer for sale the fee simple of the above described premises. Taken as the property of the defendants to satisfy said order of sale.

A. E. MELCHING,
Sheriff Allen County.

Robert B. Dreibelbiss, Attorney for Plaintiff. 7-d3t


### DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main Street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

**DR. S. H. HAVICE,**
Practice Limited to
***Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat***
Office hours: 9 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
26 W. Wayne St. Telephone 252.


# WORK IN HARMONY

## EASTERN TRUNK LINES CEASE TO CUT RATES.

## A WABASH MAN PROMOTED

## JOE SUNDERLAND CALLED TO A HIGHER POSITION.

## NEWS OF SHOP AND RAIL

## SEVERAL MEN MEET WITH MISFORTUNE IN THE SHOPS.

All the deals that have been announced by the Pennsylvania railroad have been accomplished, and the officers of the company are now putting on the finishing touches to the last acquisition, the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, says the Philadelphia Press. In acquiring this road the Pennsylvania has now a direct line into what was once forbidden territory—that of the New York Central. Now these two great roads, as well as all the leading railroads in the east, are working in harmony, and cutting of rates and passenger fares are things of the past. An official, in speaking of the business at the present time, says that it is not as great as it was last year, and, while the volume is less, the revenues are greater, caused by the increase in freight rates and the living up to the tariffs by all the great trunk lines. It is stated that President Cassatt has been ably assisted in the work by Fourth Vice President Samuel Rea, who is not only a civil engineer of national reputation, but one of the best financiers and organizers in the country. To Mr. Rea were intrusted the many complex matters in relation to the different deals, and he went about his work in such a manner that no one knew anything of it until the deal was consummated.

### KILLING SCALPERS' BUSINESS

Of the 30,000 people who annually visit Niagara Falls, it is estimated that 20,000 are sightseers and the others traveling men and women who buy the excursion tickets expecting to sell the return portion of them to scalpers in Niagara and Buffalo. This is the reason why there have always been more ticket scalpers in Buffalo than in any other city of equal size in the United States. They reap a harvest during the summer on Niagara Falls tickets sufficient to support them during the balance of the year. The railways reaching the falls have decided to break up this traffic and hereafter will use only tickets of the iron-clad, signature form, good only for the transportation of the original purchaser. In case any excursionist wishes to stay at the falls longer than two days he must on arrival deposit his ticket with a joint agent of the Central Passenger association. On tickets deposited with the joint agent a maximum return limit of twelve days will be allowed.

### JOE SUNDERLAND PROMOTED.

August 1 Joseph E. Sunderland becomes the agent for this territory for the Lehigh and Wabash Dispatch, succeeding Frank Woulfe, whose promotion was noted in The Sentinel a few days ago. Mr. Sunderland has been the local cashier of the company for a number of years. His successor in that office has not been named. It is believed that the position will be filled by promotion of one of the clerks now employed in the office.

### IMPROVING THE PLANT.

The Belden-Larwill Electric Manufacturing company is having the interior of its factory remodelled with a view of making more room for machinery and men. The business of the company has grown beyond the capacity of the present shop and an increase in plant is necessary. At present the improvements will consist of fitting the third story with machinery and providing for the employment of more men. Other improvements may be decided upon later.

**This Picture**

tells a story that thousands of women will recognize—a story of monthly suffering just before and during menstruation—a story of aches, darting pains, torture in back, head, limbs and abdomen.

***BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR***

will cure these sufferers—regulate their menses and drive out all "female troubles." **Druggists sell it for $1 a bottle.**

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.


### CHANGE IN SURGEONS.

Bulletins have been posted by the Pennsylvania company, announcing the appointment of Dr. E. J. McOscar a surgeon of the company to succeed Dr. G. C. Stemen, the appointment becoming effective August 1. Dr. R. Parks White has been appointed special surgeon for the company, his services commencing also August 1. Dr. C. B. Stemen will remain with the company, the above changes not affecting him.

### THREE MEN HURT.

A pinion in the hoisting part of a crane gave way at the Keir Murray works yesterday, allowing a heavy casting to drop in the midst of a lot of men and three of them were injured, none very seriously. The men had hoisted the heavy piece of metal and were standing about it, waiting for the signal to push it along, when it dropped without warning. Andrew Fink's foot was caught and pressed into the sand which covered the floor at that place, badly bruising the toes. Adam Fuller and William Meyers were struck glancing blows and knocked over, the latter sustaining painful bruises and a sprain of the hips, while Mr. Fuller escaped with some abrasions and bruises of a minor character. It was an exceedingly lucky accident, if such a thing can occur, inasmuch as none of the men were killed or more seriously injured.

### BIG ENGINES EASILY CRIPPLED.

Indianapolis Journal: "While the large class L engines recently received by the Panhandle are meeting expectations as to power and speed, the results from their service between Pittsburg and Dennison, where there are short curves, has been disappointing. Four of these engines are now in the shop with broken frames, and it will take weeks to repair them, the frames breaking in each case in much the same place. The greater surprise is that between Dennison and Indianapolis and Chicago it is perfectly practical to use them, as there are no curves sharp enough to strain the frames of this class of engines, and they do such good work that as soon as track and bridge conditions will admit they will be put in service west of Dennison hauling the fast heavy express trains."

### ELECTRIC BOYS AT THE PARK.

One of the jolliest crowds ever assembled at the resort is enjoying a picnic at Robison park this afternoon. The occasion is the fifth annual outing of the Fort Wayne Electric Relief union and the participants are the employes at the Electric works, the members of their families and their friends. Owing to the hour at which the various athletic events occur, The Sentinel is unable to give the results today. There is a fine program and no lack of contestants.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Wabash pay car will arrive here one week from today, July 28.

C. C. Scott, of the Pennsylvania, will spend Sunday at Winona lake.

Master Car Builder J. A. Graham is looking after business in Chicago today.

Conductor Harry Oberholser, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a lay off for pleasure.

A. C. Davis, the electrician, is in Chicago today on business for the Pennsylvania company.

F. G. Fry, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, is attending the funeral of John McIntosh, at Hoagland, today.

Foreman Joseph Slater, of the Bass 'smith shop, is looking after some business for the company at Lima today.

The Wabash earned in the second week of July $208,322, an increase over the corresponding week of 1899 of $25,148.

Mrs. Ebner, wife of George Ebner, the Pennsylvania wreck foreman, is quite sick and that gentleman is detained at home in consequence.

W. H. Phelps, formerly superintendent of the Fort Wayne Iron works, is now managing a large automobile factory in Indianapolis.

John Disser, stenographer in Supt. D. I. Crawford's room, is taking a ten days' vacation, which he will spend with friends in Muskegon.

Next Monday, Joseph Bryant, engine inspector at the Pittsburg round house, accompanied by his wife, will go to Rome City to remain two weeks.

E. F. Kearney, general roadmaster of the Indianapolis division of the Panhandle, yesterday removed with his family from Richmond to Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Campbell have returned from their wedding trip and he reported for duty on the road today. He is an engineer on the Pittsburg road.

Passenger Conductor George Bonter and his wife have gone west for a two weeks' visit with friends. In the meantime Conductor Thomas McArdle will have charge of Mr. Bonter's run, Nos. 9 and 20, on the Pittsburg road.

Walter Elliott, of the Electric works, is sick and off duty.

Harry A. Pierce, a yard fireman on the Wabash, will go to Toledo tomorrow to visit his parents.

S. T. Blizard, superintendent of the Michigan division of the Big Four, has returned from the Klondike.

John Rist, a tinner from Danville, Ill., is visiting his brother, Ed Rist, a boilermaker in the Wabash shops.

Master Mechanic C. S. McKee, of the Wabash, went down the road this morning on business connected with his calling.

Daniel B. Worthington, traveling passenger agent of the Calcago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, will on August 1 retire from that position.

John Cleary and Frank Morris, boilermakers at the Wabash shops, were sent to Peru this morning to do some work for the company.

Supt. E. A. Gould, of the Wabash, who was very sick a few weeks ago, has recovered his health and is attending to business as usual.

Conductor J. Hibinger and Brakemen James Hamilton and S. Stephenson are taking a lay off, the two latter for the purpose of fishing a few days.

Conductor Frank Maxwell and Conductor Samuel Deahl, of the Nickel Plate, have resumed their duties on the road after a few days' absence.

C. D. Whitney, traffic manager of the Ohio Southern, will succeed W. S. Weed as freight traffic manager of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City on August 1.

C. A. Lenske, who has charge of the puzzle switch in the Pittsburg yards, and his wife, will go to Ludington, Mich., next Monday, to spend a few days with friends.

R. H. Kamm, a tinner at the Pittsburg shops, fell yesterday, striking his side upon an iron and inflicting a painful bruise which will keep him from work a few days.

Frank Closs, of the Electric works, received a bump on the head yesterday and today is wearing a lump about the size of a goose egg. A heavy brass fell on him.

John McDerman, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, had the back of one of his hands badly cut by an iron falling upon it yesterday. He will be unable to work for a few days.

The Pittsburg shops, during the week ending today, turned out seven engines, which had received repairs, included being engine 63, which belongs to the Grand Rapids and Indiana road.

Foreman James Murray, of the Wabash boiler shop, has moved his family here from Indianapolis and is preparing to go to housekeeping on West Creighton avenue, near Fairfield avenue.

The failure in the wheat crop in Indiana and Ohio will result in wheat being hauled a greater distance than ever for mills in those states. There is already a great demand for cars for that purpose.

Conductor Kinzie Kimmell, of the Pittsburg, is fishing in Sylvan lake today. He has invented a hook which is supposed to possess the merits of Davy Crockett's coon trap and he is giving it a trial.

Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick is in Bay City on business for the Pennsylvania company today. The company is having two steam derricks built in that city and Mr. Fitzpatrick is inspecting the work.

Engineer Tuky Kelker brought westbound train No. 21, on the Pittsburg, from Van Wert to Fort Wayne yesterday in thirty-three minutes. The distance is thirty-two miles and in the trip three stops were made.

The Pennsylvania company, controlling the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus, has a number of construction trains at work. Much will be done in filling trestles, renewing bridges, etc., to bring the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus up to the Pennsylvania standard.

Thomas Williams and F. C. W. Meyers, Pittsburg shopmen, are sick and the following shopmen are off duty for other reasons: Paul Kinley, F. Kohlenburg, Charles Yohey, A. Burchard, John Stanford, S. B. Kleber, C. Weisenburg, W. Miller, Joseph Weidman and L. Knobb.

Joseph Disser, the upholsterer in the Pittsburg shops, accompanied his wife to Petoskey today. The lady has been sick for some weeks and the journey is made in the hopes that she may receive physical benefit from the change of climate it affords. Mrs. Disser may remain north all summer.

J. S. Schlautebeck, a brakeman who resigned a position on the Nickel Plate a few weeks ago for the purpose of taking a position on a road in Mexico, has returned here. He don't like the Mexicans' method of running railways and would not stay there. He re-entered the Nickel Plate's employ.

In deciding to discontinue the payment of commissions to tourist agencies after this year the western presidents have struck a vital blow to these agencies, which have grown up under the fostering care of railroads. Their average commission has been 5 per cent., and if it is true, as has been stated, that Cook's agency alone sold 7,000,000 tickets last year it can be readily understood what a profitable thing these institutions have had.

Charles Thomas, a boilermaker who came here from Tilton three or four weeks ago to work in the Wabash shops, has been returned to that place and given a steady job in the company's shops. He had not moved his family here and the change was welcomed by him.

The Wabash executive committee has authorized Vice President and General Manager Ramsey to subscribe in the name of the Wabash Railroad company $15,000 for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo in 1901. With the $65,000 subscription to the St. Louis world's fair the Wabash is doing handsomely by the terminal cities on its line.

Next October the joint committee from the International Association of Car Accountants, Eastern, Central, Western and Southwestern Associations of Car Service Officials and the Railway Transportation association will meet at Cincinnati, with a view to consolidation of all the above associations into one association of car service officers and car accountants.

The Keir Murray works is so crowded with orders at present that instructions have been given to run the factory thirteen hours per day until the shop catches up with the orders. The force was recently increased, but it is still inadequate to the demands without working overtime. The latest additions to the force are Ed Potcliff and Ed Kramer, who began work yesterday.

It is claimed that the Pennsylvania railroad has recently taken up $40,000,000 of its stock which has been floating about in the hands of speculators. Big capitalists have been watching the market close for several months and it is said that they have taken up many shares of New York Central and Pennsylvania stock and that very little of that kind of paper is afloat at present.

Indianapolis Journal: "The General Passenger association lines have been asked to make half rates for everybody wishing to go from points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan to Indianapolis August 8 to observe the formal notification of Bryan and Stevenson of their nomination for president and vice president of the democratic party. It is probable the roads will make the rates requested."

Some of the American roads are considering an English system of a code for official business, the objects of which are to insure secrecy and to relieve the telegraph lines. So impatient is the average American railroad man that he can hardly endure the slow process of the mails, and must send his letters by wire. There are frequently orders issued by the heads of systems against the practice of burdening the wires with unimportant matter that can as well be handled by mail, and for a few weeks there is a cessation. Old habits are hard to break, however, and in a short time letters burden the wires as before.

### MISS JESSIE MORRISON HELD.

Eldorado, Kas., July 21. Miss Jessie Morrison, whose preliminary trial for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle has been in progress for several days, was last evening held without bail to answer the charge of murder in the first degree before the next term of the district court. Miss Morrison will be confined in the county jail at Wichita, as the jail here is not provided with apartments for women. Just before the young prisoner was taken back to the jail she embraced her father, and both wept bitterly. The scene was most pathetic, and there were few dry eyes in the courtroom. Several times during the day Miss Morrison broke down under the strain. When County Attorney Bumbach, in his closing argument, related the story of the tragedy and declared that in the heart of Olin Castle, husband of the slain woman, there was an utter absence of love for Miss Morrison, the prisoner leaned her head on her brother's arm and wept. Again, when Attorney Cramer, speaking for the defense, referred to the deep sympathy felt for the two afflicted families, Miss Morrison covered her face and cried.

### FOR RENT.

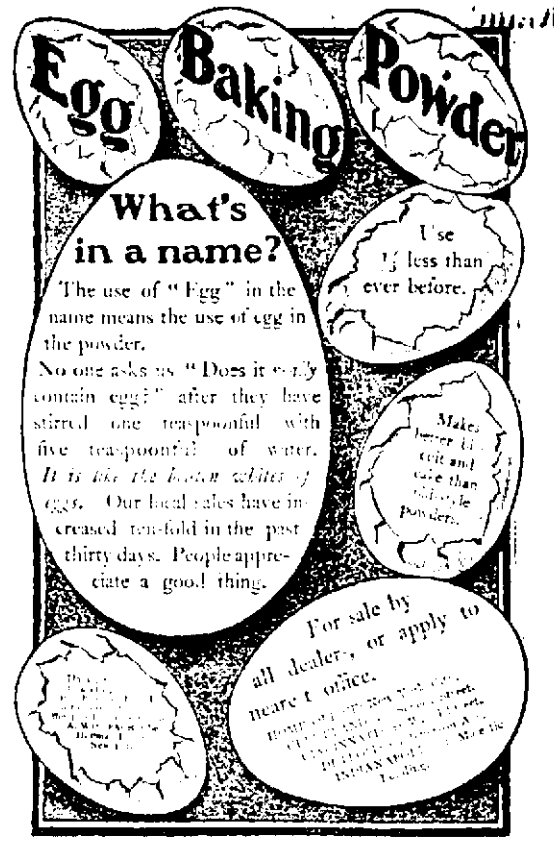
**The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 6tf**

The Rathbone Sisters will give an ice cream social Tuesday evening, July 24, at Swinney park. 20-3t


**G. SCHMIDT,**

Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry, has the finest line of Summer Suitings in the city at lowest prices. 27-tf


The Chinese have on the inside walls of most of their house large colored pictures showing the eight stages of purgatory to which they may be consigned for committing various crimes. One represents the fate of the Chinaman who gives false weights and measures. He is taken by demons and hung on huge hooks.



Egg
Baking
Powder
What's in a name?
The use of "Egg" in the name means the use of egg in the powder.
No one asks us "Does it really contain egg?" after they have stirred one teaspoonful with five teaspoonfuls of water. It is like the broken whites of eggs. Our local sales have increased tenfold in the past thirty days. People appreciate a good thing.
Use ⅓ less than ever before.
Makes better food and cake than other Baking Powders.
For sale by all dealers, or apply to nearest office.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana

**REFRIGERATORS.**

Yes, Illinois Refrigerators are the most convenient and economical in the market and will nearly save their cost in ice saved the first season.

Its walls have eight thicknesses of heat excluders, the most important being a wall of mineral wool which absorbs neither heat, cold, or moisture, and does not settle like charcoal filling.

**The Pape Furniture Co.**
26 to 30 EAST BERRY ST.

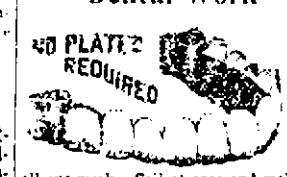
THE QUALITY STORE.


NO MORE.

Little Girl—Oh, mama, I don't like to go to sleep with the moon shining in my face.

Mama—Oh, that's all right, dearie, that's your papa's head on the front porch.

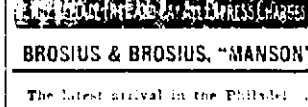

**Dental Work---Installment Plan.**




A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate these patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

**BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,**
71 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

MANSON BICYCLES, $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.




S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $1 to $10.

**BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.**


The latest arrival in the Philadelphia Zoological gardens is an alligator measuring eight feet in length and weighing over 135 pounds. The big saurian is a native of Santiago, Cuba, and was consigned to the gar- [illegible] by A. [illegible] Scott, an aide on the staff of Gover[illegible] General Wood, of Cuba.

There is a promise in Oregon of the largest fruit crop ever harvested.

# THE NEW YORK STORE.

## THE STORE THAT KEEPS FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE.

There are many price reasons why you should trade here.

Every department offers special values.

**WASH GOODS.**

The selling of Wash Goods ought to be lively at these prices.

Corded Dimities that have been 10c now 6¼c a yard.

Lawns and Dimities that have been 12½c, now 7c a yard.

Shamrock and other fine Dimities down to 12½c a yard.

Corded Batiste in women colors; extra wide; was 25c, now 15c a yard.

All our fancy imported Piques down from 35c to 19c a yard.

**PARASOLS.**

We have too many. They must be sold. We sacrifice all profit on this season's best styles. Plenty of sunny days to come. You can be protected at little cost.

**SHIRT WAISTS.**

We didn't figure just right; bought too many Shirt Waists; now you get the benefit and we the loss. Our entire stock of Waists at speedy selling prices.

29c, 48c, 73c, 98c, $1.38 and $1.98 for Waists worth double.

Children's Hats and Caps at cost.

All Dress Trimmings at cost.

## The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

# YALE LOCKS

...AND...

## General Hardware.

## Builders' Hardware.

Yale & Towne and P. F. Corbin's Fine House Hardware Trimmings.

ORNAMENTAL AND PLATE GLASS.
TOOLS AND CUTLERY.
WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.
LOWE BROS.' PAINT.

## H. PFEIFFER & SON,

0 EAST COLUMBIA ST. 'Phone 484.

WIRE AND IRON LAWN FENCES.

## Sacrifice Sale of Fine Vehicles.

As we must vacate our sales rooms at an early date, we will sell any vehicle in the house at SACRIFICE price.

The stock is the largest and best selected ever shown in Fort Wayne.

**Pneumatic Tire Runabouts - - $125**
**Full Leather Top Buggy - - $60.00**
**Stick Seat Concord Wagon - - $55.00**

Everything else at proportionately low prices.

## ROACH & ALBANUS,

31 E. Berry St. -:- 62 Clinton St.

# CLOSING OUT SALE!

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

*Bicycles, Bicycle Lamps and Sundries.*

Second Hand Bicycles from $1.00 up.

# KATT'S OLD STAND,

84 Clinton St. -:- Opp. Postoffice.

## Fine Suits To Measure.

Since first advertised on Saturday we've been doing a big business on these suitings. And no wonder. They are $25.00 values bought by us at a bargain, and sold at one.

New spring weights, fancy worsteds and cheviots made up to your measure as you prefer single-breasted, sack, double-breasted sack or cutaway style to measure, $23.00. See window display.

## J. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.



# The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.


### OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

### THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 21.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer; northerly winds, becoming southerly.

### THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

| | Degrees. |
|---|---|
| 6 a. m. | 60 |
| 7 a. m. | 60 |
| 8 a. m. | 62 |
| 9 a. m. | 63 |
| 10 a. m. | 65 |
| 11 a. m. | 67 |
| 12 m. | 70 |
| 1 p. m. | 83 |
| 2 p. m. | 77 |

## LOCAL LINES.

Miss Mae Fitch is visiting friends in Huntington.

Park G. Frazier is visiting friends in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. O. L. Wilmot has gone to Chicago to attend her brother's wedding.

Judge E. C. Vaughn, of Bluffton, was a Fort Wayne visitor yesterday.

Miss Sadie Reitz has gone to Kendallville to visit friends for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanar have gone to Chicago to visit friends for a week.

Rev. J. L. Leeper and family are at Clear Lake enjoying a few week's outing.

F. C. Baade and family are enjoying the pleasures of Clear Lake for a few weeks.

Rev. Bowster, of Tipton, Ind., is in the city, the guest of his parents for a few weeks.

Fred Scheimann and family went to Rome City this afternoon for a week's outing.

Miss Maggie Kelley, of South Harrison street, went to Grand Rapids today to visit her sister.

William Lawson went to Rome City this afternoon and will remain over Sunday with his family.

Mrs. Fred Kohler and two children, of Tipton, Ind., are the guests of Rev. J. C. Evans and family for a few days.

Mrs. A. E. Sawyer, accompanied by her grandchildren, sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hunting, went to Clear Lake today for an outing.

Mrs. H. J. Norris returned last evening from Wooster, Ohio, where she has been making an extended visit with relatives and friends.

Rev. S. H. Cain went to Dana, Ind., on Friday, and will officiate at the Baptist church in that town on Sunday. He returns home on Monday.

Rev. L. J. Motschmann went to Hoagland Friday and in the evening preached at the Lutheran church in that town. He returned home this afternoon.

Dr. Carrithers-Calvin has received a letter from Miss Fannie Sabin, formerly teacher of Latin in the High school, who went to Germany a few weeks ago. Miss Sabin is in Hamburg and will shortly go to Berlin, where she will study during the summer.

Owing to the fact that a number of persons have been using the driveway in the rear of the postoffice between Berry street and the first alley south Postmaster Page has caused signs to be placed at each end of the driveway stating that it is a private way.

Mrs. J. H. Bosch returned Friday evening from Terre Haute, where she attended the funeral of a relative a few days ago. Mrs. Bosch is accompanied by her father, Dr. F. R. Schwedes, who will make an extended visit here in the city with Rev. and Mrs. Borch.

At a recent congregational meeting of members of Christ's church it was decided to erect a parsonage on the property south of the church building and the sum of $1,500 was appropriated for the purpose. The plans for the house are being prepared by Architects Kendrick & Bradley. Work will commence in a few weeks.

Dr. McKenzie, head of Howe school at Lima, Ind., will officiate at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday. The rector, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, is in Michigan City and is filling the pulpit of Bishop John Hazen White, during the latter's absence in the north. Bishop White is much improved in health and expects to return home soon.

The salesmen and office men of the city wholesale houses met this afternoon in the Commercial club rooms and completed arrangements for the picnic to be given by them in honor of the jobbers next Saturday. Among the star attractions that will appear at this picnic is a quartet composed of traveling men and jobbers and the fact that Frank Safford is tenor soloist of this aggregation is sure to insure a big attendance. This peerless company will sing at the banquet.

Frank Green went to Warsaw this afternoon on a business trip.

Miss Martha Horstmeyer is in Hoagland on an extended visit with friends.

Ben F. Heaton has gone to Wawasee, where he will spend a few days with friends.

Miss B. L. Wenrick, of Chicago, is visiting George W. Bearinger, of 9 Masterson avenue.

Miss Edith Noble entertained a number of friends most charmingly on Thursday evening.

The Spiritualists will hold a meeting at their hall in the Flektron Building Sunday evening at 7:45.

H. F. Robinson has returned from a five weeks' trip west in the interests of A. L. Johns & Co., harness dealers.

Mrs. Edwin Hollister and children have gone to Defiance, O., for a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends.

Ora Seaney has returned from visits with friends and relatives in Richmond, Ridgeville, Decatur and other towns.

Page Wingrove has returned from Bluffton, where he has been working in the interests of the Modern Yeomen of America.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. France went to Rome City this morning to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. K. France over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, of Elkhart, Ind., are the guests of relatives in the city. Mr. Douglas is engaged in the mercantile business in Elkhart and is enjoying a fine trade.

William W. Nutting has gone to Grand River, Mich., where he will spend several weeks hunting and fishing. Mr. Nutting will camp on an island "a long ways from nowhere."

The social by the Anti-Cigarette league, which was to have been given last evening at Bush's corner, east of the I. S. F. M. Y., has been postponed until Monday evening. The grounds will be prettily decorated and illuminated by acetylene gas.

Mrs. G. W. Parry, of 331 South Harrison street, has returned from Mansfield, Ohio, where she visited her parents. She will leave Monday for Racine, Wis., to join her husband, who is engaged there in erecting a large gas plant for the Kerr Murray works.

## ON HIS WHEEL.

### FRANK RICHARDSON ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THE WORLD'S RECORDS.

### A SENSATIONAL RIDE TO FORT WAYNE — HIS BICYCLE BREAKS DOWN NEAR COLUMBIA CITY, BUT HE IS STILL AHEAD OF ALL THE RECORDS.

Fort Wayne had as a guest last evening one of the nerviest riders who ever bestrode a bicycle. Two weeks ago Frank Richardson left San Francisco to ride a bicycle across the continent in three weeks, and he will succeed in his record breaking undertaking. He passed Columbia City last evening, and rode to within twelve miles of this city when he punctured a tire, the first accident on the trip. The young rider was compelled to walk the balance of the distance to Fort Wayne, and arrived here at 8:30. For an hour he was the cynosure of all eyes at a. c. aurentz's candy store, on West Berry street, where he drank several glasses of his refreshing soda water and pronounced it the finest in the country. And everybody can have some of it, too, for a few cents.

"Outward acts indicate the inner secrets." Thus when we offer "Your money back if you want it," it is an outward act which indicates that inwardly we are confident our goods are worth the money.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

**Prof. H. W. Owens, Principal of the Music Department of the Ohio Normal University of Ada, Ohio, Pays the Following High Compliment to the Packard Piano:**

Ada, O., July 19th, 1900.

The Packard Company:

Gentlemen:—We are pleased to say that we used the Packard Piano for our Oratorio, "The Last Judgment," last evening, and we find it worthy of special praise. The tone is remarkably resonant and the touch elastic. We consider it unsurpassed by many higher priced instruments which we have used.

Respectfully yours,
PROF. H. W. OWENS.

### IT WAS A DRAW.

Our last game of ball and our sale, and it will draw the people to it no matter what the weather is.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

A. Thompson and son, Frank, of East Creighton avenue, went to Rome City this afternoon to spend a few days.

Our summer shirts at $1.00 are the best made and best wearing that 100 pennies can crowd into them.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

### AUCTION.

I will offer the finest lot of furniture ever sold in the city on Wednesday, July 25, commencing at 10 a. m., at 250 West Washington, consisting of 1 fine Upright Piano, 18 pair of fine Lace Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, 1 very fine Bed Room Suit, Dishes and everything you can think of. Goods can be seen on Tuesday.

21-3t H. T. STAPLEFORD.

The weather man is telling us what we may expect in the way of warm weather—hot, blazing hot, and lots of it. He ought to wind up by telling how cool and comfortable is the summer underwear and negligee shirts at Patterson's.

### YOUNG MEN GOING WEST.

Twenty-three young men left Fort Wayne yesterday for Green River, Wyo., to work on the Union Pacific railroad. They saw letters from the party that went the week before and were well pleased. Another party goes Monday, July 23. O. M. Quick, of 132 Calhoun street, had charge of the party.

Have you seen the blue serge suit that Patterson sells at $12? As a suit it is really excellent; as a $12 suit it is really wonderful.

### THE GREAT OUTING POINT, THE OLDEST WESTERN CHAUTAUQUA, ISLAND PARK, ROME CITY, IND.

The Chautauqua program opens July 25 and will continue 21 days, closing Aug. 16. The very low rate of $1.00, with one-day assembly privilege on ground, is made from this station.

J. E. ROSS, Agent, G. R. & I.
Ju21tf

When you are spending good money, get good clothing in return for it. Trade with Patterson.

### MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod-tf 5 Bass Block.

We have placed our prices for the next two weeks where the shortest man, financially speaking, can reach the prize.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Uncle Sam Stamps at Loos' Grocery. 17-5t

Bathing suits at shrunken prices at Patterson's.

### MEATS DOWN.

Finest Quality Sugar Cured Hams, 12c lb.
No. 1 Picnic Hams, 8½c.
English Breakfast Bacon, 12c lb.
Best Country Butter, 20c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 12c dozen.
Choice Broken Rice, 3c lb.
Columbia River Red Salmon, 12½c can.
Choice New Onions, 20c peck.

BURT ROSS.
1-3t 27 W. Columbia St.

We are top-to-toe outfitters for men and boys. We have everything to keep you cool.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

## RED MEN'S POW WOW KOKOMO.

For the above occasion Wabash will sell tickets to Kokomo and return on July 24th and 25th, good to return until July 26th, at rate of $2.30 round trip. Three trains daily making connections at Peru, as follows: 5:50 a. m., 9:37 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. 10-5t

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 18tf

### MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Buy one of our straw hats and reduce the temperature 50 per cent. That is what we have done to the price.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

### MONEY AT 5 PER CENT.

IN FORT WAYNE.

The U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., of New York, offers to loan an unlimited amount of money in Fort Wayne at 5 per cent. Owen N. Heaton, attorney for the company, will receive applications at his office, corner Court and Berry streets. No delay in closing loan. Repay at any time, any amount desired.

Whether you are going to join the army of go-aways or remain with the stay-at-homes, we have the kind of clothing you should wear.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

### MILTON PIANOS.

Are celebrated for their artistic excellence; are finished in Mahogany, Walnut and Oak, and are sold at reasonable prices.

21-2t C. L. HILL, Agent.

"Words are like leaves, and where they most abound
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."

Our bargains for the next two weeks will talk for themselves.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.


50c Rome City And Return SUNDAY 9:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

## Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

## GREAT OPPORTUNITY....

To buy the FINEST HAMMOCKS At the lowest prices. They must be sold.

FOR THE GOLF PLAYERS We have everything: Sticks, Balls, etc. Tennis Racquets, Balls, etc.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
81 Calhoun St.

THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of.....
One Dollar
AND UP.
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

## A. Hattersly & Son,

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

## Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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## CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,

Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1172 Main.

A FEW BARGAINS.

Men's 10c Handkerchiefs, 4c each.
Men's socks, 4c pair.
Men's overshirts, 19c each.
Men's overalls, 34c and 37c a pair.
Men's $1.00 pants, 59c a pair.
25c suspenders, 19c pair.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. GANZER, Prop.
Phone, 783.

COME IN AND HEAR
The Edison Phonograph.
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on deposits. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

## BRUSH UP!

A really good brush, whether for teeth, nails or hair, always shows when it has become time-worn. In the selection of such an article price

should not be the only factor. We have an unsurpassed lot, in which the curling of the bristles and working in of other parts are of the best. These brushes are in numerous styles and lengths, bleached and unbleached, and for the quality are very low priced.

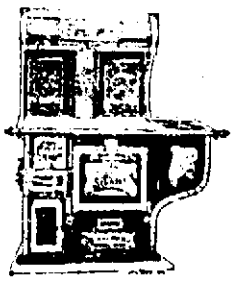
Kid Gloves cleaned 10c per pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
124 Calhoun. Lau Block.

Subscribe for the Sentinel.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

## Have You an Idea



Of buying a steel range? The STEWART RANGE cooks the kind of a meal that every good cook should want to serve. It bakes the quickest and best of any range made. It heats water more quickly. It is heavier and more strongly constructed than others and lasts longer. It costs less to maintain it than other makes; it keeps fire day and night the year round if you want it; is always ready; in fact, it is less troublesome than any old-time stove. The best cooking range isn't too good for you, is it, if it costs no more than poorer stoves.

BOTH PHONES 140 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS TO ALL WANT ADVERTISEMENTS PLACED IN THE SENTINEL.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## WORLD'S DIRTIEST CITY

THE WALLS UNFITTED TO KEEP BACK INVADERS, ANSWER FOR PARKS AND EUROPEANS GO THERE.

[Che Foo Letter.]

Of all the vile places on earth Pekin is the vilest. There is positively nothing to commend, no feature to dwell with pleasure upon, no point to qualify in the wholesale condemnation. The architecture is throughout unimportant, the much-vaunted Temple of Heaven having no especial dignity or grace save by contrast with the monotonous flatness and dinginess surrounding it. The topography of the city is as flat as a pancake and the unpaved streets, wholly without sidewalks, are either ankle deep in black sand or knee deep in soft, sticky mud.

Both walls, the largest as well as the smaller, the former surrounding the Manchu and the latter the Chinese city, are shams, inasmuch as they are massive only in the extent of dirt they present. Actual solidity and thorough construction are as conspicuous through absence as in everything with which the Chinese official has to do. True, the walls are very great in dimensions, the Manchurian being 40 odd feet in height and of equal width or breadth at the top. There is nearly 30 miles of it and more than half this much of the smaller or Chinese wall, which is some 25 feet high and 12 or 15 broad.

### THE FIGURES OF STONE.

These are huge figures, no doubt as to that, but they are really more imposing to imagine than the walls themselves are to see. Somehow they do not look as big, or strike as so formidable. Possibly because of their being the same color as the plains leading up to them. Or perhaps by reason of finding they are not walls, in the sense generally understood, but, instead, mighty ridges of sand compacted by man to resist the ravages of time.

They certainly could not be scaled without long ladders, or grapling lines, and it would require much ingenuity to overcome them with these means. Indeed, there would scarcely be any way of getting within from without, or vice versa, through other than artillery. A battery of field pieces would knock a section out without overmuch difficulty, particularly where the wall has opened up large cracks, which is the case at frequent intervals. There is no stone whatever in the construction, all being of adobe or mud squares and oblongs sun dried. The interstices are filled with a composition of sand and gravel, which, while remaining very hard for years, crumbles after long exposure.

On the more conspicuous sections repairs are constantly in progress, and the contrasts between the new and the old are glaring in the extreme.

### WHY THE WALL WAS BUILT.

Withal it would be foolishness to attempt to maintain that these walls as examples of ancient magnitude of conception in construction are not imposing to contemplate from the historical standpoint. They have stood for centuries; still as the Great Wall itself failed to keep back invaders, so have these, and about all the real use they have been put to is the affording of foundation for romance. They were supposed to keep the people in at night, but with a few "cash" any one could get out at will. The same open sesame operated as to one on the outside getting in. The whole business was a farce, and one was well prepared for it when brought to a realization of the length, even in these modern times, the Chinese officials go in maintaining shams.

The corners of the wall, as also the gateways, are made strikingly imposing in their warlike aspect by towering structures, which, with line upon line of portholes rising one above the other, seem to bristle with batteries that should sweep a goodly army from the face of the earth. Maybe they would, were they real, but as they are nothing save painted muzzles of cannon on white boards, the latter fitted in to fill each opening, the chances are no very great danger to life and limb would ensue no matter what the provocation.

### THE WALL A BREATHING PLACE

With Colonel Denby, then American minister, the walk upon the crest of the Manchu wall was the one feature of the Pekin investigation to be recalled with anything approaching pleasure. In contrast to every other avenue of enjoyment in the place, the broad way, rough and weed-grown as it is, became a paradise to hades. It was the only escape from the pestiferous horde that rendered life in the town a nightmare.

Stalwart son of Indiana, six feet two, broad-shouldered and erect, the colonel carried his sixty odd years easier than most men forty, and his stride was that of a man in the full vigor of physical prime. In his hand was a cane, the diameter suggesting a cart spoke.

"For two as well as four-legged dogs," was his explanatory ejaculation as he significantly rapped the stick on the ground. The respect paid him, in the distance the Manchus preserved, was indicative of a foreknowledge of what would happen in the event of any overfamiliarity on their part. The minister was not of any especial importance in their eyes, but the cane was. Perhaps they knew it to be made of Australian ironwood, or if information had not been definite as to nature of the growth, experience left no doubt that it was not far short of a crowbar in weight and fully as hard.

Odd sort of thing for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to arm himself with, upon sallying forth for a stroll in the capital city of the country to which he was duly accredited.

### A FEW GOOD PEOPLE.

But all the Manchurians are not of the stamp of those forming the henchmen of the six boards and kindred offices of state in Pekin; the myrmidons, kept at the public expense, not only to insult the representatives of the civilized countries of the world there gathered, but terrorize the Chinese themselves, as well. Among seven or eight millions of people anywhere there is a percentage of the bad, this actually ranging, possibly, in no larger ratio in the east than in the west. There is, as a matter of fact, the point of view to be considered, and environment unquestionably has very greatly to do with what this may be.

Manchus who have come under the direct influence of the dominant classes of Pekin, even those who are naturally depraved and given to acts of violence, have grown to regard the "foreign devil" with an eye that can see nothing in him but a baleful influence. Many Chinamen, as well, have been led away by the rabid fanaticism of the hour.

Were both Manchu and Chinese combined to reach in numbers a half million they would still be but a small proportion of the whole, not one in twenty, of the population of North China. Nevertheless, great enough were they to learn their strength to render the pacification of the empire a more grave and troublesome problem to solve.

In Mongolia, as in the northern part of Manchuria, Russian influence is strong—is, in fact, controlling. The first named dependency is of enormous extent topographically, covering a million and a quarter square miles, with an estimated population of two and a half millions. About the only important avenue of communication in Mongolia is the caravan route, which, starting from Pekin, runs west of north to Kiakhta, on the Siberian frontier, and hence to Kiakhta. The settlements on this line are practically dominated by the Russian consuls located at all principal points. Their influence is far more potent than any other and is naturally exerted in the interest of the country they represent.

### MANCHURIA'S POPULATION.

Manchuria is scarcely more than a tenth of the area of Mongolia, but has upward of three times the population. There is much good land in Manchuria, the rivers being numerous and the valleys wide and fertile. Cultivation in many places is extended and successful. Gold has been found at several points, notably in the Alin mountains and slopes toward the Amoor, in the vicinity of Blagovenschensk. Generally speaking, the Manchus of the Amoor and the Sungari regions are a thrifty, industrious people. Having long been associated with the Muscovites, they take more or less kindly to a blending of the European with the Asiatic, the Russians themselves being about as much of the one as the other.

With the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway nearly all of Manchuria will be to the north of the line that has termini at Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. In other words, it will have the Russian frontier on the north and the Russian railway on the south, which, it is safe to say, will lead to Russification in relatively short order.

Had not this intervened to lessen the hold of the Manchurian dynasty upon China as a whole it would doubtless in the end have lost its prestige by the lack of power to grasp situations eventuating. As it is, the fall has been hastened by the progress of the railway plans of the Russians. Even the Chinese have come to see that a ruling sovereignty which is merely a name is worthy of no respect.

Whether or not the outbreak of the Pekin Manchus was incited from a glimmering recognition that something had to be done to offset the effect of the Russian emasculation of the dominant dynasty by making it one without a country is an interesting question. It would be attributing to the Manchu mandarins a sagacity of insight into the actual situation existing which is hardly justified by their course of action for decades. Still, it is the unexpected that is continually happening.

## FIVE QUEER PLACES.

[London Answers.]

Doubtless the most unique spot in Europe is the little village of Altenberg, where on its border four countries meet. It is ruled by no monarch, has no soldiers, no police and no taxes. Its inhabitants speak a curious jargon of French and German combined and spend their days in farming the land or working in the valuable calamine mine of which it boasts.

The little town of Stanley, in the Falkland islands, possesses the most unique school service ever known. Two traveling schoolmasters are provided by the government, who visit the different families where there are children and give instructions. The length of their visit depends on the astuteness of the children, and they may spend days and weeks, as the case may be, at one house alone.

A town boasting of a railway station which cost $20 000 to erect and a duly appointed station master, and yet having no train service, is unique beyond dispute. Lundee, in New Jersey, is in this predicament, the inhabitants having actually no trains, although their fine station is available for any amount of traffic, and the reason given for this strange fact is that so long as the trains run through the inhabitants ought to be satisfied.

There is a place in the middle of the Pacific ocean well known to mariners where there is never any Christmas day. This is owing to its being in the 180th degree of longitude and directly opposite to Greenwich, and, therefore, twelve hours ahead of Greenwich time. In a journey around the globe the other twelve hours would have to be marked out of the navigator's calendar, and if this point crossing the antipodes is touched Christmas eve then there can be no Christmas day.

In one of the West Indies group there is a colony of some 800 whites and blacks where there are neither towns nor villages, nor fresh water supplies. In fact, there is such a scarcity of everything that the government has to send food and employment to the inhabitants to keep them from starving. Salt fish and sweet potatoes are the stable foods of the Anguillas, and the only water obtainable is brackish and tainted by the sea.

### UNDEFEATED MEN.

The men now demanded are those who are not only capable of learning, but who are not ashamed to learn. We must send out men from college with a courageous insight into the future, and a capacity for invention with which to face its problems. We want men to look out straight along the line of their birth and breeding, sinking themselves into their country. It is crime for a college to beget selfish men, for selfishness is the worst kind of littleness. We are now, as a nation, just beginning to get a hold on the years; to secure a control of the ages, and no man must go from college to increase the number of the selfish crowd. Cecil Rhodes was introduced to the audience at a London dinner recently as "a man of undaunted action." I would rather hear of a man of undaunted action, and such are the men we must seek to train.—President Tucker in Success.

### BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

A correspondent says he saw an ox in a china shop at Barrass Bridge, England, whose behavior was most exemplary. The animal escaped and made its way into the shop with as much effrontery and expedition as it might go into its own hemmel. After going all about the place, to the admiration of a great crowd of people, it was conducted out by a policeman without having broken so much as a handle of a tea cup.

A beach at Nome 600 feet long has yielded $475,000 this season.

## AMERICA LEADS WORLD

Railroads and Hotels Here Are Superior to Any Other in Christendom.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"The oftener I go abroad the less patience I have with the stereotyped European contention that there is no comfort in American travel," said a New Orleans business man who has just returned from his sixth trip across the big pond. "It is the regulation thing," he continued, "for Europeans to sneer at our hotels. What tommyrot! With three or possibly four exceptions, which have borrowed most of their best features from this country, there is absolutely nothing abroad that begins to compare with the average high-class American establishment. The majority of the great hotels of the continent are full of exasperating crudities. They are without elevators, without adequate bathing facilities, without arrangements for promptly handling baggage, without quick and courteous bellboy service and without almost everything else that makes a sojourn pleasant and free from care. They have a few grand public rooms, elaborately decorated, but the living apartments are generally as barren of comfort as so many caves.

"In most of them there are no arrangements for heating, and the only light obtainable is a candle. Yet the average native has the cool effrontery to declare that those wretched catavansaries are superior to anything we have in 'the states.' When cornered they generally fall back on their cuisine, which, in nine cases out of ten, is exactly like the house—all sham, show and pretense. Quite recently I put up at a hotel in Rome which is famous for its table d'hote. The courses were numerous, meager and served with a tremendous flourish. At one dinner I recall we waited fully twenty minutes for a pallid flour dumpling, in which black flies were distinctly in evidence. That was a 'course.' Taken as a whole, the dinner was distinctly inferior to meals I have eaten in many American houses that never pretended to stand in the very first line. The hotels in this country are open to many improvements, heaven knows, but to say they rank below those of Europe in any paticular is stupid nonsense. It simply itsn't so.

"The same comparison holds good in every other detail of travel," the speaker went on. "For some years there has been a steady improvement in continental railroad service, but it is still vastly inferior to that of America. The schedules are inconvenient and unscientific. Even the first-class coaches are generally without such modern appliances as electric bells or dust screens; there are no skilled porters, and the system of baggage transfers is simply maddening. In this country the day has long since gone by when railroad travel involved any serious discomfort, but in Europe a day's ride means physical and mental prostration. The exceptions to the rule are too few to count. With cabs, street cars and other public conveyances it is the same old story of inefficiency, antiquated methods and continual petty annoyance, and so it goes all through the gamut, from one end of the trip to the other. I know, of course, that I am only stating what is already familiar to every experienced traveler, and I learned long ago to submit philosophically to the inconveniences I have mentioned, but what jars on my nerves is the incessant, carping depreciation of everything American which dins one's ears on all the highways and byways of Europe.

"The average foreigner who has visited the United States holds up his hands in holy horror at the bare mention of the subject. 'My God!' he exclaims, 'what an experience!' Even Paderewski declared he would rather undertake to journey through darkest Africa. I am at a loss to know how to account for such testimony, coming from people who are presumably cosmopolites, but the cold fact remains that there is no country in the world where travel is as luxurious as in the United States—where so much is done to relieve the traveler of care and anxiety and where his slightest wants are anticipated with anything like the same degree of nicety and precision. Knowing, as I do, the trials and tribulations of European journey, it makes me mad to hear people pretending that they suffer when they come to pay us a visit. And it is especially irritating to find the assertion sustained, as one does occasionally, by American snobs, and anglomaniacs. When I hear anything of the sort I have a strong inclination to fall on my degenerate countryman with a club and commit justifiable vermicide."

### DEFIED THE MATCHES.

A Catholic missionary in India, some time ago, noticed that the people of the province in which he was laboring to instil the doctrine of Christianity into their hearts, were obtaining fire by means of rubbing two flints together, distributed among them several boxes of matches and instructed them in their use. His generosity was rewarded by the people in a peculiar way. After a brief absence the priest returned to the village and found the inhabitants worshiping the boxes of matches he had presented to them as deities.—Washington Times.

## FRENCH-SCOTCHMEN.

A New York man who has had business relations with several concerns in the Province of Quebec had occasion to visit them recently, says the New York Herald. On his return he was recounting his experiences to a party of friends. Said he:

"For several years I had been corresponding with several concerns and I thought they were all Scotch, both from their names and their close business methods.

"When I got to Quebec I called at the office of Duncan McDonald & Co. That is not the name, but the real one is quite of Scotch. I asked a clerk for Mr. McDonald, and he replied, with a marked accent, that Monsieur McDonald was in an inner room. I stepped in and found a dark, middle-aged man, who looked as little like a Scotchman as any I ever saw, and I asked him if he was Mr. McDonald. 'Qui, Monsieur,' he answered. Then he spoke to me in French, of which I know imperfectly, about twenty words. I shook my head and said 'Non comprend.' He laughed and called 'Donald!' and the clerk came in. He said something to him in French, and Donald turned to me and told me that M. McDonald did not speak English and that he would act as interpreter. It took us a half day to transact business that might have been got over in an hour if the 'Scotchman' had spoken English.

"I took the clerk up to the hotel to lunch with me and he explained the situation. Mr. Duncan McDonald's grandfather had been a Scotchman who had been a trooper in the English army. After his discharge he had settled in the country and married a French woman. His children were given Scotch names, but their mother looked after their religion and their education. As a result, they all spoke French in spite of their being Duncans and Dugalds and Jamies. His own father's father, the clerk explained, had been a Scotchman, and the only reason he could speak English was because he had lived several years as a clerk in a Maine factory.

"The Province of Quebec is full of Scotch-Frenchmen or French-Scotchmen, whichever they may be. At Chicoutimi, at the head of the Saguenay river, I went to a hotel kept by a man named Martin. 'Here is another of those French-Scotchmen,' I thought. But when I got to the hotel I found him to be a big, red-bearded, porridge-and-haggis Scot. But, alas! his wife and his sons and his daughters were all uncompromisingly French, and not one of them could speak English. You can give a French Canadian a braw Scotch name, but you can't make him eat oatmeal or say 'Hoot mon!'

"After that, whenever I heard a Scotch name I always asked, 'French-Scotch or Scotch-Scotch?'"

### DANTE'S HOUSE SOLD.

Dante's house at Pontremoli, in Italy, was sold the other day at public auction for 1,500 francs, which was paid for it by a man whose home is near the old birthplace. The Italian journal maintains that the government ought to have bought the historic dwelling, as it is of peculiar interest owing to the many incidents in Dante's life connected with it. It was here that he wrote the greater part of the "Divine Comedy." He first occupied the house for a brief period in 1306, and soon afterwards he returned to it and made it his home for several years. On the walls may still be seen various inscriptions which he wrote with his own hand and which express his sorrow at the war that was then being waged in the country. The new owner, it is said, will probably convert the house into a store—that is, unless the government, as many Italians are urging it to do, buys the famous poet's home back from him and converts it into a museum.

Pearls get tired. It is a habit shared by few other jewels.

## THE BALANCE OF POWER

THIRD PARTIES IN POLITICS HAVE SOMETIMES DECIDED NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

It is commonly supposed at the beginning of every presidential canvass that the two great parties are the only ones that will have any influence in it. Usually, of course, this is a safe assumption. Several parties aside from the republican and the democratic will participate in the canvass of 1900. One section of the populists have Wharton Barker as their candidate for president, and the other faction has united with the democrats. There are two socialist parties in the field this year. One of them, which is ordinarily called the socialist party, has Job Harriman, of California, for its standard bearer, and the other party, whose members call themselves social democrats, have Eugene V. Debs at the head of their ticket and Harriman in the second place. There was an attempt to bring about a union between these two organizations, but it has not been successful. A party calling itself the united Christian has nominated Dr. S. C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, and the prohibitionists have put up John G. Woolley, of Illinois. Other minor parties will doubtless have tickets in the field before the campaign is half over. The republican and the democratic are the only partisan sects which will attract any especial attention in the campaign. There have been several instances, however, in which minor parties turned the scale in presidential canvasses, though very few persons at the time suppose they would have any influence on the result.

Nearly a dozen minor parties in all have polled enough votes to secure some mention in the records of the day. These, in the order of their appearance, were the anti-Masonic, the liberty, the free soil, the know-nothing (or American), the constitutional unionists, the liberal republican, the prohibitionist, the greenback, the union labor and the people's, or populist. The anti-Masonic party originated in western New York in 1827, and was incited by the abduction of William Morgan in 1826, who published a book revealing some of the secrets of the Masonic fraternity. Members of that order were accused of making away with Morgan, and as the body of a man was found who was believed to be Morgan, the order was supposed by many persons to have murdered him. The party spread over half a dozen of the northern states, and participated in several campaigns for governors and legislatures, and put up one national ticket, that which was voted for in the campaign of 1832. William Wirt, of Maryland, who had been attorney general of the United States during Monroe's eight years as president and John Quincy Adams' four years, was the anti-Masons' candidate for president, and he received the electoral votes of Vermont.

The earliest of the minor parties did not turn the scale in a presidential canvass, although it carried one state. The second of the "third" parties however, the liberty party, decided a presidential contest, but it did not get a single electoral vote. The liberty party was the political section of the abolitionists. The Garrisonian abolitionists aimed to accomplish their object, the emancipation of the slaves, by a moral crusade, and kept out of politics. The section led by Myron Holley, Gerrit Smith, James G. Birney, Thomas Morris, Salmon P. Chase and many others attempted to do this work through political agencies. They nominated Birney for president in 1840 and 1844, and though he received only 7,000 votes in the first of these elections and 62,000 in the second, he had a decisive influence on the canvass in the latter instance. Clay was the candidate of the whigs in 1844, and Polk was the nominee of the democrats. At the outset Clay was reasonably certain to receive many anti-slavery votes. Clay, in one of his lamentations at his ill fortune in presidential canvasses, declared that the south called him an abolitionist and the north stigmatized him as a "nigger" driver. In the campaign of 1844, in which Texas' annexation was the leading issue, nearly all the northern whigs being opposed to annexation, because of the enlargement of the slavery area which it would bring, Clay, in some letters called out by southern whigs, who wanted annexation, made some concessions to the slavery interest, which sent enough anti-slavery whigs in the decisive state of New York over to Birney to give Polk that state and the presidency.

The next of the "third" parties, the free soilers, also turned the scale, though, like the liberty party, it did not get an electoral vote anywhere. The free soilers had a more moderate program than the libertyites, for they merely aimed to keep slavery from extending into the territories, while the liberty party men assailed it in the states in which it existed. The free soilers' creed was the Wilmot proviso of 1846, and their party was founded in 1848, and participated in the presidential canvasses of that year and of 1852. Chase, Charles Francis Adams, John P. Hale and George W. Julian were among the founders of the free soil party. Some of these had supported Birney, the abolitionist, but they believed the more moderate program would be more effective, ceased their attacks on slavery in the states, and endeavored simply to prevent it from extending farther. There was another element, however, among the free soilers of 1848—the New York barnburners—who cared less to prevent the extension of slavery than they did to wreak revenge on the democratic party, from which they had seceded for that occasion, for defeating their favorite, ex-President Van Buren, for the nomination in the convention of 1844. Cass, whose aspirations for the nomination deadlocked the convention of 1844 and gave the candidacy to the dark horse, Polk, was the nominee in 1848 and the barnburners started out to defeat him. They got control of the free soil national convention in Buffalo in 1848 and nominated Van Buren for president, the candidacy for vice president being given to Charles Francis Adams. In the election they polled more votes in New York than were obtained by Cass, the regular democratic candidate, and gave that state and the presidency to Zachary Taylor, the whig nominee.

In the canvass of 1852, in which the free soilers had Hale and Julian for their ticket, they polled but little more than half the vote they rolled up four years earlier—291,000 in 1848 and 156,000 in 1852. Van Buren's barnburners, having gained revenge in 1848, and at the same time secured "recognition" for their party in the distribution of the federal and state patronage, had gone back to their old party, the democracy, which carried all the states in 1852 except four—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee.

In the campaign of 1856 appeared the most powerful of all the "third" parties which ever appeared in American politics except the populist party of our own time. This was the know nothing, or American party. The know nothing party sought to lengthen the residence period for naturalization and aimed to exclude foreign-born persons, especially Catholics, from office. Nativistic parties appeared in New York and other cities earlier than the 50s. One of them elected one of the Harpers to be mayor of New York in 1844, and in many canvasses before and after that time nativism in that city polled a heavy vote. Around 1852, however, when the slavery question was beginning to have a disintegrating effect on both the great parties, and when there was, at the same time, danger that the issue might disrupt the union, a new wave of nativistic feeling began to sweep over New England, the middle states and some of the states of the border region. Part of this reappearance of opposition to foreigners was due to a revival of the old hostility, and some of it was occasioned by a desire on the part of the more moderate whigs and democrats to create an issue which would be less incendiary than the slavery question. In its appearance in the 50's the nativistic party was a secret, oath-bound organization, whose members, when questioned as to their creed, usually said, "I know nothing about it," or something of this sort, and thus the term know nothing was applied to them. In 1854, the year in which the Missouri compromise was repealed and the republican party was born, the know nothings carried Massachusetts and Delaware, and in 1855 they swept, for governor or other state officers, or for legislatures, or both, the states of Massachusets, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Kentucky and California. The [illegible] most of their secrecy in 1856 adopted the name [illegible] nominated ex President Fillmore for president. In the whole of the seven states beginning with Delaware and Maryland on the Atlantic, and going southward and westward to Florida,

(Continued on Page Ten.)

## The Balance of Power.

(Continued from Page 9)

Texas and Missouri, the contest of 1836 was between Buchanan, the democratic candidate, and Fillmore.

Fremont's vote in none of the slave states went much above 300, while in most of them he got no support at all. In the country as a whole Fillmore's popular vote was 874,000, as compared with 1,300,000 for Fremont and 1,800,000 for Buchanan. Fillmore carried one state, Maryland, receiving eight electoral votes.

Next on the list of minor organizations was the constitutional union party of 1860, which attempted to take the "middle of the road" between the two great parties on the slavery issue. It was composed chiefly of know nothings and of old whigs who had not yet gone into either the republican or the democratic parties, although their own party disappeared after the rise of the republican organization in 1854. This party was strong in the border states, had many conspicuous men—including Sam Houston, John Bell, John J. Crittenden, Edward Everett, John McLean, Henry Winter Davis and Horace Maynard—among its leaders. It attempted to evade the burning issue of the time by declaring for the "constituion of the country, the union of the states and the enforcement of the laws," and nominated Bell and Everett. That ticket received a popular vote of 590,000 and carried Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, with thirty-seven electoral votes. Lincoln had a popular vote of 1,866,000 and an electoral vote of 180. The democratic party was split between Breckenridge, the south's nominee, who had 848,000 votes of the people and seventy-two of the electors, and Douglas, who, with a larger popular vote (1,375,000) than any of the candidates except Lincoln, had a smaller electoral vote (twelve) than any of them. He got Missouri's nine votes and three of New Jersey's seven, Lincoln receiving the other four.

There was no chance for a "third" party to get any foothold during the civil war days, but one appeared shortly afterward, the liberal republicans. This party, whose leading spirits were Governor Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri; Carl Schurz, one of Missouri's senators; Gov. John M. Palmer, of Illinois; Lyman Trumbull, one of the same state's senators; Horace Greeley, George W. Julian, Jacob D. Cox, Chauncey M. Depew and William M. Grosvenor, all seceders from the republicans, opposed Grant's policy of dealing with the south, demanded civil service reform, local self-government for the south and the removal of all disabilities placed on ex-confederates, and it antagonized all attempts to reopen the questions dealt with by the three war amendments to the constitution. It nominated Greeley and Brown, and the democrats accepted its platform and ticket. The coalition carried Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Texas, with sixty-three electoral votes, as compared with 256 electoral votes received by Grant. Early in the canvass, however, there seemed to be a chance that the coalition would elect its ticket, but after the state contest in North Carolina, in the summer of 1872, which state voted early then, and which went in favor of the republicans at that time, the tide all over the country was seen to turn in favor of Grant.

A minor party appeared at the same time as the liberal republican revolt took place which has figured in every presidential canvass from that day to this. This is the prohibition party. Its ticket, headed by Woolley, of Illinois, which was put up a little over two weeks ago, is the eighth national ticket which it has placed in the field. The prohibition party's vote for president has increased from 5,000 for Black, its candidate in 1872, to 264,000 for Bidwell, its 1892 nominee, but in 1896 it split on the silver question, like all the other parties in that year, big and little, and the aggregate vote [illegible] its two sections was only 147,000, a falling off of 117,000 from the vote in 1892. In one of its presidential canvasses, though, the prohibitionists probably decided the contest. In 1884, when Cleveland's plurality over Blaine in New York was only 1,047, John P. St. John, the prohibitionist party's presidential candidate, received a vote of 21,000 in New York, probably more than three-fourths of which was drawn from the republican party. New York was the decisive state in 1884, as it was in many other presidential contests—1800, 1844, 1848, 1860 and 1888—and the prohibition party held the balance.

The three other minor parties, the greenback, the union labor and the populist—are of the same lineage. There have been other labor parties, and several political sects calling themselves socialists (previous to the socialist and social democratic parties of 1900), and others terming themselves American [illegible] have appeared in presidential canvas[illegible] but they attracted no attention and had not the faintest influence in any state. The greenback party participated in the canvasses of 1876, 1880 and 1884, its highest vote, 307,000, being cast for its candidate in 1880, General Weaver. The union labor party, which was, in a certain sense, the greenback party's successor, figured in the canvass of 1888, its candidate being Alson J. Streeter, who received 148,000 votes. Neither the greenback nor the union labor party ever gained an electoral vote, but the former chose many members of congress, and at once time was stronger in the house of representatives than ever the populist party has been. The populist party, whose first appearance in a presidential canvass was in 1892, when its nominee was General Weaver, the greenback candidate of 1880, fused with the democrats in 1896, although one element refused to accept Sewall, Bryan's running mate that year, and supported Thomas E. Watson instead. In 1900 the populist party is represented, as a distinctive national organization, by its radical element, whose standard-bearer is Wharton Barker, the other section of the party being in coalition with the democrats in support of Bryan, as in 1896. In 1900, however, unlike 1896, the fusion branch of the populists nominated Bryan first.

The liberty party in 1844, the free soil party in 1848, and the prohibition party in 1884, turned the scale in a presidential canvass. The heavy vote cast by the populists in 1892—1,000,000 popular and twenty-two electoral—accounted for much of Cleveland's long lead over Harrison in that year, though Cleveland would undoubtedly have carried the country in that canvass without the aid which the populists gave him. In close canvasses—and that of 1900 may be one of those—all the political sects demand attention. "Third" parties have had vastly more influence in national elections than is generally realized.

### MEN READ FAIRY TALES.

"It is surprising how many books of fairy tales such as the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' 'Grimm's,' 'Hans Andersen's' and others of that class are sold at present to what there were only two years ago," said a large local bookseller a few days ago. "What is more, the buyers are not women and children, but business men. When the demand began to grow for this class of literature I thought that the men were buying them for their wives and families, but now I know different. They read them themselves, and I think it would be safe to say that in a large percentage of offices occupied by lawyers and other professional men you would find books of this class. How do I account for it? Well, I could hardly tell you. My opinion is that at the present time business life has got to be such a rush and turmoil, owing to the great competition, that men find they are in danger of suffering from 'brain fag.'

"From early morning until late at night all through the week they are in their offices or else rushing around under a great mental strain. Night hardly brings any rest, as there are problems to be thought out when they get home, and I see that physicians say that insomnia is increasing to an alarming extent. Even on Sunday men don't stay at home and rest as they used to, any casual exploration of the office buildings and big firms on that day revealing a large percentage of the occupants down-town and at work.

"The result is that the brain has no rest at all, the few minutes snatched in which to read a newspaper being work to a great extent, owing to the vast amount of knowledge of the world's doings that is required for a successful business career at the present day. Such being the case, something of a recreative nature in the way of mental food is absolutely necessary. This used to be supplied by fictional works, but that is now impossible. The time in which to read is only a minute or two at odd intervals, and as a result it is impossible to try and mentally digest a lengthy story. This has called forth a demand for short stories, and the less thought they require the better they are liked. Fairy tales fill the bill exactly, and men whom you would never imagine as being interested in such frivolities buy the books with eagerness." Chicago Tribune.

### WAIL OF A FISHERMAN.

All the romance is gone from fishing in Indiana. There is nothing picturesque about a party of a dozen men in hip boots floundering over rocks, shouting and dragging a heavy seine. There is no murmuring of trees, no soft touches of nature, none of the stillness of the sylvan solitude, in a mob of hot and perspiring seiners. The poetry is gone, the happiness of it all is gone and what is worse, the fish are gone.—Muncie Times.

St. Patrick was voted into the calendar of saints in the English prayer book recently by the convocation of York.

## THE WOMEN IN CHINA

There as Elsewhere They are the Most Fervent Religious Influence.

Woman's influence in China is greater than is commonly supposed. Records of the great Flowery Kingdom are full of examples of women famous for their learning, heroism and high principle. Sometimes women achieve absolute power over the household, for there is a popular saying, "She eats rice with her husband," which is used to express the rule of the female tyrant. The most astonishing instance of feminine power today is, of course, the career of the dowager empress, Eszi-Chi. It is said that today the greatest mandarin of China would rather face the Emperor Kwangsa than the secluded lady whose firmness has often been tried and never been broken. She is still the power which rules the colossal country of 300,000,000 people, a country subject to colossal disasters of floods, famine, epidemics, earthquakes and insurrection, and which is now in the throes of revolution and warfare. As an instance of the empress dowager's strength, it may be recalled that she deposed her strongest vizier, Prince Kung, in 1865, by a mere decree in the Pekin Gazette, because "he overrated his importance." In common with all other nations, the women of China represent the most fervent religious element. They are said to endorse enthusiastically the boxers' movement and to be fighting with passion to help rid the country of the detested missionary.

That the women of China do not lack courage is proved by the fact that they sometimes seek suicide as relief from unhappy marriages, and uncongenial husbands would frequently be murdered were it not for special punishments, "ignominious and slow," devised for all women who should attempt homicide. The mere existence of this law proves the necessity for it. Again, not long ago fifteen young girls of Canton threw themselves into the river to escape from marrying the husbands chosen for them.

Two other recent examples prove the heroism of the Chinese women of high degree. A daughter of the Chinese minister to London, Kwo-Sung-Tsou, was married at the age of seventeen. When her husband fell ill and all food failed to nourish him she cut a slice off her arm and put it in the broth. When he died she tried to commit suicide out of grief and would eat nothing but gold leaf, to induce death. It failed to poison her and she then starved to death. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Kwo, a sister of the Marquis Tseng, tried also to follow her husband to the land of spirits, but the quantities of gold leaf failed, and she finally took compassion on her children, agreed to live, and managed her father-in-law's property while he was in London. Li Hung Chang penned a memorial to the Dragon throne, requesting that these two women should be awarded a sign of imperial approval.

Notwithstanding the degraded condition of women of the lower classes, the female ideal is high in China, and the annals of the past show a long series of virtuous and heroic women, who have made an indelible impression upon the national mind. The mother of the great sage, Confucius, is held as a model, for, as her father died when the child was three years of age, his training was accomplished by his mother, who, it is said, gave him the foundation for his great moral maxims. The next philosopher of importance, Mencius, was also indebted to his mother for the formation of his character and mind, as well as his philosophy.

Woman's lot in China is, however, not an enviable one. She is not received into the world with joy and is given very little education. At twelve she is banished from all companionship, to become "the young girl who sits in the house," until her marriage, when she weds someone she has never seen. Then she must obey her husband and her mother-in-law; she may not come into contact with men or the outside world, and, as a rule, she cannot read. She may, however, receive ladies and return their calls. The patriarchal system is so universal that the father is a despotic ruler over his family, and a married woman becomes so entirely a part of her husband's family that she has to yield her duty and obedience to her husband's parents, who frequently treat her more as a slave than a daughter-in-law. The doctrine inculcated in the Chinese classics is that a woman has three stages of obedience; first, to her father; second, to her husband (after she is married); and third, to her son (if her husband dies), when he reaches manhood. The old proverb goes: "Men wish their boys to be wolves, and fear lest they should be timid; their girls they wish to be like mice, and fear lest they should have the boldness of the tiger." The laws established 2,300 years ago are in favor today and among them no rules are stricter than those which provide for keeping the women in bondage.

Chinese books of instruction for girls consist chiefly of exhortations to discharge their duties as daughters, wives, mothers and daughters-in-law. The "Girls' Four Books," to which two famous emperors wrote prefaces, contain the best idea of how the female mind and character must be trained. Modesty, gentleness, self-sacrifice, wisdom, respect for elders and a virtuous disposition must be a woman's equipment in life. There is no pressing need for intellectual education. However, about 100 in every 10,000 women read, and that means read with understanding the great books of philosophy and literature, the works of China's sages and poets. Such cases are found among the aristocratic classes, and men of letters frequently teach their wives and daughters not only the art of reading, but that of writing, and go so far as to publish their literary effusions.

### SMOKING GIRLS.

Three or four New York young women were in the apartments of one of them having a little late supper, and as an incident thereto a package of cigarettes was handed around, says the Washington Star.

"Thank you, no," said a tall girl, who is coming to the front as an artist in decorative designing. "I've quit."

"I didn't know you had ever begun," said the hostess. "I only began about a month ago."

"I had my experience ten years ago," continued the tall young woman, "and while it wasn't with cigarettes, it was the same effect. I was at school then, and one night one of the girls in the crowd I went with had some cigars in her room. I dont' know how she got them, but they were there, and the four of us with her concluded we would try them. Just think of trying cigars! If we had had any sense we never would have done it, but some girls haven't any at first. But they can learn. At least some of them can. It was about 10 o'clock, and we though the teachers had made their last rounds, but we had not figured on the principal. She came slipping along the hall, and before we knew what had happened she was in the room. We had been smoking about three minutes, I should say, and there was plenty of smoke in the air, even though we did try to hide our cigars.

"'Ah, smoking, young ladies?' she said in the very pleasantest manner. We could not deny it, and sat there dumb.

"'How nice!' she went on. 'I have some flowers in my room that the bugs are injuring, and tobacco smoke is just the thing that will kill them. Come with me, and smoke the little wretches out.'

"There was no help for it, and we went with her. And she stood over us and made us smoke those little flowers till all of us were so deathly sick she had to call the doctor to take care of us. We didn't get over it for three or four days, and we missed lessons one day, but the principal never scolded us once, and was just as nice as she could be, and insisted on thanking us for our services to the flowers. Just the same, we didn't need any scolding, and not one of us has felt the need of tobacco since that dreadful night, either. Ugh! the very thought of it gives me the creeps yet!"

### DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES.

In a car on the Blue Island express of the Illinois Central the other day a passenger sat alongside a pair of commuters, says the Chicago Chronicle. Having nothing better to do he began in his suburban way to size them up, wondering who and what they were. They were both of about the same size and they looked enough alike to be brothers, if not twins. They were dressed in nondescript clothes of black and they both wore derby hats of unknown vintage. They both had unkempt cronjes falling upon their shirt fronts, and their arms were full of household packages after the manner of good commuters. They looked very good.

There was a sort of dissenting air about them which made the watching man think that they were members of the Lutheran church. He let his imagination stray on till he saw them on Sunday with their families about them in the little square meeting house taking part with deep devotion in the exercises. He even imagined that a faint odor of sanctity exhaled from their persons—that delicate and indefinable perfume which comes from pews and hymn books.

They talked together in ordinary tones, which were dimmed by the rush of the express. Finally when the train stopped at Hyde Park he heard one say to the other:

"Yes, he's a mighty good wrestler, an' if I'd known jes' how good he was I'd a tried my strangle hold on 'im. I allers succeed with that, an' no man ever downed me yit when onct I get a chance t' give 'im my best holt. Him an' me's goin' t' have another bout nex' Sunday for five dollars a side an' you bet he won't ketch me nappin' then."

Prof. J. J. Thompson has discovered bodies that are smaller than atoms which he calls corpuscles.

## SOME WORD HISTORIES

The Curious Origin of a Number of Words That Are Now Very Common.

Some words have histories. Other words embody history, as, for example, the word rigmarole. Everybody understands it as signifying a confused and meaningless jumble, but precious few recall the fact that it comes from ragman's roll. Now the ragman's roll is a crown document of no small importance. It is a real roll of ancient parchment, and records categorically the instruments and deeds by which Scotland's nobility and gentry gave in their adhesion, and swore allegiance to Edward I. of England toward the close of the thirteenth century. Naturally it is a somewhat confused document, but possibly not so much confused as confusing to the good people of its own era. It must have been upsetting in those days to discover that the lords and gentlemen thought to be stanchest for the old order had gone over to the invaliding king. Yet there is something to be said for the lords and gentlemen—they loved not Scotland's independence less, but their heads and their estates rather more.

Venison, which nowadays means always and strictly the flesh of a deer, is truly any flesh hunted—that is meat of a venery. Venery is the old name for hunting—thus foxes and wolves and badgers furnish "venison" no less than the lordly stag. Cur, the synonym for a worthless dog, has somewhat the same derivation. In feudal England the dogs of the villeinage, no doubt mostly starving mongrels, were by law required to be cur-tailed—that is, have their tails cut short, so they might be readily distinguished from the stag and boar hounds of the lords and gentlemen. The stag-hounds ran true upon the scent, the mongrels would confuse and draw them off from it. Sometimes the villein-dogs had to suffer for also "hombling," that is, cutting away the two middle toes from each fore foot, so they could not run with the hounds. A curtail-dog, or curtle-dog, in time became simply a cur. His owners, the villeins, who lived in clustered hovels outside the castle walls, in like manner give rise to the word village.

Another wonderfully expressive phrase also comes from the hunting field, where it is to this day in common use. It is "to run riot." Fox hounds run riot when they leave the drag of the fox and go racing and chasing off upon the scent of hares and rabbits, whose company the fox seeks when he finds himself pursued. Indeed, in fox-hunting parlance, hare-scent is known as "riot." The familiar phrase, "on the pad," as signifying going hither and yon, also throws back to Reynsid the Fox. His feet are known technically as pads—when he gets up and begins to move about sportsmen say he is "on the pad."

It seems a far cry from the hunting field to the name of a fashionable coach, but it is from the hunting field the tally-ho gets its title. Tallis hurs, pronounced tally-ho, Norman French for "out of the thicket," was the proper cry when the fox broke cover. The huntsmen and the master of fox hounds answered the cry with long blasts of the horn. Then when public coaches began to run, their horns blew the tally-ho blasts; further as luxury progressed finer coaches often took to the meet, and the throwing off, fine people who did not intend to follw the hounds, but to see them spectacularly. Between use and luxury, the coach with seats on top crystallized as the tally-ho. The tally-ho it is likely to remain, unless all the world should go automobile mad.

Lombards, money-changers of Venice, sat on benches round about the plaza of St. Mark's. Banco is Italian for bench. When one of the money-changers defaulted, the others fell to and broke his bench in little pieces. Afterward he was known as "banco-rupto"—that is, the man of the broken bench. Here comes our word bankrupt.

### HINDO TRADE SECRETS.

Hindostan jugglers seem to have invented a way to stimulate the growth of certain plants to an altogether abnormal degree; buds expand before the eyes of bystanders, and sprouts rise like the beanstalk of fairy-tale Jack, says a writer in the Indianapolis Press. Commissioner McElroy, of Lucknow, tried to purchase the secret of that process, but the necromancer declined, pleading the risk of divulging the mysteries of his brotherhood.

Hindoo fakers also peddle rat-baits that cause ratification meetings where the very existence of rodents had been unsuspected, and, with due precautions, will occasionally sell poisons warranted to kill like the shock of an electrocution machine. The Thugs employed a specific of that sort for business purposes, and its composition was probably known to Locusta, the court poison monger of the Emperor Nero. Before administering her favorite prescription to his rival he tried it on a young slave, who almost instantly died in convulsions. Britannicus, the chief victim, swallowed a few drops in a cup of wine, the next day, and his biographer asserts that he fell dead like a man stabbed suddenly to the heart.

### HUGE MARRIAGE AGENCY.

While the British housewife is bewailing the ever-increasing scarcity of "generals" and house and parlormaids the Queensland government agents in the country are shipping young women to their colony in thousands. Some idea of the extent to which the demand for single women in Queensland is being supplied from the country districts of England may be gathered from the fact that on last Thursday alone 215 healthy young domestic servants were dispatched to the Brisbane hiring depot by the colony's agents, and with farm laborers, their wives and families, the total shipment for the day comprised 430 persons. For the readiness to quit England for the new life in the sunny south several reasons are assigned, not the least interesting of which is the prospect of marriage with the well-to-do selector who raises coffee, cotton, tobacco or sugar on his cutback holding. It is the common belief of the intending emigrant and the notion is carefully fostered by the hustling agent—that once in Cooktown, Mackay, Bowen or Cairns she will speedily capture the susceptible squatter, marry him and pass in a month from the lean-to kitchen into the best room of the home station. For every man or woman secured by the energetic agents who travel over the United Kingdom they are paid 10s 6d, and for each child 5s 3d.—London Mail.

### KRUGER'S FORTUNE.

Those who are in the habit of thinking of Mr. Kruger as a mere farmer may be surprised to hear that he is a millionaire at least once. How many times over that nice round sum has accumulated in his savings it is impossible to say, says a writer in the London Daily Mail. To begin with, he has the handsome salary as president of seven thousand a year, together with coffee allowance, which is supposed to be his entertaining money, of three hundred a year. Being of a frugal turn of mind, Mr. Kruger has for many years past lived on his coffee money, while out of his presidential salary and "perquisites" he is believed to have succeeded in saving about thirty thousand a year. Over and above this Mr. Kruger has many indirect sources of income. It has been shown that he has a very large interest in the Netherlands railway, while he is also directly concerned in the consumption of dynamite, as well as several other flourishing monopolies. Mr. Kruger owns over 100 farms in different parts of the Transvaal. Some are productive, others are not. For instance, in the Rustenberg district many of the best tobacco growing farms are his, and the lessees pay him very handsome rents. His gold-mining farms have also brought him in a goodly amount, a few he has sold to the hated Uitlander capitalist, others he retains, or hopes to retain. Comparatively recently a farm he had held for some years was floated into a gold-mining company, and although his name does not appear in the list of shareholders he received almost the whole of the purchase price in cash. It is said that many of the Transvaal president's safest investments have been made in Holland and Germany. He is likewise reported to be a heavy holder of German consols and French rentes. Personally, Mr. Kruger is not a generous individual, despite his great wealth. At the time of the dreadful dynamite explosion in Johannesburg a few years ago the Uitlander firms subscribed a magnificent total not far short of £80,000 to alleviate the distress of the families whose breadwinners were killed. All the victims were either poor Boers, natives, or Chinamen; literally not one Englishman suffered. Mr. Kruger was asked for a subscription, and promised £25. His name was put down on the subscription list for that sum, but despite continually dunning on the part of the secretary the subscription was never forthcoming.

### THEY ARE TEETOTALERS.

It is the lasting shame of some modern nations that they destroy thousands of barbarous or semi-civilized men and women by selling them poison in the form of the purest qualities of alcoholic liquors; but they find no market among the hundreds of millions of East Indians because Islam throughout the world is a vast teetotal society, and among the Hindus to touch liquor is a sign of the lowest caste. Thus certain religions which we do not include among the highest forms have happily reared an insurmountable barrier against one of the worst evils of western civilization.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Candles are always in demand for China. No religious ceremony can be held without dozens of them being lighted to aid in the ceremonies.

## FACTS ABOUT FISH.

Why They Are Coated With Slime—The Alaskan Candle—Wonders of the Carp.

Fish, as a rule, increase in weight and length every year up to their death. There are several varieties of fish that can not swim; they are deep-sea dwellers, and crawl about the rocks, using their tails and fins as legs.

Why fish are slippery is accounted for in this way: The slimy coating protects them from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters. If a fish is uncovered by slime the fungus lodges there and grows until in time it kills the fish. The slime helps also to increase the speed of the fish through the water.

In order to capture a certain fish, a South American tribe whips the water with the wood of a tree which contains a substance having a narcotic influence on the fish, which are then readily caught. One South African fish, the nableps, a stargazer, can see in air as well as in water. Its eyes are divided into an upper and a lower portion, giving the effect of two pupils in each eye, one suited for seeing in the air, and the other for seeing in he water. The fish often swims at the surface with its head sometimes above, sometimes below the water line.

There is a wonderful fish in Alaska, which, when dried, is used as a candle. The Alaskan inserts the tail of the dried fish in a crack of his rough, wooden table and lights its nose. The fish burns with a bright and steady flame of about three candle-power, giving a clear, white light and considerable heat. A fairly large fish will burn about three hours. The fish is very fat and its vertebrae are formed largely of phosphorus—thus the fat is the tallow and the vertebrae the wick of this curious candle. If necessary it can be eaten afterward, being nicely smoked.

The pollock is severely let alone by its finny brethren, for it is armed to the teeth with a formidable sting and a sac of poison. The lake lamprey of Central New York is another fish which is ferocious and bloodthirsty. Its mouth is bigger than its head and its teeth are sharp and pointed like a tiger's. The brook lamprey has never been known to eat at all. It is supposed that he does all his eating before he becomes a real lamprey—in the larva period—and is never hungrey afterward.

People marvel at the mechanism of the human body, with its near 500 bones, but man is simple in this respect compared with the carp, which moves no fewer than 4,380 bones and muscles every time it breathes. It has 4,320 veins, to say nothing of its ninety-nine muscles. One fish has a brain larger than man's the whale.

### OUR FORGOTTEN MONEY.

More than $15,000,000 worth of fractional paper currency is still outstanding, and, though some of it has doubtless been destroyed, the bulk of it is held by collectors and private individuals. Every now and then some old person dies, and the heirs, finding a quantity of the "shinplasters" in a disused pocketbook or some other hiding place, send them to Washington to be redeemed. Occasionally, too, banks forward quite a lot of the notes in unbroken sheets, just as they got them many years ago. At first these sheets had to be cut apart with scissors, but afterward they were perforated like postage stamps, so as to be torn apart. Not long ago the treasury received a handkerchief full of this currency, of the first issue, each note being signed by Treasurer Spinner with his own hand. About $3,000 worth of this fractional paper comes in for redemption each year, and some of the best of it is saved out by the department to be given away in response to applications from collectors.—Saturday Evening Post.

### COSTLY BURIAL OF A DOG.

A collie dog named Major was laid in a hard-wood casket covered with heavy black cloth and lined with white satin and buried with great pomp and many symptoms of grief in the new cemetery for dogs at Tarrytown.

The deceased animal belonged to Mrs. John T. Stephens, of No. 427 West Twenty-third street, who paid an undertaker's bill of several hundred dollars and is now in deep mourning.

The departed Major was one of a pair of handsome collies well known to the residents of London terrace, where Mrs. Stephens lives. He was of registered stock, had a pedigree of great length and was worth $1,500, for which sum any one can buy a hundred babies or more from their parents in New York.—New York Journal.

Wood and charcoal are in great demand for fuel in Cuba.

# SABBATH SERVICES.

THE SEEDS OF RELIGION, A LESSON WHICH JESUS MADE PLAIN BY THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

### EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal churches tomorrow will be at 8 and 10:45 a. m. Dr. McKenzie, of Howe school, Lima, will preach. The Sunday evening services will be omitted during the hot months. St. Andrews mission, South Wayne avenue, Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Alfred Grindle, superintendent. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

### FREE METHODIST.

Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30 by the pastor, Rev. P. Wilbur Botts, pastor, followed by social services; Sabbath school at 3:00; Bible class taught by the pastor; preaching again in the evening by the pastor; Monday evening holiness meeting to be held at the residence of Mr. Cubard, corner of Reed and Hurd streets; Tuesday evening, class meeting; Thursday evening, prayer meeting.

### UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Hanna and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school ,9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:45 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:45 to 8:45; topic, "Missions." Mrs. Lucinda Boyl, leader. The Ladies' Aid society will be at the home of Mrs. W. H. Woodruff, on east Creighton avenue. The Young Ladies' Missionary society will give an ice cream social Tuesday night on the lawn at C. M. Menefee's, 202 Thomas street.

### RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Meeting for men at 3:00 p. m. Address by Thomas McCormick. Junior quartet music. Bible study at 4:00 p. m., in charge of the secretary, J. W. Burns.

### EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. A., 6:45; subject, "How Mission Work Will Gain Success," Rev. Humbel, leader; mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 7:45. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland—Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Themes, "The Undying Power of the Gospel" and "Self-Robbery." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Special music for each service. Mid-week prayer and praise service Wednesday evening at 8; topic, "Faithfulness." Mrs. James T. Cairns and a "friend" will give an ice cream social for the benefit of the South church on Thursday evening, 26th, at the church parlors. D. T. Williams, pastor.

### ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; Luther league at 7. No evening service. There will be a meeting of the teachers on Thursday evening to study the Sunday school lesson.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:35 a. m., subject, "Jesus Baptized in the Jordan," the first in the series on "Summer Scenes in the Life of Jesus." No evening service. Miss Minnie Triefz will sing at the service.

English Lutheran Church of Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., text: 1 Tim. 6:6-10, "Godliness and Contentment The Gain of this Combination." No evening service. No Bible class. Catechetical classes by special arrangement. Sunday school picnic on August 16th at Swinney park. Annual mission festival September 30. Rev. Eckhardt, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—During Dr. Moffat's vacation the pulpit will be supplied. Rev. J. M. Seymour will preach Sunday morning. Public worship, with sermon at 10:45 a. m. No evening services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., at 6:30 a. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Westminster church, two and one-half squares from court house on West Berry street—Services, 10:30 a. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m. J. L. Leeper, D. D., pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, corner Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. F. McGaw, D. D., pastor Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 11:45, subject of discourse, "The Troubles in China—Their Probable Effect on Missionary Work." Covenant Bible school at 540 South Calhoun street at 2:45 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor—Sunday services as follows: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 and Sunday school teachers' meeting at 8:30.

### BAPTIST.

First Baptist church (Baptist Tabernacle); L. L. Henson, pastor. The pastor will preach morning and evening. At night there will be a short evangelistic service. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior, 4 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Young Men's chorus, Thursday evening; Boy's brigade, Friday evening.

### CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ; Edgar William Allen, pastor. At 10:30 a. m., sermon, "God's Voices." 8 p. m., service in Masonic Temple, sermon, "The Story of an Attempted Suicide, or Light Amid Gloom." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:15 p. m.; Bicycle club Friday night.

Bulletin of West Creighton avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning July 22: Lord's day services—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Motives and Rewards;" 7:15 p. m., subject, "Lamps Without Oil." Mid-week services—Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Take Time to be Holy." Ps. 119:9-11, 1 Cor., 6:14, 7:1; Heb., 12:14-17. Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid; place of meeting will be announced later. On Friday evening George E. Biglow, of Chicago, general evangelist of the Christian Citizenship League of America, will deliver one of his famous lectures on "Christian Citizenship." The admission is free to all. Zich. A. Harris, minister.

### REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice.—Morning services and preaching at 10:30; Sunday school at 9:30; there will be no evening services; Young People's meeting Wednesday evening. P. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor.—At 9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 2 p. m., meeting of the consistory; no evening services; Wednesday evening, meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor.—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; subject, "Fighting Against the Stars." Evening service, 8 o'clock; topic, "Lost Talents." Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m. Mid-week service Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and church picnic Thursday, July 26, in Bercot's grove, south of the city. Conveyances to the grounds for every person from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 a. m.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor.—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., junior league; 6:45 p. m., Epworth league; 7:45 p. m., sermon, subject, "Men Filled With Iron." Music led by chorus, Mrs. Grosman, conductor. Wednesday evening, 7:45, prayer meeting.

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Services on Sunday will be as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; the pastor will preach a special sermon at 10:30 on the subject, "Defections in Our Church;" classes will meet at noon; junior Epworth league at 3:30, Mrs. Charles E. White, superintendent; Epworth league devotional service at 7 p. m.; there will be a short sermon by the pastor at 8 p. m. General prayer meeting on Friday evening.

Berry street M. E. church announcements: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon by the pastor, 8 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church—Sabbath school 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Epworth league, 7 p. m. The pastor will begin a series of sermons in the evening on the life of Joseph which will run over several Sunday evenings. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening as usual.

The Sabbath school gives its annual picnic at Swinney park on Thursday. Cars will leave the church at 9 a. m. and return at 6 p. m. The cars will be free to all.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by Dr. Spellman, 10:30 a. m.; general class 11:45 a. m.; junior Epworth league at 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:45 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m. by Rev. Cochran.

### Y. W. C. A.

The Gospel meeting at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday at 4 o'clock will be led by Miss Rena Nelson, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Racine, Wis. All women invited.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Love." Golden text, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."—Luke, 10.27.

### GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m., services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

John Copper, of the Randall Wheel company, will make a trip to Montpelier on his wheel Monday.

## Anti-Cigarette League

### TOBACCO LAW OF INDIANA.

(Approved February 9, 1899.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to give, barter, or sell either directly or indirectly to any child or children under 16 years tobacco or preparations of tobacco, to be chewed or smoked by any child under the age aforesaid; or to persuade, advise, counsel or compel any child under said age to chew or smoke tobacco.

Sec. 2. Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Christian citizens, it appears, in reading this law that children who are daily seen on our streets using tobacco in its various forms are encouraged and taught to become violaters of our laws of God and man, even to hold in contempt and defy their safeguard and protection, by the indiscriminate and injurious use of these articles and habits. Consider for a moment the salaries paid our law-makers, the time and money spent by the citizens to elect our law-makers, that all possible good should accrue from such vast outlays by large communities. The aim of our general government is not to elect salary law-makers to enact laws to become a dead letter. But to become a savior of the people, the law-maker must see that the law is enforced to the letter by the help of his constituents, and the country be bettered by his power he wields for the good of his people. A conscientious representative will thus aim to earn his salary and serve his people. The Christian citizen will not be wholly satisfied to elect and pay our law-makers for laws to fill our statute books then become indifferent to their fulfillment, but see that the laws become a part of our daily lives by the observance of both officer and people, thus becoming a great benefactor of good to the respective communities and the country at large. Our laws are our salvation. How much more effective should the Christian citizen and voter be to his community when all are admonished in the book of books "to ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you," positive proof that all our failures and shortcomings lie at our own door.

There would be very few children seen using forbidden and injurious articles and become law-breakers did parents and the Christian citizen see to the enforcement of our laws. The Christian citizen should not confine his efforts to his church and Sunday school exclusively and that once or twice a week and perhaps not that often, but his teachings and influence should be felt on the street to and from and at his daily business, to insure the greatest good to his community. How many of our business men have stopped and said a word or two to their friend's or neighbor's boy who they see with a cigarette or chew of tobacco in their mouth, much less say a word to the street urchins who are fast becoming law-breakers through our indifference and negligence? Our business men could make men of the boys in their employ who use the cigarette with very little effort and proper encouragement on their part. Cigarette smokers and tobacco chewers in the ranks of the newsboys, messenger boys, cash boys and other employes, what examples for the street urchin to follow who aspire to something and have no employment, but that lies within their reach, for boys will collect their pennies to buy a package of tobacco containing cigarette papers and make their own cigarettes. They go farther. The law-abiding citizen can make this habit unpopular if you will. The time is near at hand when men's votes will be bought with a narcotic, a drink and a cigar. What loyalty to our country!

Wives, mothers and sisters, you can eradicate this evil if you will by making it unpopular and a substitute in its place.

Our July rally at the city hall was encouraging, notwithstanding the exceedingly warm weather. Ralph Wilson presided. Mr. Bennett was elected secretary of our rally meetings. Able addresses were given by Dr. Ferguson, Rev. Williams and Mr. Dwight Todd, of St. Paul, inspiring league songs sung and all were benefited by the interesting session held. Three new members and two honoraries were secured.

The August rally will be held the first Saturday in the month at the same place. We wish a large attendance of our church, Sunday schools and young people's societies represented by delegates to express their opinion and take action in some important matters. Invitations will be sent by our secretary, Mr. Bennett.

One of the many commendable features of our city is the absence of unsightly and unhealthy tobacco pools on our streets and sidewalks, which were numerous years ago. Observations in Marion and other towns of the state needed a little agitation on this subject, as the fronts of business houses were stained and made unsightly by tobacco juice from one to two feet up, and sidewalks were very disagreeble to travel on on account of this filthy habit and practice. We visited the Ashley chapel, No. 4, St. Joe township, A. C. L., last Sunday and found the following officers presiding: President, Oscar Ashley; vice president, Joe Parker, secretary, Georgia Rossell; treasurer, Ralph Ashley (sergeant at arms, Geo Ashley; membership, twenty good-sized boys and girls.

Mrs. L. D. Drake, Supt.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstarctors, 32 East Berry street.)

—City.—

June Logan to Jennie and J. H. Lones, lot 16 Edsall's addition, for $1,000.

June Logan to John C. and Sarah J. Logan, south half lot 20 Brandriff & Ayres' addition, for $1,000.

Clay H. Harrod to George D. Bergman, lot 188 Archer's addition, for $1,000.

—Country.—

C. W. Edgerton, administrator, to Daniel C. Smith, undivided four-fifths of southeast quarter of section 19, Maumee township, for $4,500.

Hannah M. Edgerton et al. to Daniel C. Smith, southeast quarter of section 19, Maumee township, for $1.

Christian F. and Charlotte E. Pfeiffer, lot 2 North Wayne addition, for $325.

Hugh Kain to Henry Hosler, part out lot "D" Holopeter's addition to Hamilton, for $30.

Winifred J. Randall to Conrad and F. Goette, lot 3, Abbott's addition, for $110.

N. and Abigail Haich to A. B. and F. M. Haich, part southwest ¼, northwest ¼, section 17, Perry township, for $2.00.

Charles and Maud Brown to Samuel Hieber, west ½, east ½, south ½, southwest ¼, section 20, Perry township, for $4.25.

### BIG PARTY WENT WEST.

Twenty-three young men left Fort Wayne Friday for Green River, Wyo., where they will be employed in railroad construction. It is said another party will leave Monday for the same destination.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Cherry and baby, Hazel, went to Rome City today and will spend two weeks with N. B. Holdsworth and family, at the Cadwallader cottage.

### WESTERN MARKETS LIVEN UP.

New York, July 21.—Bradstreet's today says:

"Improved crop conditions furnish the keynote of the trade and price movement. As a result of them nearly all staple agricultural products are lower in price, and, at the same time a perceptible livening up of demand for fall delivery is noted at the west, northwest and south. The beginning of fall trade is consequently more clearly visible in the sections mentioned, while at the east the markets are slower to experience this improvement and are consequently seasonably dull. Bank clearings as yet fail to reflect any perceptible improvement in distribution, and railway earnings, though of large volume, are, owing to comparisons being made with exceptionally good results last year, showing less notable increases both in gross and net returns. An increased cost of repairs, betterments, fuel and wages is unitedly responsible for this latter feature, because gross receipts for later period reports show continued though small gains."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The sharp fall of 2 cents in wheat and 4 cents in corn appears to reflect public conclusions, after hearing much evidence, official and unofficial, regarding the extent of injury to both grains. The shipments go on at a quiet and moderate pace in three weeks from Atlantic ports 5,661,501 bushels of wheat, flour included against 6,505,393 last year; from Pacific ports, 1,691,507 bushels, against 1,276,618 last year, and in corn 9,920,568 bushels, against 9,289,999 last year. Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 145 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 23 last year."

### ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Public Sale of Unclaimed Express Freight.

Under and in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, passed December 21, 1865, the Adams Express company will offer at public sale at corner of Berry and Harrison streets, Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday, July 28th, 1900, six hundred (600) articles, more or less, of unclaimed express freight, on which the said Adams Express company has a lien for cost and expense of carriage, storage and sale. Sale commencing at 10 a. m.

G. D. CURTIS,
Superintendent.
H. T. STAPLEFORD,
Auctioneer.
R. G. SCHRIBER,
Agent.

30,7,14,21

Subscribe for The Sentinel.


BEECHAM'S PILLS

cure bilious and nervous ills, sick headache, disordered liver and impaired digestion.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

## Business Directory.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
30 West Main.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 21 W. Wayne street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $100,000
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK,
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES.
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. R. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 14 W. Wayne St. Telephone 849.

New
Railroad to
San Francisco

Santa Fee Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cannon of Arizona, en route.

Same high-grade service that has made the Santa Fe the favorite route to Southern California.

Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

Beginning July 1.

General Passenger Office

The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway

CHICAGO.

# LIGHTNING'S FREAKS.

SOME NEW THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN LEARNED BY THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THUNDER STORMS.

Science now becomes the modern Ajax, the mythical hero who resisted the thunderbolts of heaven.

By a little knowledge people may be forewarned and forearmed on this subject.

The weather bureau at Washington has been collecting new scientific facts about lightning.

Some of the oldest saws and the cries are now upset. "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place" is an adage that is completely upset.

Careful observations show that the opposite is true. When one stroke of lightning has split up the air in one spot, other flashes are more liable to occur there.

The old idea that lightning rods were an absolute protection is also upset. It is now on record that some of the most perfectly "rodded" buildings have been struck by lightning.

The notion that but few people are killed by lightning is also shown to be wrong. There is an actual record of 240 people having been killed by lightning last year in the United States. This is almost one for every day in the year. But as many accidents of this kind occur in remote country districts out of communication with the rest of the country, it is assumed that many more than that number really perish each year in this country from lightning stroke.

These and many other interesting facts are given in a report just made by Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau at Washington, to James Wilson, secretary of agriculture.

In discussing the subject of the lightning striking more than once in the same place Chief Moore's report states: Electric sparks are liable to succeed each other along the same path, and Schuster thinks this points to a higher conductivity of the air along the path of the previous discharge.

The statement that lightning always follows the path of least resistance, as commonly understood and stated, needs modification. True it is, that when the air is strained by being subjected to the electrifications of cloud and earth, the weakest spot gives way first, and this is apt to be in line with some small elevated knob or surface.

The thunder clap is made by an electric spark which springs across an air gap. It does not pass ordinary moving matter gently pushing the air aside. Its passage is so instantaneous that the air is shattered, so to speak; the spark crashes its way through the air like a bullet through a pane of glass. If, however, the air be previously split electrically split - the spark will pass with ease. This is why a succession of flashes sometimes strike in the same place or near by.

The recent remarkable experiments of Dr. Oliver Lodge, in his lectures before the Society of Arts, opposing and in some degree directly contradicting the empirical rules of the lightning rod conference, have given support to the belief that protection against light as was uncertain.

As a matter of fact, we find, from the study of actual cases where buildings have been struck, that lightning often directs its entirely metallic surfaces and points.

Indifference of lightning to the path of least resistance is another of its newly discovered qualities. Nearly all treatises upon lightning up to within a few years [illegible] the path of [illegible] It is simply [illegible] to be said" says Dr. [illegible] "that the [illegible] much the [illegible] of the [illegible] The rod will depend, largely upon the character of the flash.

Any part of a building, if the flash be of certain character, may be struck without there existing on the building a rod. Fortunately, these are exceptional instances. The great majority of flashes in our latitudes are not so intense but that a good lightning rod well carried, make the most natural path for the flash. We have many instances, however not to be considered [illegible] cases of defective rods), where edifices, seemingly well protected, have been struck below the rods.

Paradox of paradoxes, a building may be seriously damaged by lightning without having been struck at all. Take the famous Hotel de Ville of Brussels. This building was so well protected that scientific men pronounced it the best protected building in the world against lightning. Yet it was damaged by the [illegible] for a small induced spark near the [illegible] gas. During the thunder storm [illegible] one flash started [illegible] piece of metal not connected [illegible] way with the protective [illegible] metal. The building did not receive a side flash.

As [illegible] often fall indiscriminately upon tree, rock or building, it will make little difference sometimes whether trees are higher than adjoining buildings.

It is not judicious to stand under trees during thunderstorms, in the doorway of barns, close to cattle, or near the chimneys and fire places. On the other hand, there is not much sense in going to bed or trying to insulate one's self in feather beds. Small articles of steel, also, do not have the power to attract lightning, as it is popularly put, or determine the path of its charge.

Some uncertainty exists on the point of return shock. The so-called "return stroke" is caused by the inductive action of the charged cloud on bodies within its influence and yet some distance away from the place of the direct discharge. As explained by Lord Milton, who first called attention thereto, the sudden return of the body charged inductively to a neutral condition, following the equalization at some distant place, is the cause of the return shock.

There is [illegible] to doubt that the discharge takes place sometimes from earth to cloud. That is to say, that while we now consider a lightning flash as something like the discharge of a condenser through its own dielectric, made up of excessively frequent alternations, say something like 600,000 times per second, the spark or core of incandescent air may seem to have had its beginning at the earth's surface. That is to say, the air gap breaks down first at a point near the earth.

Just in advance of thunderstorms, whether because of the varying electrical potential of the air, or of the changing conditions of temperature, humidity and pressure, and failure of the nervous organization to respond quickly, or to whatever cause it may be due, it cannot be denied that there is much suffering from depression, etc., at these times. It is, perhaps, possible that these sufferings may be alleviated.

Apart from this, many people suffer greatly from alarm during the prevalence of thunder storms, somewhat unnecessarily indeed. Grant even that the lightning is going to strike close in your vicinity. There are many flashes that are of less intensity than we imagine, discharges that the human body could withstand without permanently serious effects. Voltaire's caustic witticism "that there are some great lords whom it does not do to approach too closely, and lightning is one of these," needs a little revision in these days of high potential oscillatory currents.

Indeed, the other saying, "Heaven has more thunders to alarm than thunderbolts to punish," has just so much more point to it as it is nearer the truth.

One who lives to see the lightning flash need not concern himself much about the possibility of personal injury from that flash.

Of the visible effects of lightning strokes upon the human body little more can be said than that sometimes burns, usually superficial, have been noticed, frequently red lines or markings, which are localized congestions of the small blood vessels of the skin. These, from their irregularities and tortuosities, have led to the fanciful idea of photographs of trees.

Farmers are most frequent sufferers from lightning stroke. As a first rough approximation to the relative frequency by states, the number of fatal cases per unit of 100,000 agricultural laborers, a class of persons fully exposed to the vicissitudes of thunderstorm action, was calculated. The results for the farming states of the central valleys and the middle west, while consistent in some cases, were not so in others. For Ohio the average annual death rate by lightning per 100,000 agricultural laborers was 24; Indiana, 28; Illinois, 11; Iowa, 23; Michigan, 19; Wisconsin, 13. There is no reason known for the apparent immunity of agricultural laborers in Illinois from lightning stroke.

Aside from the interest that belongs to the question of the kind of trees struck by lightning there is a practical consideration of much importance. If certain trees are found to be good lightning conductors, such trees only should be planted around the home and outbuildings as a natural and inexpensive form of lightning rod, and these trees should be avoided as a temporary refuge in time of a thunderstorm.

As long ago as 1787 Mr. Hugh Maxwell, of Massachusetts, called attention to the fact that lightning often strikes the elm, the chestnut, every species of the oak and pine, but rarely, if ever, the beech, birch or the maple.

Prof. Dennison Olmstead, of Yale college, remarked in 1850 in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science that there is a popular impression in the southern part of the United States that the pine is the more apt to be struck by lightning than other trees. This impression, he further observed, could not be due to the fact that in certain districts pine forests are the most extensive of any, since even when mixed with other trees of the forest the pine seems most frequently assailed.

In general, the effect of lightning stroke on trees is to plow one or more furrows down the side.

A form of lightning not often seen in these latitudes, but which is of great interest, is the Aurora Borealis On this subject Alexander McAdie, of Chief Moore's staff, says:

"One of the great mysteries of the upper air is the Aurora. No paper treating of the electrication of the atmosphere can be complete without a more or less imperfect resume of our knowledge of this most beautiful of all electrical displays.

"On the 1st day of January, 1892, Dr. Brendel and Herr Raschen reached the Alten Fiord, Lapland, to remain several months studying auroral displays and magnetic disturbances. Brendel succeeded in photographing the aurora, a very difficult thing to do, as all who have attempted it know. The deep reds, which are so beautiful to the eye, make little impression on the photographer's plate, and the light itself is generally feeble and flickering. Not unaptly have the quivering auroral beams been called 'merry dancers.'"

## HOW PHILIP REBUKED A BOOR.

"I knew the late Admiral 'Jack' Philip about ten years ago, when he was stationed at Mare Island navy yard," said a former Californian, now living in New Orleans. "He was not then noted for his professed Christianity, but was an out-and-out good fellow, albeit a trifle blunt in his speech. On one occasion a United States ship was in port—I am not sure which of the fleet it was—and a party of 'Frisco folks went over to the island to see her. I was with the crowd and while we were in the wardroom one of our number, a city official, by the way, told the steward to go and get two or three bottles of champagne. The rest of the visitors were aghast at the effrontery, but one of the officers made a sign to the servant and he went out and presently came back with the wine.

"While it was being opened the cheeky boor who gave the order remarked jocularly that he always liked to destroy government property. 'I've often wanted to drink some of Uncle Sam's fizz,' he added, grinning, 'but this is the first chance I've ever had to sample it.' Captain Philip was present, looking pretty black and that remark was too much for his patience. 'Sir!' he exclaimed, in his peculiar, high-pitched voice, 'you seem to be under the impression that the United States of America furnishes free champagne to their naval officers.' 'Well—er—don't it?' asked the visitor, a trifle disconcerted. 'The only drink that the government supplies the navy,' said Captain Jack, solemnly, 'is water. You'll find plenty of it outside,' he added, after a pause. Several of the ladies giggled and the champagne had to do an early occasion to sneak away. I met the captain, then rear admiral, in New York, just before his assignment to the Brooklyn navy yard," said the story teller, "and in the course of conversation reminded him of the episode I have just related. 'Yes, I remember,' he said, laughing heartily; 'I'm afraid I showed worse manners than the other fellow, but I couldn't help it!'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## WANTED $25 FOR THE BAND.

There was one story about Governor Roosevelt's recent visit to Chicago that was told by the governor himself as being the star incident of his western trip.

"The day I arrived on my way west," said the governor, "one of my callers was a citizen of Joliet, who was slightly the worse for imbibing, but his manner was so original and so funny I couldn't resist listening to him. He made a short political speech and then paid me two or three compliments. He talked about the Cuban war and bear hunting, and finally he said: 'Governor, we are anxious to have you make a speech in Joliet when you pass through on Sunday night.'

"I told him I would not make a speech there.

"'Well, we want to see you, anyway,' he said. 'There'll be a big crowd down at the depot to see you.'

"I told him I would be glad to see the citizens of Joliet, and bade him good-by.

"'Good-by, colonel,' he said. 'Good-by.' Then, lowering his voice to the most confidential tone you could imagine, 'The boys want to take a band down to the depot, governor, and of you'll lend me $25 I'll see that they get it.'"—Chicago Tribune.

One of the rarest gems in Queen Victoria's collection is a green diamond of marvelous beauty. It has never been set.

## HINDERED BY CASTES.

Progress in India Held Back by Customs That It Is Impossible to Eradicate.

(London Express.)

Forty-three years ago, upon the 10th of the present month, the great Indian military center of Meerut saw the kindling of that terrible blaze which was destined to ravage the whole of British Hindoostan.

Nowadays every schoolboy knows that the Indian mutiny was directly the outcome of a religious misunderstanding. In 1857 the British soldier could not understand why the smearing of a little grease upon his cartridge should offend the Sepoy. But the grease used was that of animals which were unclean alike to Hindoos and Mohammedans. Thus it came to pass that this same misunderstanding resulted in the shedding of oceans of innocent blood and the near loss of an empire of 250,000,000 souls.

Today Tommy and his officers know better than to offend native susceptibilities. Nevertheless, there is much in Hindoostan that the average European finds it hard to understand.

One of the greatest stumbling blocks is that of caste. There are now four principal Hindoo castes: Brahmin, or priest; Kshattiya, or soldier; Vaisya, or industrial, and the much despised Sudra, servile caste. These four divisions are subdivided again and again into many others. For instance, every village has its dhobi, or washerman; kumbar, or potter; mali, or green grocer; sunri, or publican; chamas, or cobbler; kahar, or palkie bearer, and a dozen other rigorously exclusive sects. The boasted blue blood of our European nobility pales into insignificance by comparison. Here in England, for instance, every ambitious boy, however humbly born, may aspire to just such a position as his talents may fit him for. In India it is different. Not only does the son never aspire to rise above the father's station in life, but, in addition, he could not if he chose.

Consequently the brass-working father of a dozen sons will bring them up as brass-workers; the potter father, as potters, and so on, ad infinitum. Nor must the lower caste man in any way violate the sanctity of his higher-class brother, for the penalties as to the purification of the latter are many and inconvenient. Similarly, he must marry within his own caste, he may only eat with his own caste, and if a Sudra, he will esteem it an honor if he is allowed to imbibe the water in which his superior Brahmin has laved his feet.

But what undoubtedly strikes the Britisher with greatest force is the fatalistic way in which the lower-class man resigns himself without a word of grumbling to this treatment. He is saturated with caste. He is overwhelmed with a distorted sense of its magnitude. And before its imposing juggernaut he is merely an abject piece of limp, kickless humanity.

Another curious custom is that of "ruksut hai" (you may go). In England it is etiquette for an afternoon caller to himself take the initiative in the matter of his departure. Indeed, it would be considered the height of ill-breeding if the hostess gave the slightest indication of any desire to be relieved of her caller's presence. In India the custom is reversed and the native will never leave the white man's presence until told he may go. The shoe and turban question is a constant source of discord. As any schoolboy knows, the Hindoo keeps on his turban and discards his shoes on entering a house. Not to do so is the height of disrespect. When Lord Lawrence occupied the viceregal chair he was compelled to issue an official mandate upholding the custom. Similarly, your native servant would as soon think of appearing before you minus his cummerbund as your English footman would wait at table in his saint sleeves.

The vice versa customs of the man in the street are legion. The native clerk sits upon the floor to write and his characters run from right to left. The plowman uses a miserable little plow which is utterly unfit for its work by reason of its shortness—said shortness being due to the fact that the plowman will only drive his team by twisting their tails and cannot therefore be far behind them. The tailor, like his English brother, squats to his work, but with the important distinction that he uses his toes to hold the work while his fingers are busied with the sewing.

The interior of the native houses is equally opposed to European notions of comfort. They are devoid of all furniture, unless one can dignify a few rugs, cushions and curtains by such a name. Even the wealthiest bankers and merchants do without crockery, glass, tables and even plates, knives and forks, while you might search the entire wardrobe of their large corps of retainers without coming across a single hook, eye or button.

Native relaxations are not particularly elevating. The gambling element is provided for by the showers which occasionally visit even this parched land. The usual practice is to bet upon the probability of some particular rain tank overflowing by a certain hour of the day. The drink habit is responsible for much crime.

## THE AMERICAN INVASION.

An American girl writing to a London paper of the invasion of Europe by United States tourists describes their advent in England in this wise:

We come by all ships that run, from the stately Oceanic to the dicky cattle carrier which lands us after ten days of odoriferous passage. Some of us who have been "in it" in Wall street travel on the promenade deck for $500 each; some go second class, and very good it is, too, and many of us come with one of those specially conducted tours which defy description. You pay your money and dithey give you no choice. You get packed into the ship, andd, like the man in state's prison, you become a number. At Liverpool or Southhampton they herd you into the railroad train, which is perhaps the most interesting item in the trip, because it is so funny. Then they rattle you through London in hug brakes, souse you through St. Paul's cathedral, and hardly give you time to scratch your name on the gravesotne of Oliver Goldsmith before you find yourself at Kenilworth and Strathford and Canterbury and the Peak of Derbyshire anp Edenburgh, and then you are hurled across the channel to France and through the exposition like a rush of mad dogs so that when you recover consciousness you find yourself again in New York, with a policeman grabbing you by the collar and telling you to "move on, there; don't block up the sidewalk!"

## ENGLISH EARLDOMS.

In England there is always trouble over an earldom or a title. On the death, a little over a year ago, of the Earl of Buchan the title passed to Lord Cardross, who was believed to be his eldest son, says the Chicago News. The right of Lord Cardross to the succession is now about to be contested by two claimants, one a solicitor in London, Milton Bradford by name, and the other a railway official in Chile. The late earl had a somewhat checkered career and for a good part of his life was a professional jockey. Some years ago he entered into an agreement handing over his estate to Lord Cardross in exchange for a small annuity. On his deathbed he is said to have made a statement that he had been secretly married before his wedding with the mother of Lord Cardross, the present earl. At this juncture the two claimants came forward, alleging that they were sons of the earlier marriage. It is a curious circumstance that Mr. Bradford acted for years as the legal agent of Hon. Albany Stuart Erskine, second son of the late earl. He has taken exception to the payment of certain legacies and, pending the disposal of his claim, these have not bee paid for some time. The agent of the Chile claimant in England is in constant correspondence with his client with the idea of beginning the necessary proceedings, which will, no doubt, be interesting in the courts of law.

## GEORGIA'S FIRST REFINERY.

The coast region of Georgia is to have a sugar refinery, the first one in the state. It is to be located in Baxley, and its prospects are indicated by a local paper's report that the capital for it was obtained locally in less than a day's canvass. Sugar cane is said to be well adapted to the soil and climate in the southern part of Georgia and the farmers would rather grow it than any other crop. Hitherto they have been deterred from growing it on a large scale because of the difficulty in refining the syrup and in finding a market. The new company will do this for them, and the acreage devoted to cane is expected to increase rapidly. At the outset the refining company will not handle sugar, waiting until the cane crop is larger, but will devote its attention to the refining of syrup by a patent process, which prevents it from sugaring or fermenting.—New York Post.


## $100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


## WINDFALL OF A BRIGHT BOY.

A strange incident is reported from South Auburn. Two gentlemen, strangers, driving through the country apparently for pleasure, called at a farmhouse and asked a little girl standing at the threshold for a drink of water. The child brought out two glasses of water, and each of the gentlemen gave the child 25 cents.


Sister: Read my free Offer

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full directions and the kindest of my advice to any lady who will write me. You do not need to submit to a local examination or consultation with a doctor. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a fair trial if you decide to continue it will only cost you 50 cents per month for a week. It will not interfere with your usual household duties in any manner. I have nothing to sell. Tell other poor women of your trouble—that is all I ask. If you are old, middle-aged or young, married or single, it makes no difference. If you feel a bearing-down sensation, pains of frequent passage, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, have dizzy spells, sick headache, sleeplessness, nervousness, blues, melancholy or feeling of impending danger, I can help you. Immediately. Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL EXPLANATION. I feel sure you will bless me as long as you live. Many women have written me since they saw the benefits others received. Please write and tell me what you suffer from, let me know.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and PERMANENTLY CURES LEUCORRHOEA, or WHITES, in young women, and RESTORES YOU LIVE from girlhood to womanhood. Many well-known ladies of your own State or vicinity who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of the delicate female organism, thereby giving STRENGTHENED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause dull backache, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.


HIS FIRST TRIP TO NIAGARA.

"I dink I vill move here und start von milk peesiness.

3—and she poured a bucketful of water into the instrument,—

4—with this unexpected result.

## WOMEN AS SAILORS.

In Norway, Sweden and Finland women are frequently employed as sailors, and do their work excellently, and in Denmark several women are employed afloat as state officials, generally in the pilot service. They go far out to sea in their boats and meet the vessels coming into port, and having nimbly climbed on board and shown their official diploma they calmly and cooly steer the newcomer into harbor.


## THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c, at Dreier Bros.' drug store.


Scene painting has become something of a higher art in London. In a recent dramatic production three scenes painted by two London women of fine artistic talents were given lengthy notices by the art critics.

1—Herr Schweitzer played a serenade,—

2—but it disturbed the widow,—

As they were about driving away one of the family asked if the gentlemen would like to hear the little boy "recite a piece." "Of course we would," they replied. The lad recited his "piece" with admirable effect, and one of the gentlemen was so pleased that he said, handing the boy a bank bill: "Here's a little something for your education." The lad ran in to his mother and the gentlemen turned to drive away, when the lad, running breathlessly after them, exclaimed: "Lock a-here—you've made a mistake. That was a $50 bill." "All right," said the stranger, "that's no mistake: it may go a little piece toward your education," and the gentlemen drove away in the direction of Lewiston. Now everybody is guessing and nobody knows who they were.—Lewiston, (Me.) Journal.

The famous clock, "Les trois graces," now on view at the Paris exposition, was bought by the Count de Camondo in 1881 for $20,000. He has now been offered $250,000 for it, but did not care to sell it, as he has made it over in his will to the Louvre museum.

## THE WATERY SERENADE.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS QUESTIONS HIS DISCIPLES AND PETER MAKES ANSWER ASSERTING HIS FAITH.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., pastor of Park street church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 22, 1900.

Topic—"Peter's Confession."

Text—Matthew xvi., 13-26.

EVENTS IN JESUS' MINISTRY.

We left Jesus in the borders of Tyre, on the Mediterranean coast, where He delivered from demons the daughter of a Greek gentile. Thence (Mark vii., 31) He went some twenty miles north as far as Sidon. If He did anything of a public nature there nothing is written of it. Returning to Galilee He performed some miracles of healing; and then, after feeding a hungry multitude with "seven loaves and a few small fishes" He and His disciples departed eastward beyond Jordan and came to the (Mark viii., 23) Bethsaida again. Without reported pause they pushed on twenty-five to thirty miles till they came to Cesarea Philippi. His aim in this movement appears to us to have been to escape from the center of excitement concerning Himself, that He might more quietly instruct His disciples concerning impending developments. It is suggestive, and I think very impressive, that we have now reached the last half of the third year of our Lord's life; and yet there will be most as much scripture space taken to tell the events of the coming six months as was used to report the two and one-half years already reviewed. Every hour and day hereafter is to increase in seriousness, spiritual significance and prophetic purport, from the date of the present lesson until at the close of the six months coming we shall find Him nailed to the cross and rising in majesty from the tomb.

Being come to Cesarea Philippi, as we have seen (lesson verse 13), he begins, as it were, a new term of teaching. He will take up hitherto untouched topics for full consideration. He knew how much of the mystery He had been in the minds of His disciples. When they witnessed His miracles they felt sure He was the Son of God, clothed with all power. But when they saw Him act as if He was afraid of the Pharisees they were mystified. Why had He not measured strength with those carping sanhedrists and swept them out of sight, as He had the angry winds and waves of Galilee? Can we doubt the intensity of their curiosity concerning the contradictions which repeatedly presented themselves in His life? Now He intends to take up those very difficulties of their faith; not to divulge every hidden phase of His future with them, but to give such hints as He thought they would better have. He breaks into the subject (lesson verse 13) there in Cesarea with "Who do you say that I, the Son of Man, am?"

AN OFT-REPEATED INQUIRY.

In another connection the same matter was set in the question "What think ye of Christ, whose Son is He?" And in one or other or similar form the inquiry has been going the rounds through all the ages since. Who do men say that Christ is? Here at Philippi the disciples, through Peter as spokesman, gave a bold and brave answer. It was a crisis when confession was in order. There was no prompter present to put words into their mouths. There was no spy present to intimidate a candid utterance. Let them speak, or else forever after hold their peace. So we find they (lesson verse 14-16) did speak freely. While listening to our Lord's challenge do not ever say again there is no need of us making a public confession of faith in Christ. He asked it of them. He calls for it from all of us. Scanning Peter's response we notice there was a variety of views expressed. Some believed Him to be John Baptist rising from the dead. Certainly Herod Antipas, John's murderer, so considered Christ to be John risen from the dead. Possibly others did the same. Still others inclined to identify Jesus with the great Jeremiah, prophet pre-eminent of the Jews. Did Jesus rest satisfied with the popular opinion as to His personality? Not He. The current notions of the day were not enough. What Jesus desired was their own ideas. "Whom say ye that I am?" As it was then, it has ever been, a matter of much less importance what the general popular theory concerning Christ is than what theirs is who are His professed disciples. If all the irreligious, the infidel and the atheistic of this age were to join in one distinct and defamatory declaration against the true deity and redeeming love of Christ it would signify little compared with the dishonor it would be to His name and claims for people who bear the Christian title to place Him in the ranks of merely good men.

A CLEARLY DEFINED CREED.

Jesus craved a clearly defined creed from His close friends. So He does still. From Peter He receive it in ringing terms and resounding assertions. Better creed than Peter's was never composed. No candid treatment of the terms here used to confess the apostles' faith will leave Jesus in only the human class. To suppose that Peter meant by "the Christ, the Son of the Living God," that Jesus was the Son of the Living God only as anyone and everyone of them were sons of God, is absurd. That must have been as silly as if one man, meeting another, should ask, "Whom do people say I am?" And his friend, with fervent eloquence, might reply, "They say thou are a man." Or imagine the question to be: "Whose son am I?" And the answer, in sounding assertion, "Thou art the son of thy father." So Peter's confession of faith that Christ was "the Son of the Living God" bears no other common sense meaning than this—that Jesus was "conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary," and was in that sense true deity, so that in Him dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily.

COMMENT ON THE CONFESSION.

We next have (lesson verse 17) Christ's comment on the confession of the apostles. He was evidently pleased with Peter's profession; spoken for himself and, as I think, to represent his fellow apostles. "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar (that is, son of) Jona;" "flesh and blood has not revealed this view of me to thee." It was not by reasoning on facts, nor by instruction in the schools that this supreme faith was obtained and attained. Thus the master affirmed, but how blindly have men persisted in efforts to secure by study of the Nazarene proofs of His true nature. It cannot be done, not even when the scriptures are used to aid the search. Imposing structures of biblical argument in proof of the deity of Jesus have been built. Where there is the revealing light of the Holy Ghost upon those evidences, the truth is settled that "the word was God," "and the word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten Son of God full of grace and truth." It is only as this is revealed unto the docile student of scripture truth "by my Father," says Christ, that you, Peter, or anyone else can grasp it.

Next comes the Master's personal address to Peter and the solemn affirmation of laying the foundation of the Christian church on "this rock." Many Christians have claimed that it was upon Peter as primate of the apostles that Jesus promised to build His church. This we do not discuss here farther than to remind ourselves that Peter proved himself to be a rather rickety bottom piece for the mighty structure of the Christian church to rest upon. Within six months he not only wrangled with the rest as to who should be the greatest, but denied with curses that he even knew who Christ was. But understand Jesus to have meant that on the substance of belief which Peter confessed, that Jesus was the Son of the Living God. He would build His church and we feel very sure that truth will stand all tests of historical examinations. Because nothing is more certain than that only such churches as have held a fast faith in the divinity of Jesus have propagated the religion of Christ unto all the world. Given a church whose creed, consecration and conduct are harmonious with the highest doctrine of the deity of Jesus and it is marvelous the spirit of service, sacrifice and surviving power which it will display.

THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM.

To such a church, as we think (lesson verse 19), the Master promised to give the keys of the kingdom. So far as Peter and the rest of the apostles and those who should come after would keep sacred that sublime creed they should handle the keys. Keys are means for admitting one to places of honor, authority and treasure stores. The kingdom of heaven here is not to be thought of as the abode of the blest, but the kingdom of God, as a state of society which Jesus came to establish. As to such a church or kingdom (verse 18) "the gates of hades shall not prevail against it." Hades represented to Christ's hearers the underworld, the realm of departed spirits. That region, according to the ancient belief, was divided into two parts. Into one entered those who had lived right; into the other went the wicked. The rich man (Luke xvi., 19-31) in the parable lifted up his eyes in that part of hades where the wicked are and cried across the great gulf to Abraham, who was in the blissful abode of the righteous. In the present connection Jesus imagined the wicked spirits in hades assembled, as in cities the violent gather about the gates of the same for an uprising and assault against the place. He declares that such conspirators of hades shall not prevail against His church. It was a short way of saying that the church of Christ would be invincible against any assault. History today testifies that Christ's prophecy has been signally fulfilled.

FORETELLS HIS SUFFERING.

At verse 21 the Master gave a new subject of instruction to that little band He was training to become His banner-bearers. He announced Himself as the Messiah who was to suffer and die and rise again. This was verily a new doctrine. It may have awed them all into an anxious silence. Anyhow it was Peter alone who found tongue to take up the matter. The most he could think to say was in remonstrance: "This shall not be unto Thee." I am thinking there was more that passed between the Master and Peter not set down here. More to the point of protesting against Jesus exposing Himself to the assaults of His enemies. That would give some ground for Jesus to say: "Get thee behind me Satan," etc. We can no more believe He intended to describe Peter as being Satan than when He spoke of the rock did He mean to exalt Peter over all his associates. Rather the intention was to say: Protest not against the end of suffering and death which I have now predicted. To shirk duty is to serve Satan. "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for the world." He had in the forty days of temptation encountered Satan's suggestions and scattered them. Again He addresses the same arch enemy, saying: "Get thee (thee Satan; not thee Peter) behind Me." This rebuke being administered the Master adds some pointed observations for the instruction of all His followers, and asserts that one whose zeal is suspended in escaping difficulty and danger rather than face them in duty's service is sure at last to lose the very thing he strives to save. To live with the eye ever on self-interest is a certain way of becoming blind to all that is worth looking at.

## REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Anna Matlack, aged six, of Wanamie, near Wilkesbarre, had a wonderful escape from death on Friday night. Her sister, who tried to save her, had a hardly less remarkable escape. The two were playing on a railroad running to the No. 6 Colliery, when an engine and thirty cars dashed around a curve close to them. In her effort to escape Anna fell between the ties, and Pauline, her sister, aged nine, stooped to pick her up. At that moment the train struck them. Pauline was hurled thirty feet to a culm bank, and the engine and twenty cars passed over Anna before the train stopped. The trainmen, expecting to see her cut to pieces, were surprised to see her crawl from beneath the cars, dirty and very much frightened, but uninjured. She had fallen between two ties and remained there until the train stopped. Pauline was bruised, but not seriously hurt.—Philadelphia North American.

## AERIAL TRAINS.

An English inventor has perfected an electric device capable of sending cars or trains through the air on an elevated structure at the rate of 110 miles an hour. He seeks a franchise to connect Manchester and Liverpool, declaring he could make the inter-city run in twenty minutes. Parliament, however, is indisposed to grant the request on the ground that such a line would ruin the three established railroads, and the present prospect is that the English cities will not speedily secure the benefits of this new scheme.

## SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

It is not quite seventy years since there was no school in the limits of Chicago. The first school house was built by a woman, at her own expense, in 1831. Ten years later there were four district schools, with four teachers, each receiving $100 a year. For the last school year the total appropriations were over $7,000,000. There are 250 public school houses with 5,000 teachers and over 225,000 pupils, including eight high schools, with 8,800 pupils.

## BRITISH ANCESTRY.

Of the 25 presidents of the United States all but one have been of British family origin. Fifteen, headed by Washington, came of English stock. Three, including that James Monroe who gave his name to a doctrine, had Scotch ancestors. One, Thomas Jefferson, inherited pure Welsh blood, while five others traced their lineage to Scotch-Irish ancestry. No descendant of Irish forefathers has ever attained the presidency.—London Chronicle.

## MOST COSTLY STRUCTURE.

The most magnificent work of architecture is the Taj Mahal, in Agra, Hindustan. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with every sort of precious stone. The work took 22,000 men twenty years to complete, and though there were numerous gifts and the labor was free the cost was $16,000,000.

## GEN. CRONJE IN EXILE.

Boer Commander Comfortably Situated at St. Helena, But Refuses to Talk.

[St. Helena Letter to London Chronicle.]

Kent cottage, where is the present home of Cronje and his small retinue, is pleasantly situated, though the approach is by no means enticing. You may make your choice of two routes. There is the shorter way, up Jacob's Ladder, with its 700 steps, save one—a straight course up the face of an almost perpendicular rock—or there is the zigzag carriage road. When the top of the hill is reached the road branches off in another direction, but ever on the rise, and bordered on either side by thickets of prickly pear cactus. The road is bed rock, and the shimmering heat makes even the green of the cactus a refreshment to the eye. At length, just below the extreme head of a valley which drops to the right and runs down to the sea, there comes into view Cronje's new home. The cacti have vanished and for once you catch a glimpse of real trees and cultivated land, while a delightful breeze comes down the hills yet further up.

It is just such a cottage as may be seen on the outskirts of many an English village. Imagine an unpretentious two-storied dwelling with slate roof and yellow washed walls standing out clearly from a background of green hillside. The window frames and shutters are painted the same shade of green that you may see any day at a Dutch farmhouse in the Paarl district of the Cape Colony. In front runs a veranda and there is a slightly raised "stoep." There is also some pretense at a flower garden, but it is sadly neglected. The garden is enclosed by a block wooden paling, and still further in front is a little more cultivated land, with bananas and a few other trees. The scene is simplicity itself, but for the bell tent in the right hand front corner of the garden and the steady tramp of khaki-clad sentries, east, west, north and south.

On the stoep and beneath the veranda for the best part of the day sits General Cronje, dark of visage, somewhat long-bearded and with hair turning gray. His eyes are deep set, dark and ferret-like, and his demeanor is one of extreme reserve. Piet Cronje can speak English as any Transvaaler of Dutch extraction, but you may ply him in vain with questions in English. He positively refuses to speak anything but his native "taal," and even then his replies are little more than monosyllables. He has little to say about anything, and is difficult to draw. Of course, he feels his position. You may see that written large upon his face; but, contrary to what so many people think, he appears to be very grateful for any kindness that is shown him, and fully appreciates the efforts that are made to secure his comfort. Beyond this he is as the sphinx.

It is a strange character, this of Piet Cronje. Charges of terrible cruelty have been laid at his door, and somehow, when you carefully regard his face, you feel sure that the man is capable of violating the terms of an armistice or ting on the women and children's laager. Yet there are some redeeming features, as, for example, when the fire of patriotism lights his eye, and more particularly in the homage paid to his wife. All day long Mrs. Cronje, in rusty black dress and black Boer "Kappie," is the defeated general's close companion. Others who are blood relations may emerge from the house and remain for a brief while beneath the verandah, but there is about them the restlessness and impetuosity of the younger Boer when under restraint. When, for instance, I was at Kent cottage there came within 150 yards, just outside the cordon of sentries, two young subalterns with field glasses and snap-shot cameras. Of course they were inquisitive. The general and his wife were screened by the closed end of the veranda, but a younger relative was extremely annoyed. He was a fine, tall young fellow in shirt sleeves and the inevitable slouch hat. As he caught sight of the officers he gesticulated violently, flung his arms about and muttered in Dutch. Then he hurriedly entered the house, but only to emerge a minute later, if anything more restless than ever. Cronje, however, and his wife have acquired the art of sitting still. Talk to him on any subject and he will immediately make reference to her views and acts. Cronje the devoted husband and Cronje of Potchefstrom, of Mafeking and of Kimberly! You come away feeling that the conjunction is incongruous.

## GERMANY'S CONQUEST.

Germany's method of "conquering markets" is due primarily to the "floating expositions" sent to all parts of the world. A syndicate of merchants charter a steamer, loads her with goods carefully selected for foreign buyers, sends her from port to port, in accordance with a schedule prepared with characteristic German attention to detail. Representatives of the firms are sent ashore at the various cities. Each man speaks the language of the country fluently, he studies the needs of the population; he distributes samples and intelligently compiled catalogues, and takes orders for goods; in a word, he does everything in his power to further the interests, not only of his firm, but of German commerce.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## TRYING TO DECIDE.

A grave question has arisen on the Stock Exchange as to whether it is a punishable offense to call a man a liar when the epithet is qualified that he is only a liar between 3:30 p. m. and 10 a. m. This, according to the claims of James A. Thayer, does not in any way reflect upon the veracity of a member in his business capacity. Frederick T. Bonteeou, of Cox & Sharp, 30 Broad street, declared that it makes no difference whether the epithet is qualified or not.

The committee of arrangements and the board of governors have gravely set upon the question several times. The original controversy took place about a week ago, just after the closing of the Exchange. There had been a great deal of excitement around the Atchison post, in which both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bonteeou participated. There was some dispute over the closing quotation, and Mr. Bonteeou accused Mr. Taylor of closing the stock one-eighth above the actual price of the last sale. Mr. Taylor's retort, according to the charge, was that Mr. Bontecou was a liar between the hours of 3:30 p. m. and 10 a. m.

Mr. Bontecou contends that Mr. Taylor's threat was merely an evasion of the strict law of the Exchange, which forbids members calling each others liars or crooks between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.—New York Special Chicago Tribune.

## UP-TO-DATE REALISM.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Afar down the alley a lone ragman drove his chariot slowly along and chanted his plaintive lay. The wind moaned through the chimney pots, the red sun looked dimly down through the smoke and the russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Sadly the stray policeman in the gray distance swiped an orange from the barrow of a passing coster and peeled it with a grimy hand. He was thinking, thinking. And the dead leaves still choked the tin spout above the rainwater barrel in the back yard.

The russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun. Adown the gutters in the lonely street ran murky puddles on their long, long journey toward the distant sea. Borne on the wings of the sluggish breeze came a far-off murmur of vagrant dogs in fierce contention and life was hollow mockery to the homeless cat.

And the russet sparrow sat on the roof and blinked at the setting sun.—London Answers.

## CHINESE CULTIVATE DRAMA.

The drama is popular all over China, and when a religious celebration takes place before the temple of a god a theatrical performance usually follows. The stage is erected in the street, and in front of this the people gather and listen for hours to the declamations of the actors, whose themes are usually of a historical character. There are not many permanent theaters. Actors and acrobats can be hired cheaply, and at every dinner where strangers are invited a theatrical performance is part of the entertainment.—New York Tribune.

## IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by Dieter Bros., druggists.

The advocates of cremation in Germany have their own periodical, called "Flamme" (flame.)


## THAT NEW WABASH TRAIN.

The new train, westbound, on the Wabash, leaving Fort Wayne daily at 5:50 a. m., makes many hours the fastest time and offers the best service to all points west and southwest. By taking this train you reach St. Louis at 2:00 p. m. and Kansas City the same evening at 9:30 p. m. Indianapolis is also reached at 10:20 a. m., making sure connection and fast time to all interior Indiana points. For information relative to this and other fast westbound Wabash trains telephone, either 'phone, No. 6.

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## AMERICAN TEA CULTURE

Successful Experiments Have Been Made by a Southern Gentleman.

"The English government has reduced the growing of tea in India and China to a science," said Dr. Shepard, "and, being of a scientific turn, I naturally concluded that the best course I could pursue would be to follow their methods. I informed myself very thoroughly on this score, and, obtaining plants and seeds from India, Ceylon and China, set to work to cultivate tea after the English system. After three years I found that I had made a mistake. The climate and the conditions in India and Ceylon are so different from what they are in this country that the same system of culture was not applicable here. I found that different methods would have to be adopted and that the plants were benefitted by certain manner of pruning and cutting.

"Nothing daunted, I continued the experiment, learning the best methods to obtain results by experience and observation. I think I can say that I have met with a fair amount of success. The acreage and the amount of tea produced have gradually increased each year until I now have sixty acres in tea and the product last year was 3,600 pounds. The crop should be considerably larger this year. The experiment has reached the stage where it has attracted considerable attention in this country and abroad, and I am in constant receipt of communications requesting information on the subject. The United States department of agriculture has lent its aid and an appropriation has been made to further the work. While the amount of tea produced has not been sufficient to effect the market in any way, the work has attracted the attention of the large tea importers and others interested in the business, some of whom have shown a very decided interest in the matter. I have even had an offer from wealthy capitalists to furnish and to establish a large plantation for the purpose of growing tea on a commercial scale, provided I would agree to take charge. My ambition does not lie in that direction, however. My idea in undertaking this work was to establish an industry which would give profitable occupation to thousands of people throughout the south, especially in the malarial districts, where it is difficult for white persons to labor during the hot months. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land along our south Atlantic and gulf coasts which are suitable for the production of tea and in which thousands of white persons could find agreeable employment."

Dr. Shepard has succeeded in producing a high grade green tea from plants grown from seed obtained from the famous Dragon Pool plantation, near Hangchow, China, which the Chinese esteem so highly that none of this tea is ever exported, as high as $50 to $150 a pound being obtained for the choice varieties. There is little demand in this country for these high grade green teas as yet, and as the cost of preparation is considerable, Dr. Shepard has directed his attention chiefly to producing a good grade of black tea.

"I have succeeded in establishing a fair demand for this tea," he said, "at prices which would be remunerative were the business conducted on a commercial basis. This black tea is stronger than the imported article and has a somewhat different flavor. Some people do not like it at first, but after becoming accustomed to it some will use no other. This should prove advantageous to the industry, as in the end a demand will gradually be built up for this particular class of tea, whereas, if it were similar in all respects to the imported teas the dealers could easily substitute other varieties and their would be no special demand for the home-grown article."

"The tea shrub is not only a very hardy plant," said Dr. Shepard, "but it is very long-lived. There are plantations in China where the same bushes have been picked from for over 200 years. Once established, a tea plantation may be regarded as a permanent investment. It stands the climate well, being little susceptible to cold, and no insect or other enemies of the plant have developed as yet, as is the case with nearly every other marketable crop. One of the best features is that the harvesting season lasts six months, beginning in April and ending in October, so that even a prolonged spell of bad weather does not interfere with the crop. The work is light, and for the most part can be done by women and children. The drying and curing is a somewhat difficult process, but small plants for doing this work could be established, just as cotton gins are found in almost every town in the south. Hedge rows and fence corners furnish desirable locations for the tea bushes, and with the industry once established, as I now believe it will be, the farmers' wives and daughters have a profitable source of income."

Dr. Shepard is not an enthusiast, although he is interested heart and soul in the work. He does not expect to make a fortune out of his tea plantation, nor even to get back the money which he has put into it. His purpose is to develop an industry which will benefit the entire south, and for which future generations will raise up and call him blessed.—Baltimore American.

## BRIAR PIPES MADE OF HEATH.

How many smokers know what their brier root pipes are really made of? In one of those valuable repertories of fact, the consular reports, we find some information on the subject which will no doubt be read with interest. Our vice consul at Leghorn, Mr. Carmichael, writes: "The wood from which brier pipes are made is not the root of the brier rose, but the root of the large heath known in botany as the Erica arbirea. Our 'brier' is but a corruption of the French 'bruvere.'"

The brier root industry has had a somewhat curious history. First begun in the Pyrenees some fifty years ago, it traveled along the French Riviera and the Liguarian coast, taking Corsica by the way, to the Tuscan Maremma, and has now reached Calabria in the south, which is at present its most flourishing center. Leghorn has always been the center of the export of Tuscan brier root since the Maremma industry came into existence, but as the south Italian brier is of admittedly superior quality a large quantity of the Calabrian root is also imported into Leghorn for selection and subsequent export.

How the brier-root pipe is made is also explained by Mr. Carmichael, who says all the root that comes into Leghorn has already been cut into the shape in which it is exported to the pipe manufacturing centers, which are principally, at least as regards Italian brier, St. Claude, in France; Nuremberg, in Bavaria, and various towns in Rhenish Prussia and Thuringia. The roots, which are sometimes of a circumference of two feet, or more, are cut into blocks and then boiled. If there is any defect in the root which has not been discovered before the boiling process the blocks are bound to split sooner or later.

Briar-root blocks are cut into about twenty-five different sizes and three principal shapes. The shapes are "Marseillaise," "releve" and "Belgian." The first two are the more usual shapes; from the "Marseillaise" blocks are cut the ordinary brier pipes, which have bowl and stem at right angles; "releve" blocks are cut into a shape for converting into hanging pipes, and "Belgian" blocks, for which there is but small demand, are shaped to fashion into pipes which have bowl and stem at an obtuse angle. A considerable quantity of blocks is sent to the United States of America, but apparently none whatever to the United Kingdom.—Lonwon News.

## ADVANCEMENT OF BICYCLE.

"To what base uses is the bicycle put," exclaimed an elite member of the Scorchers' Protective association, as a machine heavily laden with tinware and guided by an elongated individual made a zigzag line down Griswold street. The rider was completely obscured by dishpans, lunch baskets and a choice assortment of kitchen utensils, his nether limbs and his wind-tossed beard being the only means of identifying him with humanity. As he passed down the street he kept constantly jingling an unmusical cowbell, which did not affright as much as it amused. He was a rare street spectacle, was this movable tinshop, and street car patrons and pedestrians gaped widely at him. But he kept steadily on his way, as though his was the most ordinary business in the world, and by and by he stopped at the house of a regular customer and sold a teapot. Farther up street the observer caught sight of a laborer on a bicycle. He was acting as a steam barge for a cart loaded with plaster and building material, and he tooted an alarm signal that made moving vans and every sort of street vehicle give him the right-of-way.

"Ah, well," soliloquized the observer, "the scorcher may call it 'base uses,' but I believe there is some hope for the bicycle after all. As a feature of industrial activity it is certainly advancing."—Detroit Free Press.

## WHITE MAN TURNED YELLOW.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

Nearly all the shoes worn in Japan are made of straw or wood.

# THE FORBIDDEN CITY

## THE MYSTERIOUS SEAT OF CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SITUATED WTHIN CONCENTRIC WALLS.

[New York Journal.]

When it was first reported that the European and American ministers and the whole foreign population of Pekin had been surrounded by the boxers, there was just one hope that they had escaped massacre.

That hope was that they had made use of the secret underground passage from the British legation to the imperial Forbidden City. The existence of this passage has just been revealed by a British diplomat. Its existence has hitherto been kept secret for obvious reasons.

It is known that when Pekin fell into the hands of the boxers the diplomats and foreigners took refuge in the British legation, which is the largest and strongest. The other legations had been burned. Here all the legation guards were gathered together to make a last stand against the countless Chinese hordes. Owing to their lack of ammunition and provisions alone it is conjectured that this little band must have succumbed before now.

But it is now learned that there is an underground passage leading from the British legation right into the heart of the imperial Forbidden City. This was constructed in 1865, after the war with China, as a precaution against a future outbreak of Chinese fanaticism. It was stipulated that it should only be used in case of extreme necessity, and that its existence should not be made known for fear of offending Chinese prejudices. The British legation lies as close to the Forbidden City as it is possible for a foreign building to be. It is hoped that when the foreigners were reduced to their last cartridge some at least of them were able to make use of this. The Chinese would never dare to attack them within the sacred precincts.

Pekin is a collection of cities within cities. There is the Tartar city beside the Chinese city. Then within the Tartar city is the imperial city, and within the imperial city is the forbidden city, which no foreigner is allowed to enter. As a great concession the foreign ambassadors have been received in a hall at the entrance of the forbidden city.

This Forbidden City is the most fascinating and mysterious place in the world. It surpasses any conception of fairyland that has been put in print. It is filld with stupendous palaces, marble bridges, walls of gold and silver, curious shrines and altars, gardens suspended in midair, and all manner of strange and fantastic productions of Chinese ingenuity accumulated for countless centuries.

The Tartar city is in the form of a square four miles on the side. There are nine gates in the outer walls; two on the east side, two on the north side, two on the west side, and three on the south wall, which divides the Tartar from the Chinese city. About a mile inside these walls, in the center of the city, is another walled city, called the Forbidden City, and inside these again are the palaces. Here the emperor lives. No foreigner is allowed inside the Forbidden City. The Chinese city is tacked on, as it were, on the south and extends for about half a mile east and west beyond the wall of the Tartar city. This is also inclosed by a wall nine miles round, pierced for seven gates. It is smaller than the other and built 100 years later. The Chinese city is much inferior to the Tartar. There are no fine buildings, except a few temples: the streets are narrow and very dirty. Each city is surrounded by a moat crossed by bridges at the gates.

The wall of the Tartar city is sixteen miles in circumference; it is fifty feet at the base, forty feet thick at the top, and fifty feet high. It is made of two thick outer walls, the space between being filled in with dirt dug out of the moat. There are no buildings in the city more than ninety-nine feet high, as the natives say the spirit of the air flies at the height of 100 feet.

Some of the greatest sights in Pekin are the Temple of Heaven, the Palace of Earth's Repose (the Harem), the Gate of Earth's Repose, the Imperial Porcelain Palace, Ching Wiang-mo, the Temple of Great Happiness, the Northern Gate of the Carnation, the Forbidden City, Niu Kou or Privy Council Chamber, the Gate of Heavenly Rest, the Hall of Intense Mental Exercises, the Library of Hall of Literary Abyss, the Imperial Ancestral Hall, the Hall of National Portraits, the Printing Office, the Court of Controllers of the Imperial Family, the Marble Isles, the Five Dragons Pavilion, the Great Ancestral Temple, the Altar to the Gods of Land and Grain, Meridian Gate, the Gate of Extensive Peace, the Hall of Perfect Peace, the Hall of Supreme Peace, the Artificial Mountain, the Military Examination Hall, the Plenary Guide, the Medical College, the Astronomical Board, the Temple for Imperial Worship, the Imperial Observatory, the Hall of Literary Examination, the Temple of Eternal Peace of the Lamas, the Temple of the God of the North Star, the High Watch Tower, the Board of Punishments, the Censorate, the Elephants' Enclosure, the Temple of Deceased Emperors of All Ages, the Obelisk Covering a Leg of Buddha, the Altar to Heaven, the Altar to Architecture, the Black Dragon Pool, and the altars to the Moon and Sun.

The promenade along the walls is the only way of getting a glimpse of the Forbidden City with which no foreigner has yet set foot. From a good position on the great walls you can see rising in magnificence the yellow roofs of the Imperial Palace, the double and triple curved archways, the great dragon tipped pillars and the golden ornamented domes.

The Emperor is worse off than the foreign devil, for while the latter may not enter the Forbidden City, the Emperor is not allowed come out of it. That is the penalty of being the Son of Heaven, as he is called. He is a prisoner in his own palace, condemned to live there until "he returns to heaven" as the Dowager Empress always says of any great dignitary whom she has hurried out of the world.

The bell and clock towers, Prospect Hill, the dagobas, pagodas and gate towers and the Temple of Heaven are all visible from this point. The scene is not only picturesque, but indescribably strange and beautiful. No foreigner has ever seen all the beauties of these laces, although adventurous men have caught glimpses of them from time to time at the risk of their lives. From the Chinese nobility and scholars, however, a great amount of information has been obtained. The influence of the Czar of Russia or the German Emperor would not enable any foreigner to penetrate into the Temple of Heaven or the Palace of Earth's Repose, and even if either of those great monarchs were to go in person to visit the Emperor of China he would not be admitted.

Hon. S. Wells Williams, who was secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, and is a famous Anglo-Chinese scholar, is credited with knowing more about this mysterious region of Pekin sometimes known as "Heaven's Region," than any other man. While at the capital he won the confidence of a great many educated Chinese at a time when there was much less anti-foreign prejudice than there is now, and thus obtained an invaluable store of information.

He gives a very complete description of the Forbidden City, the Chinese name of which is Tsz Kin Ching. The wall is less solid and high than the city wall. It is covered with bright yellow tiles guarded by numerous stations of banner men, archers, sling men and other antiquated warriors. A deep, wide moat surrounds it. The defenders have lately been reinforced by a strong body of soldiers armed with European weapons and fairly well disciplined, now commanded by General Yuan Shih Kai.

Two gates, the Tung Hwa and the Si Hwa, on the east and west, afford access to the interior of this habitation of the Emperor. A tower at each corner and one over each gateway give accommodation to troops. The interior of the enclosure is divided into three parts by two walls running from south to north, and the whole is occupied by courtyards and halls, which in their arrangement and architecture are the most remarkable in China.

According to the belief of the common Chinese everything here is of gold and silver. There are gold and silver pillars, gold and silver roofs and gold and silver vases in which swim gold and silver fish.

The southern gate is called Wu Mau, and is the fourth in going north from the entrance opposite the Tsein Man. This distance of nearly half a mile is occupied by troops. The Wu Mau leads into the middle division, in which are the imperial buildings. This gate is especially appropriated to the use of the emperor, and whenever he goes through it a bell, placed in the tower above, is struck. This gate is guarded by the idol of the god of war. When his troops return in triumph a drum is beaten and the prisoners are here presented to him. Here, too, the presents he gives to vassals and ambassadors are bestowed. This is the place where the famous operation of kow towing must be gone through. This consists in bowing to the ground three times and knocking the head on the ground nine.

After passing through this gate you cross a small creek spanned by five marble bridges, ornamented with sculptures, and reach a large court. Then comes another gate called the Tai ho Man, which gives access to a second court paved with marble and surrounded with gates, porticoes and pillared corridors. The next building at the head of this court, called the Tai-ho Tien, or hall of supreme peace, is a superb marble structure a hundred feet high, standing on a terrace that raises it twenty feet above the ground. Five flights of stairs decorated with balustrades and sculptures lead up to it, and five doors open through it into the next courtyard. It is a great hall of seventy-two pillars, measuring about 200 feet by ninety broad, with a throne in the middle. Here the emperor holds his levees on the Chinese New Year's day, his birthdays and other state occasions. A cortege of about fifty household courtiers stand near him, while those of noble but inferior dignity and rank stand in the court below in regular grades, and when called upon fall prostrate on their faces, according to the court regulations. In the same enclosure as this hall are buildings containing stores and treasures under the charge of the household board.

Beyond this are two halls, the first called the Chung-ho Tien, or hall of central peace, with a circular roof resting on columns that are arranged four squares. Here the emperor comes to examine the written prayers provided to be offered at the state worship. The second is the Pao-ho, or hall of secure peace, elevated on a high marble terrace and containing nine rows of pillars. The highest degrees for literary merit are here conferred triannually by the emperor upon 150 or more scholars. Here he banquets his relatives and very great dignitaries the day before the new year begins.

After ascending a stairway and passing through the kien tsing man, one reaches the Kien Tsing Kung, or palace of heavenly purity. In it is a council chamber the emperor used to sit at morning audiences up to 9 o'clock to transact business with his ministers and see those appointed to office. This building is the most important yet described. In the court before it is a small tower of gilt copper, adorned with a great number of figures, and on each side are large incense vases for religious purposes. It was in this place that Kank Hi celebrated a singular and unique festival in 1722 for all the men in the empire over sixty years of age, that being the sixtieth year of his reign. His grandson, Kien Lung, in 1785, in the fiftieth year of his reign, repeated the ceremony, on which occasion the number of guests was about 3,000.

Beyond this wonderful structure stands the Palace of Earth's Repose, the dwelling place of the imperial harem and the most fascinating and mysterious of all the imperial buildings. The Frenchman who took the photograph of this building lost his life for his curiosity, but the negative was happily preserved for the outside world, the Chinese who punished the offender not knowing what it was. Here the emperor's chief wife, who is known as Heaven's consort, rules over a miniature court. No man either Chinese or foreign, except the emperor, is ever allowed to penetrate this sacred edifice.

There are numerous buildings of lesser size in this part of the enclosure. Adjoining the northern wall of the Forbidden City is the imperial flower garden, designed for the use of the inmates of the Palace of Earth's Repose. The gardens are adorned with elegant pavilions, temples and groves and interspersed with canals, fountains, pools and flower beds. Two groves rising from the bosoms of small lakes, and another crowning the summit of an artificial mountain, add to the beauty of the scene and furnish the emperor's wives with a little variety. It may be recalled that the dowager empress recently spent $3,000,000, intended for a new navy, on gardens within the Forbidden City.

In the eastern division of the Forbidden City are the offices of the cabinet, where its members hold their sessions, and the treasury of the palace. North of it lies the Hall of Intense Thought, where sacrifices are presented to Confucius and other sages. Near this is the Wun-yuen-koh, or Imperial library, which contains everything of importance in Chinese literature for 10,000 years. At the northern end of the eastern division are numerous palaces and buildings occupied by princes of the blood and those connected with them.

In this quarter also is Fung-Sien-Tien, the temple where the emperor comes to bless his ancestors. His majesty and his family perform their devotions before tablets commemorating their departed ancestors. Whenever he leaves or returns to the palace on the first day of the year and on all other occasions of importance, the emperor goes through elaborate devotions in this hall. The European powers may find it necessary to desecrate this temple as a punishment for the present Chinese outrages, because an affront to the memory of his ancestors is the greatest injury that a Chinaman can suffer. In the last Anglo-French war against the Chinese the allies desecrated the graves of the ancestors of the reigning emperor, but the peculiar situation of the present ruler may make a difference this time.

The western division of the Forbidden City contains a great variety of edifices devoted to public and private purposes. Among them are the Hall of Immortal Sovereigns, the Hall of Statesmen and Literati, the printing office, the court of comptrollers for the regulation of the receipts and disbursements of the court and the Ching-hwing Miao, or Guardian Temple of the city.

The enclosure which surrounds the imperial palaces is called Whang Ching and is an oblong rectangle about six miles in circuit, encompassed by a wall twenty feet high and having a gate in each face. From the southern gate, called the Tien-an Man, or Gate of Heavenly Rest, a broad avenue leads up to the Kin Ching, and before it, outside of the wall, is an extensive space walled in and having one gate on the south called the Gate of Great Purity, which no one is allowed to enter except on foot.

On the right of the avenue within the wall is a gateway leading to the Tai Miao, or gate temple of the imperial ancestors, a large collection of buildings enclosed by a wall 3,000 feet in circuit. It is the most honored of religious structures next to the temple of heaven, and contains tablets to princes and meritorious officers. Here offerings are presented before the tablets of deceased emperors and empresses and worship performed at the end of the year by members of the imperial family to their departed ancestors. Across the avenue from this temple is a gateway leading to the Schie-Tsin-Tan, or altar of the gods of the land and grain. These were originally Kau Lung, a minister of public works, who flourished 2,500 years before Christ, and Hoitsih, a very remote ancestor of Chau Kung. Here the emperor sacrifices in the spring and autumn. He always has to sacrifice somewhere at least once a day. This altar consists of two stories, each five feet high, the upper one being fifty-eight feet square. No other altar of the kind exists in the empire, and it would be the highest kind of treason to build one like it.

The north, east, south and west altars are respectively black, green, red and white and the top yellow. The ceremonies connected with this worship are among the most ancient in China.

On the north of the palace, separated by a moat and surrounded by a wall more than a mile in circuit, is the King Shan, or Prospect hill, an artificial mound nearly a hundred feet high, and having five summits crowned with as many temples. Many of these show the neglect into which public edifices soon fall. Another name for it is Mei Shan, or coal hill, from a tradition that a quantity of coal was placed there as a supply in case of siege. From it a fine view of the city is obtainable.

The western part of this enclosure is occupied by the Si Yuen, or Western park, which is the most beautiful place in the city. An artificial lake more than a mile long and a furlong in breadth occupies the center. Its waters are covered with the beautiful lotus. A marble bridge of nine arches crosses it, and its banks are shaded by groves of trees under which are well paved walks. It contains several buildings partly in or over the water, and a number of gardens and walks, in and around which are small artificial hills or rock work, supporting in a most wonderful manner groves of trees and parterres of flowers. This is a triumph of Chinese gardening.

On the western side is the hall for examining military candidates, the West Point of China, where the emperor in person sees the candidates for the army exhibit their skill in equestrian archery and stone slinging.

On the north of the bridge is a hill on an island called Kiung-Hwatan, crowned by a white dagoba. Near by is an altar forty feet in circuit and four feet high, inclosed by a wall and a temple dedicated to Yuen Fi, the reputed discoverer of the silkworm. To her the empress annually offers sacrifices. In the vicinity a plantation of mulberry trees and a lot of silkworms are maintained. Not far away, on the northern borders of the lake, is the temple of great happiness, by the side of which is the gilded copper statue of Maitreya, or the coming Buddha, sixty feet high, with a hundred arms.

Across the lake, on its western bank, and entered through the Gist gate on the south side of the street is the Tze Kwang Kok, where ministers are received by the emperor.

The number of palaces in the Forbidden City is estimated to be over 200.

## THE FIRST AMERICAN VISITOR.

At the dinner of Oriel college, Oxford, after the commencement exercises, the toastmaster, in speaking of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, one of the guests, referred to the first visitor from America to England, a coconnut washed up on the Irish coast long before America was discovered. The nut was then richly mounted in silver, and has ever since, every year for centuries, stood on the table at the Oriel dinner before the provost of the college.—Baltimore Herald.

Mining work in the Klondike in the any expedited by the use of steam thawers. Klondike is fast assuming the importance of a city provided with all the modern improvements.

## M'KINLEY'S FOREBEARS

### Some Stories Relating to the President and His Sturdy Ancestors.

In a little German Lutheran cemetery, a few miles north of Bucyrus, Ohio, on the State road, can be found a modest gravestone, on which is the following inscription:

DAVID McKINLEY,
Revolutionary Soldier.
Born 1756. Died 1840.

The mound is neatly kept and from the nearby corners of the old rail fence nod wild roses in fragrant profusion. Just beyond runs the Columbus and Sandusky Short Line railway, with its stream of commerce, but few of the passengers know that in this little cemetery rests the original stock of the nation's president.

Beside the grave of McKinley is a companion mound with a similar headstone, on which is inscribed:

HANNA C. ROSE.
Born 1757. Died 1840.

These are the graves of the predecessors of the president, and throughout this country there still reside a number of their descendants, while the older pioneers remember well McKinley, the revolutionary soldier.

Among the closest relatives still here are the Waller family, their homestead still being a few miles from the lonely graveyard. Stephen Waller married a sister of the president's father, and has had many occasions to visit the old home in Canton. While Mr. Waller and the president differ in politics, the former is high in his praise of the consistency and character of the president, and speaks most touchingly of the Christian character of the president's mother.

Mr. Waller relates many incidents in the early life of the president which illustrate his early Christian training. On one occasion, during a visit of Mrs. Waller to the home of her brother, William McKinley, sr., the president was a lad of sixteen or seventeen years of age. He was a student at the time and was poring over his Latin when his brother, David, who was superintendent of a coal mine, came rushing into the room and ordered young William to hitch up his horse and have it ready for him by a certain time, as he was in a hurry and wanted to drive out to a dance several miles in the country.

After his brother had left the room, young William turned to his aunt, Mrs. Waller, and said:

"Aunt Martha, don't you think it rather humiliating for a Methodist and a Latin scholar to be compelled to hitch up a horse for a brother to go to a dance?"

Both the grandfather of the president and his great-grandfather were carpenters by trade. The village of Chatfield, which is located on the site of the McKinley farm, was largely built by the McKinleys, and many buildings throughout the county and in Bucyrus are their handiwork. Of the original buildings on the McKinley farm only one remains, the others having given place to more modern structures.

Upon the site of the old McKinley home has been erected a commodious two-story brick school house, and here the young people of Chatfield are taught in common school branches and imbibe patriotism amid favorable environments. The only relative bearing the family name who is a resident of this vicinity is William McKinley, of this place, who is in the employ of the Ohio Central railroad. He is an exact counterpart of the president in build and facial mould.

Among the pioneer citizens who remember McKinley's ancestors when they lived in Crawford county all speak of them in terms of highest praise. Those who knew David McKinley say that he was a highly educated and polished gentleman of the old school.

He was a teacher for many years and was familiar with several languages. In religion he was a strict Presbyterian, and in politics a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, as were also the other McKinleys of Crawford county in that early day, except James, the president's grandfather, who was a whig. He also fought in the revolutionary war, and during the closing years of his life drew a pension for wounds received in the service.

In order to trace the history of the descendants in this county and show their relation to Hon. William McKinley, it is necessary to follow the history of the family briefly from its first appearance in America to the present time.

The first McKinley to arrive in this country was James, who, with his brother William, emigrated from Ireland early in the eighteenth century. His brother William went south and established the southern branch of the family, but James remained in York county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and was married. Among his children was David McKinley, who was born May 16, 1755, and died in Ohio in 1840. David's second son was James McKinley, who was in turn the father of William McKinley, sr., father of the president.

James McKinley, grandfather of the president, was a remarkable man in many respects, and, like his father, was engaged in fighting England, he having served in the war of 1812. He served under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. While in the service Harrison's division passed through this section of the state, and McKinley was so favorably impressed with the country at that time that it led to his locating there.

The farm on which the McKinley grandparents lived, while only 106 acres, is a veritable garden spot, being in the center of a rich upland country, where crops are enormous. Originally the primeval forest covered the farm, but when cleared the crops were phenomenal.

The McKinleys were successful farmers, and when not thus engaged put in their time at their trade of carpentering. Their natural thrift gave them substantial advancements and the records of the local court house show numerous real estate transfers made by them.

They were friendly with the Indians, who at that time still roamed through this country, the senior McKinley frequently joining with the red men in pursuit of game.

On the last visit of the president to this vicinity he had his special train stopped near the little cemetery, while he ascertained that the graves were properly cared for.

## HYPNOTISM FOR LIQUOR HABIT

The Society for the Study of Inebriety has been considering the treatment of dipsomania by hypnotism. Dr. J. Milne Bramwell furnishes a learned and careful paper on this subject, and abides by the theory of which Frederick Myers is the exponent, that neither mental concentration nor suggestion can explain all the phenomena of hypnosis, which in his estimation are more largely due to the action of an intelligent secondary self which he terms the subliminal consciousness.

Dr. Bramwell has found that in all cases where hypnotism has been used successfully in the cure of dipsomania that the first and strongest element must be the patient's willingness to be cured. It would seem as if all sufferers from this disease would be anxiously desirous to be cured, but it has been found that these patients sometimes dread treatment, as they fear it may raise an artificial barrier between them and drink and yet leave them fighting with thee raving. As a rule these fears have been dispelled by means of a little tact and explanation.

From the time the hypnotic treatment begins Dr. Bramwell has some trustworthy person in constant attendance on the patient to whom he can confide his temptations and turn for aid in overcoming them. Perhaps it would lessen the number of cases of dipsomania if those afflicted by it pursued this course with members of their families—telling them of the first intimation that the appetite was to assert itself, calling in a second will to combat the desire or distract the mind of the dipsomaniac from his cravings. But it is a well known fact that these sufferers will rarely communicate to anyone, unless it be a medical adviser, the information that the desire for drink is showing itself.

More than once, Dr. Bramwell says, patients who ultimately do well relapse during treatment, and with this understood the necessity for an attendant who is patient and not easily discouraged is also clear. The account Dr. Bramwell gives of his experience with treating dipsomania will be worth studying by all who give any thought to the power of suggestion and a thousand times more so to any who have a personal knowledge of cases similar to them.—Boston Transcript.

## WAS IT A MIRACLE?

"The marvelous cure of Rena J. Stout of consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind.," writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. "She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured." It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

The establishment of parks in cities is becoming an advance of settlement nowadays. A park of forty acres in the eastern district of Brooklyn, seven miles from Prospect park, is now proposed, and will no doubt be laid out.

In Siberia acetylene gas is largely used to light up various operations along the line where work is carried on at night.

## SPANISH PRISONS IN CAVITE

### FORT WAYNE SOLDIER SEES RELICS OF BARBARISM.

### Were Scenes of Cruelty in Former Years—Chatty Letter From Jack Fromuth.

Jack Fromuth, of this city, who is now enlisted in Company G, of the Fourteenth United States (Regular) infantry, and is serving in Manila, has written an interesting letter to P. C. Liggett, which The Sentinel is kindly permitted to reproduce as follows:

"Marila, P. I., June 8, 1900—Dear Comrade:—I have been getting your letters and the papers, and I tell you it is fine to sit down and read them. I get so interested at times that I forget I am in the Philippines.

"It is fearfully hot here now, just before the rainy season. At night it is impossible to sleep owing to the heat, and during the day time the flies will not allow one to slumber, so we do not get great deal. During the heat of the day they take off most of the post and that makes it easy on the boys, for we mount forty-three privates and twelve "noncoms" at guard mount, and only get one night in.

"Well, we have moved again, and are in what is called Malate—a very quiet part of the town. The officers, with their wives and children, live in this section, as well as most of the white people here. It seems lonesome to us, for in the other place it was a tough and ill-smelling section, and a fight going on all the time. Here one does not see anyone about until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for it is so hot they do not venture out sooner.

"The peace commissioners arrived here on the 5th and the 'insurgents' are trying to raise a riot, but the city is so well guarded that it is impossible for them to get a crowd together. They have tried it, but are arrested at once, and so have stopped it. I hope your H. W. Lawton camp had a good turn-out on Decoration day. Here the day was quiet, though it was a legal holiday. There were no drills and no calls to answer.

"I went out to Cavite. That is a great place. They have a navy yard and arsenal, and there are all the old Spanish guns, forts, hospitals and prisons. Those prisons are something fierce; with great high walls, to which prisoners were chained. I saw the place where Spain used to kill all their prisoners who were convicted. They were given a sort of a trial in what the Spanish called the throne room. If convicted and sentenced to be shot they were marched out at once and a squad of soldiers, who did nothing else, shot them on the afternoon of the day of their conviction.

"Still a worse form of death was administered to some of the political prisoners. An immense wall was constructed with cells in it, and the condemned men were placed in these cells and walled up. They were heard of no more. This is what a guide told us, and they say that when a part of this wall was torn down they found one cell containing a table and four chairs. Four human forms were there with heads bowed on the tables, where the had died years before. They had shackles on their feet, with a chain attached to the wall. O, there are sights to see in some of the prisons here, and among them is a whipping post, which still stands where it was used years ago.

"Jack Fromuth,
"Co. G, 14th Infantry, Manila."

All trains on the Nickel Plate road have connections at Buffalo with all eastern lines running trains from that point. Also at Bracton for Chautauqua Lake points on trains Nos. 4 and 6, reaching Chatauqua Lake the following day, early morning and early evening. These are advantages which should be greatly appreciated by all, and especially tourists destined to eastern points. Up-to-date drawing room sleeping cars on all trains. Individual club meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1 on all dining cars of the Nickel Plate road. No excess fare is charged on any of our trains. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

30.7.14.21

## SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Commencing June 1st and until Sept. 30, 1900, summer tourist tickets will be on sale to the Northern Michigan Resorts good to return until Oct. 31st, 1900. See that your tickets read via the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway. Descriptive matter of the Michigan resorts, time cards and full information can be had by addressing

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.,
0-8-tf Grand Rapids, Mich.

The total number of cattle in the world is estimated at 190,000,000, of which 41,000,000 are in the United States.

# KURNEL BUNKER

## HIS LITTLE UNDERSTANDING WITH CAPTAIN ROPER

—Copyright, 1898.

By M. QUAD.

"It was a little misunderstanding, sah—that affair with Capt. Roper," said Kurnel Bunker, as he emptied his glass and pushed it aside in a regretful way. "But for the carelessness of war historians the captain and your obedient servant would have had to break in their long-existing friendship. Men who write of the late wah cannot be too careful, sah—cannot be too careful. I was over at Rosville one day when I met the gallant captain, and shook him heartily by the hand. I was about to propose that we have something to further cement the bonds of friendship, when he observed:

"'Kurnel Bunker, let us sit down on the veranda of the hotel and imbibe some co'n juice at our leisure and at my expense.'

"'Yo' do me honah, cap'ain,' says I.

"'It is I who am honahed,' says he.

"There it was, sah—Capt. Roper and Kurnel Bunker—Kurnel Bunker and Capt. Roper. Both brave and gallant soldiers, sah, and both gentlemen, by gad. We took seats, and the co'n juice was placed befo' us. We were bound to talk of wah, sah—bound to do it—and presently Capt. Roper pours me out another generous nip, and says:

"'Kurnel Bunker, I bought a history of the wah the other day, and I am glad to discover that it gives you full credit for yo'r brave and gallant career.'

"'Capt. Roper,' says I, in reply, 'I also bought a history of the wah a short time since and it pleased and gratified me to find that your gallant deeds were given all due prominence. Allow me to congratulate yo'.'

"'And the same, kurnel.'

"And we touched glasses and shook hands, and I would have given ten dollars had there been a photographer at

JUDGE HOLDTREE APPEARED ON THE SCENE.

hand to make a picture of the scene. When he had crowded back his emotions, the captain says:

"'Kurnel Bunker, history records that yo' received a bullet in the shoulder at Malvern Hill while waiting to lead your regiment; also that yo' were knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball at Sharpsburg; also that yo' were grazed by a bullet at Gettysburg; also that yo' were run over by an ambulance in front of Petersburg. My congratulations again, kurnel — my heartfelt congratulations.'

"I put down my glass and looked at Capt. Roper, sah—looked at him in surprise and astonishment. As an old comrade and friend I could permit him certain liberties, but he was going beyond the dead-line, sah—away beyond the dead-line. My voice must have betrayed my feelings when I said:

"'Capt. Roper, I beg to announce that the author of yo'r war history is a liar and a blackguard. I received two bullets at Malvern Hill—two bullets, sah—and it was while charging at the head of my regiment. At Sharpsburg my sword was dashed from my hand by a cannon ball. At Gettysburg I was wounded in the foot and in the hand, and at Petersburg I was hit in the hip by a grapeshot while saving a battery. It is thus recorded in the history I have at home.'

"'It is curious that historians should differ so radically,' said the captain.

"'It is,' says I, 'and which one do you agree with?'

"The captain hesitated and looked around for the nigger, to order mo' co'n juice. I took it, of co'se, that he agreed with the history he had bought, but later on came to know that he was wondering how historians could have mixed things up in that way. Burning with injustice and indignation, I rose up and said:

"'Capt. Roper, let me repeat that yo'r historian is a liar!'

"He bowed, but looked very serious.

"'And that no true gentleman will be found reading the works of a lying historian!'

"That settled the matter, sah. Capt. Roper announced his readiness to meet me on the field of honah at any time or place, and we parted to make arrangements. He had the choice of weapons, and he chose pistols. Mutual friends arranged for the early meeting, but the day befo' it was to take place I sprained my ankle, and the captain courteously consented to a postponement. Ten days later, when I was ready, he was in bed with chills, and I had to forego the pleasure of blasting him. Later on, however, we met on the field. As I arrived I felt a fierce exultation. I had since learned that as the captain arrived there was no mercy in his heart. As we punctiliously saluted each other I argued with myself whether I should aim for his head or his heart. He assured me only last week that he intended his bullet to enter between my eyes. I must do myself the justice to say I was cool, sah—as cool and calm and serene as at this very moment. Being my seventh affair, it was a matter of business. In ten minutes all would be over, and the captain lying dead. We had taken our positions, and the word which would prove fatal to my antagonist was about to be uttered, when Judge Holdtree appeared on the scene with four war histories under his arm, and called for delay. I agreed to grant the captain five minutes' further lease of life, and I think he looked at me in a grateful way—I think he did.

"'Kurnel Bunker,' said the judge, as he pointed to the books lying at his feet, 'here are four different war histories. One of them says you were wounded at Malvern Hill; another that you did not get up in time for the fight; the third that you fell in a fit brought on by over-exertion, and the fourth that you were killed early in the day. I have 16 other histories at home, all giving different accounts of yo'. Yo' escape from being killed with a club at First Bull Run to surrendering the confederate army at Appomattox. It is evident that there is some misunderstanding, and this duel must not go on.'

"By gad, sir, but the judge was right, sir. Every war historian had written of me to please himself, and by no stretch of imagination could I hold Capt. Roper responsible. I saw through it in about five minutes, and I did not stand on dignity and wait for an apology. No, sah, I flung aside my deadly weapon and advanced upon the captain with outstretched hand, and said:

"'Capt. Roper, yo' never meant to impugn my honah.'

"'Never, Kurnel Bunker—never,' he replied.

"'It was the fault of the historians, sah—the fault of the 20 different historians who recorded my deeds for posterity. Captain—yo' pardon.'

"'And yo'rs, kurnel.'

"'And we will forgive and forget.'

"'We will.'

"And then, sah—and then I turned to Judge Holdtree and the other gentlemen on the ground and intimated that it would be the proper thing to adjourn to some convenient place and pledge each other and the occasion, and it is needless to add that the said intimation was received with deserving favor. Capt. Roper and I are the best of friends, sah—the best of friends—and should he ask me to-day if I was disabled by a kick from a mewl at the battle of Groveton, I should feel no indignation. It would simply mean that some war historian had put it thus to be different from other war historians. Twenty different histories, sah, and 20 different records of Kurnel Bunker! By gad, sah, but I can't help feeling proud over it—feeling proud and more or less thirsty!"

### Carried Too Far.

"Timmins, you don't seem to be making as much love to the landlady as you did."

"Had to ease up a little. She thought she had me so sure that she could put off the scraps and meat ends on me, as if I were already married to her."—Indianapolis Journal.

### What Drink Did.

"A two-dollar bill came into the hands of a relative of mine," writes a lady in Boston, "which speaks volumes on the horrors of strong drink or the traffic in it. There was written in red ink on the back of it the following: 'Wife, children, and over $40,000, all gone. I am alone responsible. All has gone down my throat. When I was 21 I had a fortune. I am not yet 35 years old. I have killed my beautiful wife, who died of a broken heart; have murdered my children with neglect. When this bill is gone I do not know how I can get my next meal. I shall die a drunken pauper. This is my last money, and my history. If this bill comes into the hands of any man who drinks, let him take warning from my life's ruin."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

## A Successful Boss

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

At a four-corners where there was no sign-board I halted to inquire which road to take to Williamsport. The man addressed sat on a log at the gate of the only house in sight, and in reply he said:

"Stranger, my old woman is down at the barn, and you'll have to wait ten or fifteen minutes."

"I just wanted to know the road to Williamsport," I said.

"Yes. I understood, but you'll have to wait till the old woman comes up."

"Don't you live here?"

"Of course."

"And don't you know the road to Williamsport?"

"I ought to, as I've been over it a hundred times. You see—"

He stopped there and got up in a slow and painful way and looked around. He carried himself like a man who had met with a bad shake-up, and I presently asked if he had an accident.

"Not a regular accident," he replied. "I was flung over the well-curb and wrenched all to pieces, but it wasn't no accident."

"What do you call it?"

"The old woman did it. She took hold here about three months ago to boss things, and she's making a great success of it. I could tell you the road to Williamsport and send you right along, but I'm not interferin' with the old woman. A feller wanted to know yesterday which road to take to Middleville, and I told him and got flung for my pains."

"You are not much of a man, I take it," I said.

"No, I'm not," he replied.

"You seem to let your wife run things."

"She does run things, without any seem about it. I'd like to, but I can't. Thar' she comes now, and I'll get behind the currant bushes while you ask her the road to Williamsport."

The woman who came trampling up from the barn was nearly six feet high and as stout as a man and as she came to a halt before me she looked me over and hoarsely demanded:

"Now, then, what do you want here?"

"I want to know which road to take to Williamsport."

"Oh, you do?" she continued as she seized my horse by the bits and turned him around. "Well, you keep straight ahead and git — and git — and git along!"

And she gave the horse three lusty kicks and sent me off on a gallop, and as I looked back the husband was making a run from the currant bushes to the orchard, and she was following in close pursuit.

## Learning How to Bank

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

Maj. Dale was opening a private bank at Pine Tree City, and, as he was well known and liked, the boys came in from the mines and ranches and started him off by making deposits of greater or less amounts. Among them was old Jim Hayes, who had about a thousand dollars to lay away. He reached town early in the morning and stood in front of the bank for three hours before entering. When he finally did go in, he said to the proprietor:

"Look yere, major, I can't make this out."

"Do you wish to deposit?" asked the banker.

"Mebbe I do, but I want to know all about it fust. I kin talk cattle and mines and all that, but this is new to me."

"Well, you have $360, say, that you wish to deposit. You hand it to me, and I give you a receipt or certificate. Whenever you want a portion of it you draw a check. Here is one, you see. You date it, fill in the amount and sign your name there."

"And I hand it to you, and you hand me over the money?"

"That's the way."

"But mebbe you won't hev it!"

"Oh, yes I shall."

"And I've got to sign my name, hev I?" asked the old man, with a troubled look on his face.

"Why, yes, but you can do that, of course."

"And sumbody has to keep track of my money?"

"Certainly."

"And will thar' be any shootin' or yellin' in yere, same as in the saloons? Goin' to bounce a feller out if he gits excited and jumps on his hat?"

"This is a bank, you know," smiled the major.

"Do you ask a feller to drink?"

"Well, hardly."

"Any cards or dice?"

"Not here—no. You see, Jim, you must understand that there is a difference between a saloon and a bank. In a saloon you can—"

"Maj. Dale," interrupted the old man, "Mr'n you has knowed each other a long time, and if you was to come out on the street and ask me for my last dollar, I'd hand it over quick as a wink, but you must excuse me on this bankin' bizness. It's agin human natur' and I can't abide it."

"But I'll explain again," said the major.

"It's no use, sah—no use. The buildin' looks all right from the outside, but when a critter gits inside it's flapdoodle checks and flamdoodle receipts and writin' names, and no holler tin or drinkin's or shootin'. I'm hopin' ye'll do well, major—hopin' ye'll do mighty well—but I'm too old for flapdoodle and flamdoodle, and I'll bury my money in a hole in the ground and keep on in the ole way!"

Until 1830 the tomato was called love apple in the United States.

### A Sad Ending.

Hibbler—Does your novel end happily?

Scribbler—No; it's been rejected by every publisher.—Brooklyn Life.

### RHYME AND REASON.

If I drink beer, it makes me queer;
If I choose ale, it makes me pale;
If I sip wine, my joy declines;
If I sup gin, it leads to sin;
If I take rum, sad sorrows come.
Try what I will, from sad to ill,
It gives me pain, and turns my brain;
Therefore I'll join the Templar Band,
And, with God's help, I'll firmly stand.
—Union Signal.

## THE ENTICING CIGARETTE.

### It Is One of the Greatest Foes to Our American Boyhood and Manhood.

Not since the days when the first Eden was robbed of its joys has a greater foe arisen than the foul physical, mental and moral destroyer, the cigarette. Alcoholic drink has done and is now doing great destruction to the human family, but in my opinion tobacco in its various forms of use, and especially the poisonous cigarette, leads more effectually to destroying the manhood and especially the boyhood of our land.

Thousands of deaths occur annually among our men and boys as a result of the use of tobacco. Cigarettes produce heart failures and constantly reduce the circulation. The cigarette and also tobacco impairs muscular force, produces amaurosis, which is a loss or decay of sight without any visible defect in the appearance of the eye, destroys slowly and permanently the power of the optic nerve, produces color blindness and delirium tremens. One of the saddest cases I was ever called to attend professionally was that of a man in his strength of days, an elder in the Presbyterian church, who died with tobacco tremens. And there was a 16-year-old boy whose death was the result of the foul cigarette.

Tobacco produces smokers' cancer and insanity. The facts are appalling in the highest degree as to the effects both physical and moral upon our manhood and boyhood of tobacco and cigarette poison. Unless radical steps are taken by the state and society to arrest and overcome this pernicious habit, it will only be a brief question of time until we shall have a nation of weaklings and emasculated manhood. Careful analysis of the stomach of cigarette smokers shows acid, phosphorous and arsenic. These drugs are largely used in the manufacture of paper used in the cigarette business.

Again cigarette tobacco is strongly impregnated with opium. The constant use of tobacco in any form will produce functional derangement of the digestive, circulatory and nervous systems, producing headache, confusion of intellect, loss of memory, dullness, stupor and indisposition to muscular or mental labor. Here is the strong point manifestly displayed in our young women who are taking the honors in our high schools and colleges. They have clear brains, not becumbed by cigarette or tobacco smoke. No man ever has or will reach his best mentally, morally or physically who becomes a slave to tobacco.

The cigarette subtly combines a threefold deadly bane as fatal to unwary youth as the poisoned garment of Nessus to the unsuspecting Hercules. Ninety per cent. of our men and boys are tobacco worms. Heart disease on the increase, loss of eyesight has reached an alarming stage. A large per cent. of those cases can be traced to the use of tobacco and nicotine poison; also to the uncering and incontrovertable law of heredity. Neurotic diseases are on the increase and weakness among women. These are all traceable to this Niagara stream of death that is flowing through our world to-day.

The tobacco habit stimulates the appetite for alcoholic drinks. My observation has been that no man dies from intoxication who is not a tobacco user. As a member of the medical profession for many years, I wish to say the medical profession is greatly addicted to the tobacco habit, and yet no competent medical man would think of prescribing as medicine this narcotic poison.

No woman who expects to become the mother of children should ever marry a cigarette or tobacco user. And no young or old man should ever become a father whose blood is thickened and poisoned by nicotine. The science of medicine and the irrefutable laws of heredity leave no room for doubt as to the duty of society and the state, in taking legislative steps in saving our youth from this deadly upas tree.—C. H. St. John, in Union Signal.

### Inebriety and Sunstroke.

Dr. W. F. R. Phillips, of Washington, in a very suggestive paper on "Meteorological Conditions of Sunstroke," which appeared in the International Medical Magazine for August, 1897, gives the following table. The influence of alcoholic beverages in determining both the incident and fatality of the affection is as follows. Of 841 cases examined, 465 had this history:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Using to excess | 141 cases, or | 30 | per cent. |
| Using moderately | 230 " | 50 | " |
| Using not at all | 95 " | 20 | " |
| Total | 465 | 100 | |
| History unknown | 376 | | |
| Total | 841 | | |

And of the 140 deaths that occurred, the history of 70 is given as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Using to excess | 41 deaths or | 60 | per cent. |
| Using moderately | 22 " | 31 | " |
| Using not at all | 7 " | 10 | " |
| Total | 70 | 100 | |
| History unknown | 70 | | |
| Total | 140 | | |

### Couldn't Draw Straight Line.

He could indicate the boy who used tobacco, said Prof. Oliver, of the Annapolis academy, by his absolute inability to draw a clean, straight line.

## LESSON ON "TREATING."

### Why Not a Social Glass of Castor Oil as Well as One of Whisky.

It is a well-known fact that much of the dissipation and nearly all of the intemperance of the present day is due to the American habit of "treating." The young man who smokes or drinks is seemingly not satisfied unless he can induce his companion to do likewise, and so it follows that not only does a man drink or smoke two or three times more than he would if alone, but many persons who lack the moral courage to say no are led into vices where they would not go if left to themselves. It is a reprehensible habit, as well as a foolish one, and the next time you are asked to smoke or drink, you may reply by telling the following true story:

Mr. Perry was a southern gentleman, exceedingly polite and much a very temperate man. One day he met an acquaintance, who called out:

FOR SOCIABILITY'S SAKE.

"Hello, Perry! I was just going in to get a drink. Come in and take something!"

"I thank you," said Perry; "I don't care for anything."

"But," persisted the other, "come in and take something just for sociability's sake."

"I want to be sociable," answered Perry. "I am anxious to be sociable, but I can't drink with you."

"All right," growled the friend. "If you don't want to be sociable, I'll go without drinking."

The two men walked silently along for a minute or two, the sociable man in a state of great irritation, until Perry suddenly halted in front of a drug store.

"I'm not feeling very well to-day," said he, with a pleasant smile, "and I think I'll go in here and get a dose of castor oil. Will you join me?"

"What?" exclaimed the other. "Take a dose of castor oil?"

"Yes; I'll pay for it."

"I don't," cried the sociable man, with a very wry face. "I hate the stuff."

"But I want you to take a glass of oil with me just to be sociable, you know."

"I won't do it."

"Indeed! My friend," said Perry, gravely, "your sociable whisky is just as distasteful to me as my sociable oil is to you. Don't you think I have as much reason to be offended with you as you have with me?"

The sociable man saw the point, and it would be money, health and morals saved if the lesson could be firmly implanted in the mind of every young man in the land.—Golden Days.

## FACTS AND COMMENT.

It is stated that 40 members of the English parliament are pledged to vote against the bill to prevent the sending of children to the public house for drink.

Apothecary shops with women clerks are not only becoming more common in Russia, but they are said to be especially favored by physicians and the public.

The governor of Georgia says that he has found from careful investigation that 85 per cent. of the inmates of jails and prisons in that state have never been in Sunday school.

A temperance society has recently been organized among the Armenians of Tabriz, the first of its kind, so far as is known, in Persia. It has about 70 pledged members at present among the Armenians.

Before the daily newspapers are exposed for public reading in the Leicester "free" libraries reading rooms the betting and sporting sheets of each paper are removed and the remainder of the paper is pasted together so that it is impossible to read them.

Among the encouragements offered to silk weavers during the first century of the existence of this industry in Lyons was exemption from military service and taxation. So rapid was its development that in 1650 the weavers numbered 18,000, or 60,000 with affiliated pursuits.


# White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS ADVANCED ¼C POUND.

Choicest Sugar, 5c lb. — Coffee A Sugar, 5c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5¼c lb. — Best Granulated Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. — Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, green, 12c lb. — Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 14c lb. — Roasted, 14c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted, Mocha, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on teas.

Good, Young Hyson, 25c lb. — Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb. — English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb. — Grand Oolong, 50c lb. best for lb.
Gunpowder, good, 35c lb; best, 50c lb. — Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb package, 12c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 15c can — Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
Cal. Egg Plums, 15c can. — Choice Sugar Corn, 8c can.
California Apricots, 15c can. — Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
California Peaches, 15c can. — Early June Peas, 10c can.
California White Cherries, 25c can — String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 8c lb. — Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb. — Schoolie Apples, 7c lb.
California Currants, 10c lb. — Pitted Cherries, 10c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb. — New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 25c lb.

FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, 7 lbs., 25c — Best Mackerel, 15c, 2 for 25c.
Fancy White Fish, 5c and 10c — Scotch Herring, 5c per, $1.00
No. 1 White Fish, 10 lbs. $1.00 — Holland Herring, 10c, 20c
Mackerel, 10 lbs. $1.00 — Best Cod Fish, whole 7c
Labrador Herring 2c each. — Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon — Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 50c gallon — Neatsfoot, 60c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 50c gallon — Fish Oil, 50c gallon
Castor Oil, 25c gal. — Lard Oil, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 25c per gallon. — Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal. — Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon. — Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 75c

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 20c gallon — California Angelica, 40c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 30c gallon — California Muscatel, 40c gallon
Extra Sherry, 40c gallon. — Wine in bottles, 25c and 30c
Germain Kummel, $1.25 gallon. — Whiskies, new, $1.00 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kummel, bottles, 40c. — Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.60 and $2.00 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb. — Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb. — Battle Ax, 35c plug; L. T. Plug, 15c a lb.
Hawatha Fine Cut, 50c lb. — Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Our Mary Cigars, 50c per box. — Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, $2 per box. — Golden Star Smoking, 35c lb.
Tau Cigars, $1.25 per box. — Mail Pouch, 45c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 8c — Bon Bons, extra, 15c lb
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb — Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb — Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb — Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We can sell anyone and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. — Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. — Linoleum, best, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, best, 35c each. — Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard.
Cheap Carpet, good, per yard, 25c. — Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Best Carpet, home made, per yard, 45c — Imitation Carpets, good, 35c yard.
Hemp Carpet, good, yard 50c. — Imitation Carpets, 40c yard.
Rag Rugs Carpet, best, yard 60c. — Extra Smyrna, 1.75 and $2.00.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

# White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.



# GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c and 25c.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

## Robert Spice,

*PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...*

48 W. MAIN ST.

## DR. BULSON,

53 WEST WAYNE ST.

Practice Limited to Diseases of

*Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat*

Hours—10 to 4. Telephone 433 Main.

The death rate of the world is sixty-seven and the birth rate seventy a minute, and this seething 137 percentage of humanity is sufficient to give a net increase to population each year of 1,200,000.

The Pennsylvania Station

# Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

Daily. Daily except Sunday.

| FROM FT. WAYNE TO | LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg and Chicago | * 3.30 am | * 1.30 pm |
| Plymouth and Chicago | * 1.00 am | * 1.10 pm |
| Toledo | * 3.30 am | * 1.10 pm |
| New York and Washington | * 3.30 am | * 3.55 pm |
| Fast express and Pittsburg | * 3.30 am | * 3.55 pm |
| Mansfield and Lima | | 11.20 am |
| Canton and Pittsburg | | * 4.40 pm |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | * 7.30 am | * 10.40 pm |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | * 12.35 pm | 12.00 pm |
| Toledo and Pittsburg | 11.25 pm | 5.30 am |
| Plymouth and Chicago | * 4.10 pm | * 1.35 pm |
| Lima and Crestline | * 7.10 am | * 7.15 pm |
| New York and Washington | * 4.10 pm | * 4.10 pm |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | * 4.10 pm | * 4.10 pm |
| Monticello & Philadelphia | * 5.30 am | * 4.10 pm |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | * 8.45 am | * 10.10 pm |
| New York and Washington | * 4.45 pm | * 10.10 pm |
| Valparaiso & Chicago | * 10.15 am | * 4.15 pm |

## GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.

In effect June 17, 1900.

| | DEPART FROM FT. WAYNE. | |
|---|---|---|
| For Grand Rapids and north | | 11.25 pm |
| " " " | | 4.30 pm |
| " " " | | 6.35 pm |
| From Richmond arrive | | 8.40 a m |
| | DEPART FROM FT. WAYNE. | |
| For Richmond and Cincinnati | | 7.5 a m |
| " " " | | 6.45 a m |
| " " " | | 3.05 p m |
| From Grand Rapids arrive | | 6.50 p m |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

# WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Fast Express, daily | 2.50 a m |
| No. 6 New York and Fast Mail, daily | 11.45 a m |
| No. 22 Atlantic Express, daily | 8.45 p m |
| No. 18 Fort Wayne Accom., daily except Sunday | 8.55 a m |
| No. 50 Toledo Accom., Sunday only | 1.40 a m |

GOING WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 19 Indianapolis Express, daily | 2.50 a m |
| No. 7 St. Louis Express, daily | 9.35 a m |
| No. 9 Interstate Fast Mail, daily | 7.45 p m |
| No. 23 St. Louis Limited, daily | 6.30 p m |
| No. 21 Peru Accom., Sunday only | 11.20 p m |

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

# FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.) | 7.05 a m |
| No. 22 Local Freight (except Sun.) | 8.00 a m |
| No. 24 Local Freight (except Sun.) | 5.00 p m |
| No. 4 Mixed (except Sun.) | 7.00 p m |
| No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) | 7.00 p m |

ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 3 Mixed (except Sun.) | 12.00 a m |
| No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.) | 12.40 p m |
| No. 21 Local Freight (except Sun.) | 10.00 a m |
| No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) | 10.25 a m |

# NICKEL RATE

All trains connect at Edgerton with Van Buren Division for Ashley, Orland, Hamilton, Angola, Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Norwalk, Wakeman, Cleveland, Euclid Avenue and Collinwood. Connections at Fremont with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points East, West, North and South. Through cars to Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and Toledo. Dining cars unsurpassed.

For further information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

# Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

| SOUTHWARD. | ARRIVE |
|---|---|
| No. 462 Way Freight | 2.50 p m |
| No. 456 Chi. Express and Mail | 11.25 a m |
| No. 452 Detroit and Ind. pls Express | 2.50 p m |
| NORTHWARD. | DEPART |
| No. 461 Way Freight | 7.25 a m |
| No. 455 Through Freight & Mail | 11.55 a m |
| No. 451 Detroit and Ind. pls Express | 4.00 p m |

# L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 41 — Leaves daily (except Sunday) | 7.10 a m |
| No. 3 — " " Sunday | 4.10 p m |
| No. 39 — " " (except Sunday) | 4.30 p m |
| No. 11 Local Freight | 7.00 a m |
| | 4.00 p m |

NORTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday) | 11.40 a m |
| No. 6 " daily except Sunday | 10.25 p m |
| No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives | 10.15 a m |
| No. 170 Local Freight | 5.05 p m |

# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## TEARS OF SYMPATHY AND GOOD WISHES DO NOT RELIEVE THE DISTRESS OF THE SUFFERING.

Washington, D. C., July 15.- Dr. Talmage, who is still traveling in northern Europe, has forwarded the following report of a sermon in which he utters helpful words to all who are engaged in alleviating human distress and shows how such work will be crowned at the last. Text: Acts ix., 39: "And all the widows stood by Him weeping, and showing Him the coats and garments which Dorcas made while she was with them."

Joppa is a most absorbing city of the orient. Into her harbor once floated the rafts of Lebanon cedar, from which the temples of Jerusalem were builded, Solomon's oxen drawing the logs through the town. Here Napoleon had 500 prisoners massacred. One of the most magnificent charities of the centuries was started in this seaport by Dorcas, a woman with her needle embroidering her name ineffaceably into the beneficence of the world.

BLESSED BY ALL.

I see her sitting in yonder home. In the doorway, and around about the building, and in the room where she sits are the pale faces of the poor. She listens to their plaint, she pities their woe, she makes garments for them, she adjusts the manufactured articles to suit the bent form of this invalid woman, and to the cripple that comes crawling on his hands and knees. She gives a coat to this one, she gives sandals to that one. With the gifts she mingles prayers and tears and Christian encouragement. Then she goes out to be greeted on the street corners by those whom she has blessed, and all through the street the cry is heard, "Dorcas is coming!" The sick look up gratefully in her face as she puts her hand on the burning brow; and the lost and the abandoned start up with hope as they hear her gentle voice, as though an angel had addressed them; and as she goes out the lame eyes half put out with sin think they see a halo of light about her brow, and a trail of glory in her pathway. That night a half-paid shipwright climbs the hill and reaches home, and sees his little boy well clad, and says, "Where did these clothes come from?" And they tell him, "Dorcas has been here." In another place a woman is trimming a lamp; Dorcas bought the oil. In another place a family that had not been at table for many a week are gathered now, for Dorcas has brought bread.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

But there is a sudden pause in that woman's history. They say, "Where is Dorcas? Why, we haven't seen her for many a day. Where is Dorcas?" And one of these poor people goes up and knocks at the door and finds the mystery solved. All through the haunts of wretchedness the news comes, "Dorcas is sick!" No bulletin flashing from the palace gate, telling the stages of a king's disease, is more anxiously waited for than the news from this benefactress. Alas! for Joppa, there is wailing, wailing! That voice which has uttered so many cheerful words is locked; that hand which has made so many garments for the poor is cold and still; the star which had poured light into the midnight of wretchedness is dimmed by the binding twists that go up from the river of death. In every forsaken place in that town, wherever there is a sick child and no balm, wherever there is hunger and no bread, wherever there is a broken heart and no comfort, there are despairing looks and streaming eyes, and frantic gesticulations as they cry, "Dorcas is dead!"

They send for the apostle Peter, who happens to be in the suburbs of the place, stopping with a tanner by the name of Simon. Peter urges his way through the crowd around the door and stands in the presence of the dead. What demonstrations of grief all about him!

ROOM CLEARED.

Here stand some of the poor people who show the garments which this poor woman had made for them. Their grief cannot be appeased. The apostle Peter wants to perform a miracle. He will not do it amidst the excited crowd, so he orders that the whole room be cleared. The door is shut against the populace. The apostle now stands with the dead. Oh, it is a serious moment, you know, when you are alone with a lifeless body! The apostle gets down on his knees and prays, and then he comes to the lifeless form of this one all ready for sepulcher. And in the strength of Him who is the resurrection he cries, "Tabitha, arise!" There is a stir in the fountains of life; the heart flutters; the nerves thrill; the cheek flushes; the eye opens; she sits up!

We see in this subject Dorcas, the disciple; Dorcas, the benefactress; Dorcas, the lamented; Dorcas, the resurrected.

If I had not seen that word disciple in my text I would not have known this woman was a Christian. Such music as that never came from a heart which is not chorded and strung by divine grace. Before I show you the needle work of this woman I want to show you her regenerated heart, the source of a pure life and all Christian charities. I wish that the wives and mothers and daughters and sisters of all the earth would imitate Dorcas in her discipleship. Before you cross the threshold of the hospital, before you enter upon the temptations and trials of tomorrow, I charge you, in the name of God, and by the turmoil and tumult of the judgment day, O, women! that you attend to the first, last and greatest duty of your life—the seeking of God and being at peace with Him.

WILL BE AN UPROAR.

When the trumpet shall sound there will be an uproar, and a wreck of mountain and continent, and no human arm can help you. Amidst the rising of the dead, and amidst the boiling of yonder sea, and amidst the live, leaping thunders of the flying heavens, calm and placid will be every woman's heart who hath put her trust in Christ; calm, notwithstanding all the turmoil, as though the fire in the heavens were only the goldings of an autumnal sunset, as though the peal of the trumpet were only the harmony of an orchestra, as though the awful voices of the sky were but a group of friends bursting through a gateway at eventime with laughter and shouting. "Dorcas, the disciple!" Would God that every Mary and every Martha would this day sit down at the feet of Jesus!

Further, we see Dorcas, the benefactress. History has told the story of the crown; epic poet has sung of the sword; the pastoral poet, with his verses full of the redolence of clover tops, and a-rustle with the silk of the corn, has sung the praises of the plow. I tell you the praises of the needle. From the fig leaf robe prepared in the Garden of Eden to the last stitch taken on the garment for the poor, the needle has wrought wonders of kindness, generosity and benefaction.

HAS CONSTRUCTED MANSIONS.

It adorned the girdle of the high priest; it fashioned the curtains in the ancient tabernacle; it cushioned the chariots of King Solomon; it provided the robes of Queen Elizabeth; and in high places and in low places, by the fire of the pioneer's back log and under the flash of the chandelier, everywhere it has clothed nakedness, it has preached the Gospel, it has overcome hosts of penury and want with the war cry of "Stitch! stitch! stitch!" The operatives have found a livelihood by it; and through it the mansions of the employed are constructed.

Amidst the greatest triumphs in all ages and lands, I set down the conquests of the needle. I admit its crimes, I admit its cruelties. It has had more martyrs than the fire; it has punctured the eye; it has pierced the side; it has struck weakness into the lungs; it has sent madness into the brain; it has filled the potter's field; it has pitched whole armies of the suffering into crime and wretchedness and woe. But now that I am talking of Dorcas and her ministries to the poor, I shall speak only of the charities of the needle. This woman was a representative of all those who make garments for the destitute, who knit socks for the barefooted, who prepare bandages for the lacerated, who fix up the boxes of clothing for the missionaries, who go into the asylums of the suffering and destitute, bearing that Gospel which is sight for the blind and hearing for the deaf, and which makes the lame man leap like a hart and brings the dead to life, immortal health bounding in their pulses.

ACTED AT ONCE.

What a contrast between the practical benevolence of this woman and a great deal of the charity of this day! This woman did not spend her time idly planning how the poor of the city of Joppa were to be relieved; she took her needle and relieved them. She was not like those persons who sympathize with imaginary sorrows and go out in the street and laugh at the boy who has upset his basket of cold victuals; or like that charity which makes a rousing speech on the benevolent platform and goes out to kick the beggar from the step, crying: "Hush your miserable howling!" Sufferers of the world want not so much theory as practice; not so much tears as dollars; not so much kind wishes as loaves of bread; not so much smiles as shoes; not so much "God bless you!" as jackets and frocks. I will put one earnest Christian man, hard working, against 5,000 mere theorists on the subject of charity. There are a great many who have fine ideas about church architecture who never in their life helped to build a church. There are men who can give you the history of Buddhism and Mohammedanism who never sent a farthing for evangelization. There are women who talk beautifully about the suffering of the world, who never had the courage, like Dorcas, to take the needle and assault it.

FEMALE BENEVOLENCE.

I am glad that there is not a page of the world's history which is not a record of female benevolence. God says to all lands and people, "Come now, and hear the widow's mite rattle down into the poor box." The princess of Conti sold all her jewels that she might help the famine-stricken. Queen Blanche, the wife of Louis VII. of France, hearing that there were some persons unjustly incarcerated in the prisons, went out amidst the rabble, and took a stick and struck the door as a signal that they might all strike it, and down went the prison door and out came the prisoners. Queen Maud, the wife of Henry I., went down amidst the poor and washed their sores, and administered to them cordials. Mrs. Ritson, at Matagorda, appeared on the battlefield while the missles of death were flying around, and cared for the wounded. Is there a man or woman who has ever heard of the civil war in America who has not heard of the women of the sanitary and Christian commissions, or the fact that, before the smoke had gone up from Gettysburg and South Mountain, the women of the north met the women of the south on the battlefield, forgetting all their animosities while they bound up the wounded and closed the eyes of the slain? Dorcas, the benefactress.

SORROW IN JOPPA.

I come now to speak of Dorcas, the lamented. When death struck down that good woman, oh, how much sorrow there was in the town of Joppa! I suppose there were women there with large fortunes; women, perhaps, with handsomer faces; but there was no grief at their departure, like this at the death of Dorcas. There was not more turmoil and upturning in the Mediterranean sea dashing against the wharves at that seaport, than there were surging to and fro of grief because Dorcas was dead. There are a great many who go out of life and are unmissed. There may be a very large funeral; there may be a great many carriages and a plumed hearse; there may be high-sounding eulogiums; there may be a very fine marble shaft reared over the resting place; but the whole thing may be a falsehood and a sham. The Church of God has lost nothing, the world has lost nothing. It is only a nuisance abated; it is only a grumbler ceasing to find fault; it is only an idler stopped yawning; it is only a dissipated fashionable parted from his wine cellar; while, on the other hand, no useful Christian leaves the world without being missed. The Church of God cries out, like the prophet: "Howl, fir tree, for the cedar has fallen." Widowhood comes and shows the garments which the departed had made. Orphans are lifted up to look into the calm face of the sleeping benefactress.

FOLLOWED BY THE POOR.

Reclaimed vagrancy comes and kisses the cold brow of her who charmed it away from sin, and all through the streets of Joppa there is mourning, mourning because Dorcas is dead.

When Josephine of France was carried out to her grave there were a great many men and women of pomp and pride and position that went out after her; but I am most affected by the story of history that on that day there were 10,000 of the poor of France who followed her coffin, weeping and wailing until the air rang again, because when they lost Josephine they lost their last earthly friend. Oh, who would not rather have such obsequies than all the tears that were ever poured in the lachrymals that have been exhumed from ancient cities! There may be no names for the dead; there may be no elaborate mausoleum; but in the damp cellars of the city, and through the lonely huts of the mountain glen, there will be mourning, mourning, mourning, because Dorcas is dead. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

I speak to you of Dorcas the resurrected. The apostle came to where she was and said: "Arise; and she sat up!" In what a short compass the great writer put that "She sat up!" Oh, what a time there must have been around that town when the apostle brought her out among her old friends! How the tears of joy must have started! What clapping of hands there must have been! What singing! What laughter! Sound it all through that lane! Shout it down that dark alley! Let all Joppa hear it! Dorcas is resurrected!

INFLUENCE OF EARTH.

You and I have seen the same thing many a time; not a dead body resuscitated, but the deceased coming up again after death in the good accomplished. If a man labors up to fifty years of age, serving God, and then dies, we are apt to think that his earthly work is done. No. His influence on earth will continue till the world ceases. Services rendered for Christ never stop. A Christian woman toils for the upbuilding of a church through many anxieties, through many self-denials, with prayers and tears, and then she dies. It is fifteen years since she went away. Now the Spirit of God descends upon that church, hundreds of souls stand up and confess the faith of Christ. Has that Christian woman, who went away fifteen years ago, nothing to do with these things? I see the flowering out of her noble heart. I hear the echo of her footsteps in all the songs over sins forgiven, in all the prosperity of the church. The good that seemed to be buried has come up again. Dorcas is resurrected!

After awhile all these womanly friends of Christ will put down their needle forever. After making garments for others, someone will make a garment for them; the last robe we ever wear—the robe for the grave. You will have heard the last cry of pain. You will have witnessed the last orphanage.

ROUND OF MERCY.

You will have come in worn out from your last round of mercy. I do not know where you will sleep, nor what your epitaph will be; but there will be a lamp burning at that tomb, and an angel of God guarding it, and through all the long night no rude foot will disturb the dust. Sleep on, sleep on! Soft bed, pleasant shadows, undisturbed repose! Sleep on!

Asleep in Jesus! Blessed sleep.
From which none ever wake to weep!

Then one day there will be a sky rending, and a whir of wheels, and the flash of a pageant; armies marching, chains clanking, banners waving, thunders booming, and that Christian woman will arise from the dust, and she will be suddenly surrounded—surrounded by the wanderers of the street, whom she reclaimed; surrounded by the wounded souls to whom she had administered! Daughter of God, so strangely surrounded, what means this? It means that reward has come, that the victory is won, that the crown is ready, that the banquet is spread. Shout it through all the trembling earth. Sing it through all the flying heavens. Dorcas is resurrected!

In 1855, when some of the soldiers came back from the Crimean war to London, the queen of England distributed among them beautiful medals, called Crimean medals. Galleries were erected for the two houses of parliament and the royal family to sit in. There was a great audience to witness the distribution of the medals.

QUEEN'S WORDS.

A colonel who had lost both feet in the battle of Inkermann was pulled in on a wheel chair; others came in limping on their crutches. Then the queen of England arose before them in the name of her government and uttered words of commendation to the officers and men and distributed those medals, inscribed with the four great battle fields—Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol. As the queen gave these to the wounded men and the wounded officers, the bands of music struck up the national air and the people, with streaming eyes, joined in the song:

God save our gracious queen!
Long live our noble queen!
God save the queen!

And then they shouted "Huzza, huzza!" Oh, it was a proud day for those returned warriors. But a brighter, better and gladder day will come when Christ shall gather those who have toiled in His service, good soldiers of Jesus Christ. He shall rise before them, and in the presence of all the glorified of heaven he will say: "Well done, good and faithful servant!" and then he will distribute the medals of eternal victory, not inscribed with works of righteousness which we have done, but with those four great battle fields dear to earth and dear to heaven—Bethlehem, Nazareth, Gethsemane and Calvary!

## THE PRISON BIRD.

The prison bird is found in Africa and gets its name from the fact that, from the time the nest is made until the little birds are old enough to fly, the mother bird is really a prisoner. At nesting time the parent birds, with their beaks, make a hole in the bark of a hollow tree, and then enter the tree and build their nest. When the nest is ready for occupancy, the mother bird settles herself in it, and her mate at once makes her a prisoner by "walling" up the entrance to the nest, leaving an opening just large enough for air and food to pass through. The great African explorer, David Livingstone, watched the actions of these birds, and in writing of them referred to the nest as a "prison" and the female bird as a "slave." She certainly is at the mercy of her mate for a time, but he treats her with unvarying kindness and attention. As soon as she is imprisoned, he stations himself near the nest and becomes her faithful guardian. He brings her food at regular intervals, and does not allow her to want for anything. Thus she gets on all right, and really seems to thrive on her secluded life. Should, however, any accident befall the male bird, so that he would be kept from looking after the needs of the mother bird, she and her little ones would die for want of food. When nesting time is over the male bird destroys the harrier with his beak and sets his family free. Says Mr. Livingstone: "It is interesting to witness the joy with which the little prisoners greet the light and the unknown world."

## ROYAL ETIQUETTE IN SPAIN.

Old world privilege and restriction reign supreme in Spain, where there is a law that no subject shall touch the person of the king or queen. The present king of Spain nearly suffered a severe fall from this rule in his childhood. An aunt of his made him a present of a swing. When he used it for the first time the motion frightened him, and he began to cry. Whereupon a lackey lifted him quickly out of it and so, no doubt, preserved him from falling. The breach of etiquette, however, was flagrant and dreadful. The queen was obliged to punish it by dismissing the man from his post. At the same time she showed her real feelings on the subject by appointing him immediately to another and better place in the royal household. In another case a queen of Spain nearly lost her life in a dreadful way owing to this peculiar rule. She had been thrown when out riding, and, her foot catching in the stirrup, she was dragged. Her escort would not risk interference, and she would have been dashed to pieces but for the heroic interposition of a young man who stopped the horse and released her from her dangerous position. As soon as they saw she was safe her escort turned to arrest the traitor who had dared to touch the queen's foot, but he was not to be seen. Knowing well the penalty he had incurred, he made off at once, fled for his life and did not stop until he had crossed the frontier.- New York Mail and Express.

## HELPING OTHERS.

Every young man should do at least one thing every day which helps somebody else and from which he cannot possibly reap any profit and advantage, says Senator A. J. Beveridge in the Saturday Evening Post. Let him do one thing every day that cannot possibly yield him any tangible reward directly or indirectly, now or ever. I know of no discipline of character equal to this. After a while a subtle change will come over your nature. You come to understand the practical value of the words of the Master, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." There comes to you an acquisition of power. Your influence, by a process which escapes any human analysis, reaches out over your associates, over all humanity. A man cannot select a surer road to ruin than to have a selfish motive back of every action. To do all of your deeds, or most of them, with the thought of the advantage they will bring you will result in paralysis of character, as surely as certain drugs introduced into the nerves for a long period of time will result in physical paralysis. I do not think that there can be more valuable suggestion made to a young man facing the world and desiring to increase his powers than to practice unselfishness.

## OBTRUDING EARS.

The disfigurement of outstanding ears should be checked in early childhood, otherwise it is apt to be an obstinate matter to overcome. Various simple little expedients may be resorted to in order to accomplish the end aimed at. For instance, a broad elastic strap or webbing band passed from the lower part of the back of the head obliquely across the ears to the top of the brow will help to conquer the disfigurement. This band can be worn all night or for an hour or two during the day, or, as an alternative, there is the special ear cap which has been invented with the object of encouraging the ears to lie close against the head. The muslin caps which years ago babies used to wear acted in a great measure as preventives against obtruding ears.

## CHINESE IDEA OF PATRIOTISM.

There is no patriotism in China. This was strikingly exemplified in the late war, when, on the occasion of the capture of the northern squadron, one of the ships belonging to the Shanghai fleet happened to be included. The captain of her at once went to see the Japanese admiral and demanded that he and his ship should be allowed to go free. "For," he said, "I don't belong to this fleet." The point of view that his was a Chinese ship and that his country was at war with Japan did not seem to appeal to him in any way.- London Daily Mail.

## THE ARCH OF CHINESE ORIGIN.

The arch, that beautiful structure from the scientific, as well as the aesthetic point of view, is generally believed to be of Roman origin. It was not known to, or at least never used by, the Greeks; and although the shape appears in certain specimens of Hindoo architecture, it is of false variety—that is, a succession of protruding corbels. In China, on the other hand, we find it of most widespread and general application, and examination shows that the principles involved are thoroughly understood.—The Engineering Magazine.

## MAKING OF TOOTHPICKS

### Logs Worked Into Wooden Dental Implements by Steam Machinery.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Ninety-five per cent. of all the toothpicks made in these United States are formed from white birch timber in Franklin county, Maine, and yet scarcely more than 100 persons are employed in the industry in that state. Outside of the pine tree commonwealth the principal factories are in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and western New York. Maple and poplar are sometimes used in the manufacture of American toothpicks, but white birch is the standard timber in all the factories. The industry is a very simple one. First, of course, comes the work of the foresters. In the woods of Maine every winter there are great camps of lumbermen engaged in felling and hauling out timber for various commercial uses. Whenever the foreman of a camp comes across a particularly fine white birch tree he orders it cut down, and the main part of the trunk laid aside to be reserved for the toothpick factories. That the vast supply of toothpicks comes from a very small quantity of timber is shown by the fact that not more than 5,000 cords of wood are used in this industry annually.

When the logs reach the factory they are first stripped of their bark. They are then placed on trucks moving on rails and pushed to the automatic machines by which they are cut into runners, which are thin strips of wood of about the dimensions of an ordinary piece of blotting paper—that is, the strips are about as thick as the toothpicks are intended to be and as wide as the picks will be long. The machine works automatically and with tremendous speed and is so constructed that the finished picks come forth sharpened at both ends at the rate of tens of thousands an hour. It requires only a few weeks for the factories to turn out a supply sufficient to meet the demand for a whole year. The factories are shut down again, to remain closed until the following spring. The wages paid to American workers in this industry range from $1.50 to $3.50 a day.

Many of the toothpicks made in Maine come from timber that has been seasoned in the open air and retain something of the natural sweetness of the birch and maple and are soft and pliable, while retaining sufficient firmness. Kiln-dried wood is apt to result in too much brittleness, causing sharp splinters to break off, which injure the enamel of the teeth.

The best toothpicks made anywhere in the world come from Portugal. They are whittled by hand from orangewood splints by peasant girls, the only tool used being an ordinary jackknife. These picks are as smooth as ivory and will not break into splinters. They are expensive. Few hotels in Philadelphia supply them. The girls who make the picks receive less than ten cents a day. As the duty on the foreign-made picks is only 35 per cent., they can be sold here for less than picks of similar quality could be manufactured in this country, despite the improved American machinery and skilled labor. The profit on American picks is almost exclusively on the cheaper products. Some of the Portuguese picks are highly ornamented with hand carving.

Next to Portugal, Japan sends the greatest supply of toothpicks to the United States. These are made by hand from fine reeds. They, too, are sold in close competition with the American product, owing to the cheaper labor in Japan. The cases in which the Japanese picks are enclosed are fine specimens of skill with the jackknife. They are of wood, cut into strips as thin and delicate as tissue paper, but very strong. The cases are ornamented with hand-painted Japanese scenes and are of a size convenient to be carried in the vest pocket.

## COAL PRICES GOVERN SPEED.

Translating distances into time suggests that artificial limitations delay passages across the Pacific. While the run from New York to Queenstown has been cut close to five days it requires sixteen days to cross from San Francisco to Yokohama via Honolulu. Thus thrice the time is required to make double the distance in the Pacific, the daily run falling from nearly 550 miles to something less than 350. Of course this reduction tests on strict commercial principles. Companies in the Pacific trade are not forced to renew their steamers in order to take advantage of the latest improvements in engineering. In fact, it is doubtful whether the old types of single-screw steamers have not wasted coal. Yet it is certain that the saving of fuel is a controlling factor in the calculations of those who manage lines of ocean steamers and that they refrain from driving their vessels at full speed accordingly. There is no need of citing a scientific formula to show that a moderate increase of speed multiplies resistance and its equivalents in power and fuel in a startling ratio. High speed is an advertisement to attract passengers; where freight is the main interest economy is inevitable. Even the famous Peninsular and Oriental—though more largely subsidized than all the Transatlantic and Transpacific lines combined—is allowed to carry passengers and mails at a speed far below that demanded by the public which sails from New York. Everywhere east of Suez and west of the Rocky mountains coal is dear, and time is a less costly object of consumption. Of course, millions of tons of freight and thousands of passengers are likewise carried across the Atlantic at the modest speed of 300 miles a day; but they do not boast of the experience.- Alaska's Magazine.

## THE NATION'S GROCERY BILL.

In one of our exchanges the dairy commissioner of Wisconsin is credited with the statement that the aggregate expenditure of the people of the United States for food products, exclusive of meats, is $1,950,000,000. This is the nation's annual grocery bill. The commissioner estimates that there are in round numbers 15,000,000 families in this country, and he gets $1,950,000,000 total by multiplying the number of families by $130, which he estimates is the sum annually spent by each of the families for groceries. At $130 a year each family is credited with an expenditure of $2.32 a week for groceries, which seems a very low estimate. Perhaps $3 a week would be nearer the mark, and if we start with that average we get a yearly bill of $156 for each family, and a total of $2,340,000,000 for the whole country. A generation ago sugar constituted nearly one-fourth the grocery trade of the country, but today, owing to the wonderful increase in the trade of canned goods and grocers' specialties, the staple occupies a greatly inferior rank, its sales being perhaps no more than one-twentieth of the total sales of groceries.—Merchants' Review.

## THE FLY AS A BALLOONIST.

According to Messrs. I. M. Aldrich and L. A. Turley, two well known European zoologists, man is not the only living being who delights to go skyward in a balloon. There are certain flies, they say, which invariably go through the air in balloons whenever they get tired of flying in the ordinary way. These airships are composed of small bubbles, which are exuded from the bodies of flies, and the air in which suffices to support the insects whenever their wings become weary and the fancy takes them to ride through the air on their tiny gossamer bladders. They can go, it is said, in any desired direction by simply swaying their bodies toward the goal they expect to reach. In one of these curious airships the zoologists found the body of a very small insect, and they are now wondering whether it got in there by chance or whether the proprietor of the balloon placed it there with the object of feeding on it during its aerial journey. As an argument in favor of the latter hypothesis they point out that flies while traveling in balloons cannot satisfy their hunger unless they return to the earth.

## ALASKA' CHANGING CLIMATE.

The grand feature of the Alaskan excursion—the Muir glacier, the largest in the known world—was named after Professor Muir, of California, who first explored it some twenty years ago. It is about thirty-five miles long, with a width of one and three-quarter miles in its front portion to fifteen miles further back. It rises from 100 to 250 feet above the surface of the sea and extends under it at least three times as far. It has receded enormously, and every year is growing smaller, a proof, it is alleged, that the climate of Alaska is growing milder, owing to the shifting of the Japanese current.—Chicago Chronicle.

## BEGAN WITH PHILADELPHIA.

Municipal expansion began with Philadelphia. As originally laid out by William Penn, the city was two miles long and one mile wide. Township after township was annexed, till at last the city boundaries coincided with those of a county twenty-two miles long. Boston overran the old county lines and took in five outlying towns. Greater New York and Chicago now exceed in area and population some European principalities. In each case consolidation has been accomplished by the joint action of city and suburbs, with legislative authorization.—Youth's Companion.

Russians, as a general rule, keep late hours. Prince and peasant alike are favorable to being up o'nights. In the big cities the streets are crowded until long after midnight. In St. Petersburg many of the theaters do not open until that hour.